THE HISTORY OF WALES

Comprehending the

Lives and Succession OF THE PRINCES of *WALES*;

FROM

CADWALADER the last King, to *Llewelyn* the last Prince, of *British* Blood.

WITH

A short Account of the Affairs of *WALES*, under the Kings of *England*.

Written originally in *British*, by *Caradoc* of *Llancarvan*; and formerly published in *English* by Dr. *Powel*.

Now newly augmented and improved by *W. WYNNE*, A. M. and Fellow of *Jesus* Colledg, *Oxon*.

LONDON:

Printed by *M. Clark*, for the Author, and are to be sold by *R. Elsewell*, at the Peacock at the West-End of S. *Paul's*. 1697.

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7 Hh 6

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TO THE

Right Revd Father in GOD,

HUMPHREY

Lord BISHOP of

BANGOR.

My Lord,

WHEN I had finished the following Book, I was not long to determin under whose Patronage I should make it publick; your Lordship's Extraordinry Knowledge in all the *British* Antiquities, especially that Part which relates to the *Welch*,

justly claiming what I now make bold to offer to your Favour. For it seems to be as Natural a Design of a Dedication, to present one's Labours to the greatest Judge, as to him who is the greatest Encourager of his Writings; and if so, my Lord, this single Reason would sufficiently justify me from any Presumption, in submitting the following Papers to your Lordship's Protection. But where the Obligation is corroborated by an equal Engagement, and since your Lordship has been pleased to encourage and promote the Design before it came to any Growth, I hope, I may safely present now in its perfect Strength and Vigor, what you were then pleased to receive in its Infancy.

The History of our Country, my Lord, has been so much neglected, that there seems a very great Necessity of reviving, what to the generality of the Kingdom, is almost lost; and

and there are too many, otherwise very Learned Persons, nay, some of our own Nation, who are so great Strangers to this Subject, that they are almost ignorant, that there is such a History in being. We have hopes indeed, that from your Lordship's Excelling Knowledge in the *Welch* History, and other *British* Antiquities, with those Curious Collections, you have with great Labour made towards that Matter, and from others now Travelling the same good Way; we may expect, that the World shall receive such Information relating to our Country, that they who have hitherto despised our History, will be ready to Light that Candle which they now purposely extinguish, and ignorantly undervalue. In the mean time, if by the following History, I can revive the Memories of the several Princes therein contained, which in the *English* Histories, are either totally omitted, or but partially inter-

woven, and render our History more generally Known, I have my Aim; and especially, since I gain the Opportunity of Acknowledging my self,

Your Lordship's

most humble Servant,

W. WYNNE.

THE

THE PREFACE.

THE *History of the* Britains, *may not improperly be distinguished into two Periods; the former comprehending the interval from* Brute *to* Cadwalader, *whilst the* Britains *are thought to have enjoyed a general Possession of the whole Island; the other containing the Memoirs and Transactions of the* Britains, *under their several Princes, after their recession to that part of the Island, since called* Wales. *The former of these has been generally accounted of late, absolutely false and unhistorical; and 'tis undoubtedly concluded that all the Passages in* Geoffrey *of* Monmouth (*the only remaining Monument of the Affairs of the antient* Britains) *which are not consonant to, and agreeable with the* Roman *Historians that speak of* Britain, *are absolutely fabulous and insincere. The History of the Princes of* Wales, *has indeed met with better fortune, and the Author* Caradoc *of* Lhancarvan *is accounted just and authentick, so that there need no other Apology for the following Work, than that it is for the best part the genuine History of that Author. But because the History of* Wales *has no small dependence upon, and relation to the History of the antient* Britains *published by* Geoffrey, *I think it*

neceſſary to make ſome general reflection, in relation to the Truth and Authority of that Copy.

And here in the firſt place, I muſt take notice of two ſorts of Opinions, moſt widely repugnant, and as I may ſay, diametrically oppoſite to each other; and both in my opinion, equally deviating from the right apprehenſion of the matter in debate. The one, perfectly rejecting the whole foundation and proceſs of Geoffrey's *Hiſtory, will not believe ſo much as one paſſage relating to the antient* Britains, *but what is delivered by* Roman *Writers; as if nothing remarkable could happen in* Britain, *but what muſt needs fall under their ſpecial Cognizance and Obſervation. The other, without any allowance to the Age when theſe* Britiſh *Affairs were tranſacted, (not to mention the utmoſt Antiquity of ſome part of this Hiſtory, coetemporary with which, nothing is certain among the more civilized* Greeks *and* Romans) *will believe the whole Frame, and all the Circumſtances of* Geoffrey's *Hiſtory, be they never ſo ridiculous and extravagant. But not to inſiſt on ſo bigotted an Opinion, as to think that the* Britiſh *Hiſtory is univerſally true, and altogether authentick; I will confine my ſelf to the examination of the other Extream, to ſee whether that Hiſtory publiſhed by* Geoffrey, *be ſo abſolutely fabulous as is frequently repreſented, and generally believed. Now they who diſcredit this Hiſtory, either wholly attribute the Frame and Invention of it to* Geoffrey; *or elſe granting him to be a faithful Tranſlater, aſſure themſelves that the Copy he received was fictitious, and perfectly owing to the unwarrantable Forgeries of the fabulous Monks. So that the ſubject of my preſent enquiries, will naturally fall under theſe two Diſquiſitions;*

Disquisitions; 1. *Whether* Geoffrey *be the real Contriver and Composer of this History? And* 2ly, *Supposing him to be innocent of this Suspicion, whether the History published by him, be perfectly fabulous, and in all respects a Monkish Legend?*

1. *As to what relates to* Geoffrey, *though methinks there need no greater Argument to evidence his Innocency from so suspected an Imposture, as his being the Contriver of this History, than that he professedly owns the receipt of the* British *Manuscript from* Walter, *Arch Deacon of* Oxford; *yet because the Prejudice of some Men oftentimes obscures their Understanding, in things otherwise very clear and open, it will be requisite to dwell somewhat more particularly upon that Subject: or if the World be once perswaded, that the whole Invention is owing to* Geoffrey, *and that there was no such Account of the* Britains *in being, before he published his History; the whole series of* British *Affairs not mentioned in the Writings of the* Roman *Authors, and all that long continued Succession of* British *Kings for so many Ages, must of necessity be accounted fabulous, and a perfect Legend. But before that* Geoffrey *should be so unreasonably attainted of such notorious Forgery, and his History be so generally condemned; one might expect that such evident Proofs could be produced to evince so absolute a Position, as to render it past all Dispute and Contradiction. For to charge any one with Insincerity, for no other reason, than because it is the common Vogue and Sentiment of the World, is in my opinion a greater Argument of Partiality and Prejudice, than of solid and judicious Reasoning.*

Now,

Now the greatest reason that I can think of, why the British *History is attributed to the invention of* Geoffrey, *is, that almost upon its first appearance in the World,* William *of* Newborough *and* Geraldus Cambrensis *exclaim against it, and seem to lay the whole Imposture to the charge of* Geoffrey. *The words of* Newborough *are these;* At contra quidem *(speaking before of* Gildas*)* nostris temporibus pro expiandis his Britonum maculis scriptor emersit, ridicula de iisdem figmenta contexens, eosque longè supra virtutem Macedonum & Romanorum impudenti vanitate attollens. Gaufridus hic dictus est, Agnomen habens Arturi, pro eo quod fabulas de Arturo ex priscis Britonum figmentis sumptas, & ex proprio auctas per superductum Latini sermonis Colorem, honesto historiæ nomine palliavit. Qui etiam majori ausu, cujusdam Merlini divinationes fallaciſſimas, quibus utique de proprio plurimum adjecit, dum eas in Latinum transfunderet, tanquam Authenicas, & immobili veritate subnixas prophetias vulgavit.

From this Passage it is apprehended, that Newborough *thought that the* British *History was solely owing to the Contrivance and Invention of* Geoffrey; *whereas nothing is more evident, than that the only thing he lays to* Geoffrey's *charge, is, that he augmented, and of his own head made Additions to the Copy he received. And seeing that* Newborough *expressly mentions* Geoffrey's *translating into Latin, some antient Figments of the* Britains *concerning King* Arthur, *and unwarrantably adding to the same; it is manifestly apparent, that he never took* Geoffrey *to be the Contriver of the whole of what he published,*

ssued, otherwise it is hardly conceivable, that such an inveterate Enemy of that History, would conceal any thing that might derogate from the Truth and Authority of it. Besides, Newborough throughout his whole Preface, wherein he endeavours to invallidate, and render the British History fabulous, chiefly insists upon the Life of King Arthur, and the Prophecies of Merlyn; not a word of Brutus and his Trojans, which, tho' since accounted as notorious a piece of Romance as any at all; it seems he had Faith to swallow. Indeed, the Passages in King Arthur's Life, and the Prophecies of Merlyn tending much to the same purpose, were too great and extravagant to be credited by him, (who by his Character of them, seems to have bore but very slender Affection towards the Welch) by reason that they derogated much from the Fame and Valour of the Saxons; so that I am afraid, that the Odium which Newborough bore to Geoffrey and his History, depended more upon National Honour and Reputation, than the Truth and Sincerity of History. For surely he could never be so warmly exasperated against a fabulous History, and be but the Candor to consult his own, unless there had been some other motive to raise and foment his Passion. As to the scurrilous Language he casts upon the British History, and his unmannerly treatment of the Translator; he therein expresses his Ignorance and Malice, rather than any Love and Regard to Truth and Ingenuity: for who but an ignorant and an unskilful Pretender, would confidently assert the Britains never had any Metropolitans or Archbishops, and would produce this as an invincible Argument for the falsity of the British History; wherein it is notoriously

toriously manifeſt, that the Britains had their Archbiſhops long before the arrival of Auguſtine the Monk, whom Newborough pretends to have been the firſt who underwent that Dignity in this Iſland. But as his Arguments againſt Geoffrey's Hiſtory are weak and invalid, and his whole Preface more an Invective than a Confutation, ſo his Credit ſhould be rejected and undervalued, for charging another Hiſtory with falſhood, when his own ſeems wholly interwoven with ridiculous Legends and Monkiſh Fictions.

But, be the occaſion of Newborough's diſlike of the Britiſh Hiſtory what it will, 'tis evident, that nothing can be concluded from the above quoted Paſſage, more than that Geoffrey made Additions to the Britiſh Copy he received of the Archdeacon of Oxford. And this is no more than what may eaſily and ſafely be granted; for the Life of King Arthur, and the Prophecies of Merlyn, the main Subjects of Newborough's Diſcontent, may probably be inſerted into the Hiſtory by Geoffrey, at leaſt they were augmented, and ſeveral Traditions were added by him. Bale, aſſures us, that he writ the Life of King Arthur in a diſtinct Treatiſe; and himſelf owns in the Preface to his fourth Book, which comprehends the Prophecies of Merlyn, that upon the Requeſt of Alexander Biſhop of Lincoln he had tranſlated Merlyn's Prophecies out of Britiſh into Latin, before the Britiſh Copy came to his Hands. Now, when Geoffrey had received the Manuſcript from the Archdeacon, and was engaged in tranſlating it into Latin, 'tis no ſtrange matter to imagine, that as occaſion required, he might amplify, and add to it, out of his former Tracts. For it is obvious to ſuppoſe, that the ſeveral things concerning Arthur and Merlyn, might be preſerv-

In Thompſons tranſlation it is the 7th Book

in the Island of great Britain, *which were long ago obsolete among the* Britains *of* Armorica, *from whence the* British *Copy is said to have been brought over.*

But supposing that Newborough *had attributed the whole Frame of the* British *History to* Geoffrey, *which it evident he does not, his Authority cannot ballance with far more authentic Historians, such as* H. Huntington, R. Hovedon, Matthew *of* Westminster *and others, but more particularly* Matthew Paris, *who in express Terms, calls* Geoffrey, The Faithful Translator of the *British* History. *And seeing then, that it was in those times apprehended to be an antient Manuscript, and none of* Geoffrey's *Contrivance, when the Cheat might be best discovered, and there wanted not good Inclinations to detect so notorious a Forgery; how in these latter times, it could be so luckily found out, that* Geoffrey *was the sole Inventor and Composer of the History, I cannot possibly divine.* *Ad Ann.* 1151.

The other Reason, why Geoffrey *is thought to be the Author of the* British *History, is grounded upon a Passage in* Giraldus Cambrensis, *who speaking of the Etymology of* Wales, *rejects the Denomination of it from either Duke* Wallo, *or Queen* Wendolen, sicut fabulosa Galfredi Arturi mentitur Historia. *Now this is thought an invincible Argument against* Geoffrey, *and a palpable detection of his insincerity, since* Giraldus, *his own Country-man strikes at him, and accuses him of Forgery; whereas upon nicer examination, we may easily discover how that* Giraldus *quarrels only with the History which* Geoffrey *published, and which upon that account bore his Name. For had* Giraldus *thought it to be only a Contrivance of* Geoffrey's, *had he suspected that* Geoffrey *falsly pretended to have received an* Camb. *Descript.* Cap. 7.

antient

antient British Manuscript, and by that means to have imposed upon the World; Can it be supposed that upon so plain Conviction of Falshood, he would believe and give Credit to an History, which he was satisfied was altogether a Fable? But on the contrary, we find him assenting to the Story of Brutus, and the division of the Island betwixt his three Sons; and in short, excepting in this one place, he expresses himself to be an absolute Votary of the British History, whence 'tis evident, he apprehended Geoffrey to be no more than a faithful Translator of an antient British Copy.

I need not take notice of William of Malmsbury, because that by the best account, he is supposed to have been dead before Geoffrey published his History, and consequently he could never see it; so that this Expression in him, Hic est Arthurus de quo Britonum Nugæ hodieque delirant, must likely refer to the then present Traditions and Accounts of the Welch concerning King Arthur, which probably might be too great and extravagant. For 'tis certain that a traditional Account of any Person or Action, the farther it recedes from the Spring and Original, the more corrupt and imperfect it still proceeds; and like a Ball of Snow, it gathers and augments in its journey; so that it may be reasonably supposed, that the vulgar Account which the Welch in Malmsbury's time delivered of King Arthur, was too far incredible and surprising.

Lib. I.

But since the Reasons produced for proving Geoffrey to be the Author of the British History, seem not to be satisfactory and evincing; let us see whether the contrary assertion can be more reasonably maintained. And first, 'tis manifest that Geoffrey could not be the total Inventor of the British History, by reason that several things, and some of this

the most material Passages therein contained, are agreeable with the Histories of Gildas and Nennius, the Poetical Fragments of Taliessyn, not to mention the Saxon Manuscript, quoted by Mr. Wheelock, and other Authors far more antient than Geoffrey. 'Tis owned indeed Geoffrey might borrow the ground and Plat-form of his Romance from Merlyn or Taliessyn, or rather from Nennius, in whose Writings there is some slight Account of the Britains being descended from the Trojans; but the superstructure is all his own, who living in an ignorant Age, and well knowing he could not well be disproved, took the Liberty to make what Invention he pleased, and then recommended it to the World, for a true, undoubted History. But notwithstanding all this concession, I think there is as little reason to attribute the Frame and Composition of this History to Geoffrey, as there can be, to think him Contriver of the Ground and Plot of it. For it seems to me very unaccountable, that if Geoffrey was to invent and compose this History, why in this account of the Transactions betwixt the Britains and Romans, he should so widely disagree with, and deviate from the Writings of the Roman Historians. For certainly, nothing could add more Authority to a Fable, than exactly to follow the steps of creditable Authors, in those things they both had occasion to treat of. This in all probability, would not only render that part of the History unsuspicious, but likewise Credit and Authorize the rest, of which there was no account in Roman Authors. And this disagreement betwixt the British History, and the Writings of the Roman Historians, tho' frequently produced to overthrow the Authority of it, induces me to believe, not only that Geoffrey was not the Author, but likewise that the Manuscript

Notes upon Bede.

Manuscript was antient, and much elder than the time, in which it was first made publick.

But besides, Geoffrey dedicates his Translation to Robert Earl of Gloceſter, Son to King Henry the First; which in all likelihood he would never have ventured to do, had the Original been of his own Contrivance, for fear least that the Cheat being discovered, he should be found, to put upon a Person of Eminent Quality, with whom the British History was then in great Esteem. For to him it is that Geoffrey owns the Receipt of this Manuscript from the Archdeacon of Oxford, which he affirms to be very antient, and by his Request was perſuaded to translate it into the Latin Tongue. It was a very easie matter for the Earl of Gloceſter to find out Geoffrey's Integrity, by enquiring of the Archdeacon (who by all Accounts is reckoned his co-temporary) whether he had delivered such an antient British Copy into Geoffrey's hands, and whether the Translation justly answered the Original. These Enquiries were natural, upon the publication of any new History, which made such considerable noise and clamour in the World, and which gave such an Account of the antient Britains, as was never before thought or heard of among the English Nation. And supposing the Earl of Gloceſter to have omitted these Enquiries, yet it is scarce conceivable, but that in case of so open a Forgery, the Archdeacon would discover the Cheat, unless it can be thought that he was privy to, and had a hand in the Contrivance. But he was so far from detecting Geoffrey's Imposture, that he himself owns too, to have translated the British History first into Latin, and then in his latter days, to British again from the Latin, as may be still seen in the Archives of Jesus-College Library. Now if there be any hand in, or dependence upon this,

this, if it be true, that the Archdeacon did translate, and consequently allow of this History, it appears very evident to me, that Geoffrey can be in no wise the Author or Contriver of it.

But that Robert of Gloucester took a fancy to Geoffrey's Translation, more upon the account that his Father had lately subdued the Welch, and therefore seemed to add to his Father's Glory, than that he did credit and believe the History, does not seem to be so true and convincing. For wherein could the publication of this History contribute to the advancement of his Father's Name? Was it because he had Conquered a People, whose Ancestors appeared by this History, to be formerly Valiant and Warlike? That was performed by others before him, and I can conceive no great addition to any Man's Fame, to Conquer a handful of People with a numerous Army, tho' their Fore-fathers had been Stout and Victorious. This is surely too slight a Pretence for the reception of the British History by the Earl of Gloucester, and too weak an Argument to destroy the Truth and Authority of it. 'Tis certain, that it took exceeding well in the World at that time, nor was it opposed till after Robert's Death, when William of Newborough more out of Malice and Discontent, than any Love he bore to Truth, began to charge both the Original and Translator with insincerity. I cannot see, upon the whole, the least Reason, why the Contrivance and Invention of this History should be attributed to Geoffrey, or that the Authority of it depends any way upon him, more than the Fidelity of his Translation. I shall therefore conclude this Subject with the Character bestowed upon Geoffrey, and the History by him published by Ponticus Virunnius, who flourished in the Year 1190. a Man of great Reading, and excellent Learning of his time, who did not think it lost Labour to draw an Epitome of the British History: Giraldus (says he)

he) Historicus egregius & Cardinalis, magnæ vir auctoritatis apud Robertum Claudiocelinæ Ducem, Henrici Regis filium, ac patriæ suæ curiosissimus Fautor, ex summâ Philosophiâ atque Archivis, Historiam antiquissimam continuâ serie ab ipsis Trojanis collectam transtulit. Verissimas esse Britannorum Historias arguit Regum Occidentalium consuetudo, quæ erat, secum semper habere eos, qui veritatis præcipua eorum gesta notarent.

But supposing Geoffrey to be innocent from this suspected Imposture, and that he did no more than faithfully translate a British Manuscript, be reserved of the Accusation; it may be further objected, that seeing it abounds with so many unwarrantable matters of fact, and so extravagant Fables and Prodigies, it appears extreamly suspicious, and sensibly smells of a Monkish production. For how is it possible, you will say, that any account, excepting what is found in the Roman Historians, could be had of the Britains, and that not only before, but even after their subjection to the Romans? Sure there is much reason to doubt, whether the Britains, as well as other unlettered Nations, had any means to convey any Knowledge to Posterity, for want of the Art of Writing? For if the Affairs and Transactions of the Britains were only handed down by Tradition, and they had no other way or method to preserve their Memories, then certainly all Pretence to antient Records, and consequently to this British Manuscript, supposed to have been translated by Geoffrey, must of necessity be vain and groundless.

And thus it is supposed that the Britains had no Writing among them, neither before nor after the Roman Conquest: whence it follows, that there is no true nor certain account of any matter transacted among them, but what is recorded in Roman Histories. But tho' this be frequently insinuated, yet I think,

(xii)

think the contrary can with greater ease and perspicuity, be made to appear. As to the Britains having no writing among them, during their subjection to the Roman Empire, the contrary is so evident and notorious, that I conceive it lost time to go about to disprove it. 'Tis sufficient to lay down the words of Tacitus, an Author of undisputed Reputation; Jam verò Principum filios liberalibus Artibus erudire, & ingenia Britannorum studiis Gallorum anteferre, & qui modò linguam Romanorum abnuebant, eloquentiam concupiscere. Inde etiam habitus nostri honor, & frequens toga; paulatimque discessum ad delinimenta Vitiorum, porticus & balnea, & conviviorum elegantiam. Vita Agric.

Now, can any one suppose, that when the British Youths were instructed in all the Arts and Sciences of the Romans, when they began to ape and imitate them in their Habits, Buildings, and other necessary fooleries, they should neglect so necessary a Qualification, as that of Writing? And can we imagine, that among so many able and learned Persons, as the Britains must (by reason they, when subjected to the Romans, were allowed to be very teachable in their Education) not one should prove so affectionate to his Country, as to note down the State and Transactions of it? Certainly, if they learnt all the Civilities and Sciences of the Romans, History was not the slight and trivial a subject of their Industry, as to be neglected; and I know not where they could better employ their Skill, than in writing the History of their Native Country. It was natural for them being civilized, to enquire into the Original and Antiquity of their Nation, the State and Condition of their Country before the Roman Conquest; and having made the best search they could, whether by Oral or Written Tradition into these Enquiries, they could in all reason, according to the Custom and

manner of the Romans, commits all to Writing. But allowing the Britains to have learnt the Art of Writing from the Romans, after their subjection to the Empire, yet 'tis certain they had no such thing among them, before the discovery of this Island by Julius Cæsar, and consequently, that all the former Part of the British History which precedes that Epoch, must be false and fictitious. And that this is no precarious Objection, a Passage out of Cæsar's Commentaries is produced to strengthen it; which in my Opinion, evidently proves the contrary. The Words of Cæsar are these: Magnum ibi (meaning, speaking of the Druids) numerum versuum ediscere dicuntur, itaque annos nonnulli vicenos in disciplina permanent; neque fas esse existimant ea literis mandare, cum in reliquis fere rebus, publicis privatisque rationibus, Græcis literis utuntur. Why any one from hence should conclude, that the Superstition of those ancient Philosophers the Druids, forbad the Britains to commit to Writing the Transactions of their Country, much more that they had no Writing at all among them, does I confess very far exceed my comprehension. Cæsar truly does intimate, that the Doctrine and Mysteries of their Religion the Druids did not think fit to commit to Writing, but in all Matters besides, whether private or publick, among which History may be very reasonably accounted, he says the Greek Characters: for so I understand those words, Græcis literis utuntur. For it may not be supposed that all publick and private Affairs of the Britains were translated into Greek, when they had a different Language of their own, and which in all reason must be the common Tongue of the Country; but only that when the Britains had occasion to put any thing in Writing, they used the Grecian Characters, which probably was the only Letters they then were acquainted with. But to confirm this matter the more, Cæsar

De Bell. Gall. *Lib.* VI.

make

make mention of the like Custom among the Gauls; In castris Helvetiorum tabulæ repertæ sunt, literis Lib. I.
Græcis confectæ. *Now if he concluded from hence, that the Gauls (for the* Helvetians *were a* Gallish *People) made use of the* Greek *Language, rather than the* Grecian *Characters; I would fain be informed, why* Cæsar *should write in* Greek *to Quintus* Cicero, Ne intercepta Epistola sua, à Lib. V.
Gallis consilia noscerentur; *lest that his Letter being intercepted, all his measures and martial Intrigues, be discovered by the* Gauls. *Certainly, if he had known (as well he might, in case the* Helvetians *understood, and writ in* Greek) *that the* Gauls *were not ignorant of the* Greek *Language, he would not make use of so mean a stratagem to conceal his Counsels. But suppose it be acknowledged that the* Gauls *and* Britains *used, not only the* Greek *Characters, but the Language too (one of which must be allowed) 'tis evident that they had the Art and use of Writing, before* Cæsar *made any Invasion in either Country, and consequently the* Britains *might have some written memorials of their Country, which might be afterwards easily handed down to Posterity. For it seems to me very strange, that Men of such reputed Learning and Knowledge, and so well versed in the Mysteries of Philosophy, as the* Druids *are acknowledged to have been, should be ignorant of so necessary and useful a Qualification, as Writing. And since 'tis affirmed, that their Religious Superstitions were interdicted to be committed to Writing, we may rationally conclude, by the Rule of Contrariety, that all other things besides their Religion, were allowed to be written, and consequently, that they had the Art and Use of Writing among them.*

But supposing the Britains *to have recorded the Transactions of their Country, both before and after the* Roman *Conquest, yet when the* Saxons *prevail-*

ed in the Island, all the Monuments and Writings of the antient Britains were utterly lost: So that their pretended History of the Britains, must be modern and fabulous, built upon vulgar and uncertain Traditions. For how was it possible that any one could write a true and a faithful account of the antient Britains, and be so particular in the Transactions of those times, when there was not the least Light to guide him to the knowledge of those obscure Ages. This is expresly acknowledged by Gildas, who lived long before Geoffrey, and openly declares, that all the Records and Monuments of his Country were lost in his time; and that in writing those small fragments of the History of Britain, he was forced to abstract his Materials out of the Writings of Foreigners. Excid. Brit. Illa tantum proferre conabor in Medium, quæ temporibus Romanorum Imperatorum & passa est, & aliis intulit Civibus, & longè positis mala; quantum tamen potuero, non tam ex scriptis Patriæ, Scriptorum monimentis; quippe quæ nulla fuerint, aut ignibus Hostium exusta, aut Civium exulum classe longius deportata non comparuerint, quam transmarina relatione, quæ crebris interruptis intercapedinibus non satis claret.

I shall here by the by, observe the levity of Aylet Sanies's Objection against the History of Brute; namely, because Gildas makes no mention of Brute and his Trojans, he concludes that the British History must be a vast Fiction; whereas Gildas in this place manifestly declares his design only of writing the History of the Britains, during their subjection to the Roman Empire. Britan. p. 158. But as to this passage in Gildas, if in his time, there were no remains of his Ancestors left in writing; I would fain learn upon what Ground and Authority, he could so positively assert that the Britains from their first Plantation in this Island, were proud and irreligious,

ligious, and their Kings cruel and tyrannical. For a little before the above quoted passage, he says of Britain, Hæc erecta Cervice & mente ex quo inhabitata est, nunc Deo, interdum Civibus, nonnunquam etiam transmarinis Regibus ingrate conflagit. And a little after, Tacens veterum immanium Tyrannorum annos qui in aliis positis regionibus vulgati sunt. Here he passes his Judgment very liberally upon the State and Condition of Britain from all Antiquity; and yet by and by, he confesses, that he had no guide to direct him to the Knowledge of those times, he so freely censures; so that if he had not the Spirit of Divination, he may falter in his conjectures, or else he was guided by some British Light, of which he was not willing to own the perusal.

But allowing that Gildas, in compiling that small Fragment of the British History, received no Light from any British Record, but was constrained to borrow all of the Writings of Foreigners; it concludes no further, than that he had not the good Fortune to meet with British Manuscripts, not that there were none really remaining in Britain. And further, supposing that in Gildas his time, there were no remains of the ancient Britains left in this Island, but were all utterly lost; yet according to Gildas his own acknowledgment, and upon the Saxons prevailing in the Country, they might be carried over by the exiled Britains to Armorica, from whence the Archdeacon of Oxford is said to have brought over the British Copy he delivered to Geoffrey. But if there was no written Account of the former State of Britain, in the Age of Gildas, how comes it to pass, that any such thing should be discovered and brought to light in succeeding Ages. And not to insist upon the Authority of the British Manuscript translated by Geoffrey, we have good reason to presume, that the antient Britains

before Gildas had both Ecclesiastical and Civil Histories of their Country.

As to the former, Bede, whose Authority I presume will not be questioned, expressly assures it. For in his Preface to his Ecclesiastical History, he says, A principio hujus voluminis usque ad tempus quo Gens Anglorum fidem Christi percepit, ex priorum maxime scriptis hinc inde collectis, ea quæ prommemoramus, didicimus. Here Bede plainly declares, that in Writing a Church History of Britain, he extracted all his matter before the conversion of the Saxons to Christianity, out of ancient Authors. But who can these former Writers be? Surely they were not Saxons, for not a word of no Saxon Writer before Bede, besides that former things contained in this History were translated before the Landing of the Saxons, and as to the Ecclesiastical part between the arrival and the conversion of the Saxons to Christianity, that cannot be extracted out of their Writings. For in the first place there were no Christians, which it will be unreasonable to suppose, that they should write the History of a Church, of which they were at that time very fatal and implacable Enemies. Secondly question whether the Saxons before their Conversion had any Writing or Learning at all among them. For though it be pretended, that the Irish, who use the same manner of Writing, borrowed their Characters from the Saxons, yet it is extremely suspicious, that they received them from the Irish, if not rather from the Britains. As to the former, it is well known, that during the Disturbances between the Britains and Saxons here in Britain, the Incursions of the Goths, Vandals, and other Northern Nations into other Countries, all the Learning of these Western Parts of the World, fled into Ireland, which for a considerable time remained

to be the Nursery of Learning and learned Men.

And that the Saxons, long after their Conversion to Christianity, retired to Ireland for this purpose, we have the Testimony of their antient and most authentick Historians; so that, I think, 'tis no Presumption to suspect, that as the Saxons borrowed their Learning from the Irish, they might for the same reason, receive their Characters and Forms of writing from them. But 'tis again to be doubted, whether both the Saxons and the Irish did not primarily derive their Characters from the Britains: For though the British Language be now writ in a different Character from the Irish and Saxon, yet upon antient British Monuments and Inscriptions, most of the Saxon Letters, different from the present Roman Alphabet, are plainly to be seen. Nay was this Character originally British, the same being used in the first Age of the Roman Empire, if we can lay any stress on Julius Cesar's Will and Testament, represented by Mabillon. But farther yet; if the Irish Character be originally Saxon, the Saxons must either bring it along with them from Germany, or else they must have invented it after their arrival and settlement in Britain. If the first, it may seem wonderful, how it came to be quite lost and forgotten in all parts of Germany; unless we can suppose, that it was limited only to the Saxons, and that they to a Man came and settled in this Island: For no body can be ignorant, that not only the Germans, but the Swedes and Danes too, use the Latine Character; which, if we suppose them to have but lately borrowed, yet in all probability, their former Letter was Gothick or Runick, to which the Saxon bears no great resemblance. But if it be said, that the Saxons invented this Character after their coming to Britain; I cannot well

Bed. Hist. Eccl. lib. 3. chap. 27.

De Re Diplo. p. 345.

conceive

endeavour, why they should put themselves to such unnecessary trouble, when with far greater ease and facility they might copy and borrow from the Britains; unless the odium betwixt both Nations made them scorn to ape and imitate an Enemy. But be it so, that the Saxons invented this Character in Britain; it will follow, that they had no Letters nor Learning before they came over; and consequently, that those Authors which Bede *mentions to have transcribed out of, could not be* Saxons.

As to the civil part of the British *History, that the Transactions of State were recorded, and that Copies thereof came to the hands of Posterity, we have the express Testimony of* Nennius, *who flourished about Three Hundred Years after* Gildas. *For in his Preface to his History of the* Britains, *he openly declares, that he compos'd his History,* Partim majorum Traditionibus, partim Scriptis, partim etiam Monumentis veterum Britanniæ Incolarum. *Here* Nennius *says, that he partly extracted his History out of the Writings of the Antient* Britains. *And what could these Writings be? Certainly, they were not the Works of* Gildas, *the only* British *Author we read of before* Nennius; *upon the account that the History of* Nennius *is much larger, and far more complete than that of* Gildas; *this latter, besides the Names of a few* British *Kings, having left nothing Historical to Posterity; the main, it seems, of his design being to rail, and to inveigh against his Country, to which he had taken some Displeasure. From whence then else could* Nennius *extract the Materials of his History? Why, 'tis reasonable to suppose, that from some* British *Records, which possibly might be recovered since the time of* Gildas; *And if then, why might not more be discovered since* Nennius, *and thus delivered to* Geoffrey *by the Arch-Deacon of* Oxon, *be one*

B

Now besides, That the Britains kept Memoriale of their Transactions, we may rationally gather from the Constitution and Profession of the Bards. Diodorus Siculus says, Ὡιδαῖς μετ' ὀργάνων παραπλησίων κιθάραις τοὺς μὲν ὑμνεῖν, τοὺς δὲ βλασφημεῖν; The Bards singing to an Instrument like a Harp, repeat the Praises and Commendations of some, the Revile and Dispraises of others. And in like manner Marcellinus; Bardi quidem fortia virorum illustrium facta heroicis compositis versibus, quos dulcibus lyræ modulis cantitarunt. And after the rest Lucan;

Lib. 15.

Vos quoque qui fortes animas, belloque peremptas
Laudibus in longum vates demittis ævum,
Plurima securi fudistis Carmina Bardi.

Pharsal. lib. 1.

But that the Bards did not only commit to memory the famous Deeds of their Princes and Heroes, and so recite and repeat them upon occasion; but also that they wrote down and recorded what they repeated, we have the ample Testimony of Giraldus Cambrensis. Hoc etiam nobis notandum videtur, quòd Bardi Cambrenses, & Cantatores seu Recitatores, genealogiam habent Prædictorum Principum in libris eorum antiquis & authenticis, sed tamen Cambrice scriptam, eandémque memoriter tenent à Rodorico Magno usque ad Belinum magnum, & inde usque ad Silvium, Assanium, & Æneam; & ab Æneâ usque ad Adam, Generationem linealiter producunt.

Cambr. Descrip. cap. 3.

Now that the Genealogies here mentioned by Giraldus, were not only a bare account of the several Descents and Successions of the British Kings, but also some Memorials of their Lives and Actions, may be easily gathered from the above-said Manners and Customs of the Bards. And seeing these Bards did preserve not only in Memory but in Writing too, the lineal Succession

and

and most famous Transactions of their Kings; I see no reason why the History of Geoffrey may not, as to a great part of it, pretend to greater Authority than is generally attributed to it. And if it be objected, that the Bards, by a Poetical Liberty exceeded the Truth of History, in the Praise of those Princes they were to celebrate; yet this for it may reasonably be acknowledged, that the Names and Succession of the several Kings are real, and consequently that Geoffrey could never be the Inventor of so large a List of Nick-Names, as he is generally thought to be. For it is very probable, that the History of the Britains translated by Geoffrey, was composed partly out of these Genealogies peculiar to the Bards, and partly out of any other Records and Monuments of the Britains; both which I have shewn to have been preserved, and used among them anciently.

But to descend to the particulars of this History, the first and most suspicious Relation, is that of the landing of Brute with a Colony of Trojans, the several Crosses and Encounters he sustained in that Voyage; and then of this Island receiving its Name from him. Should we indeed reflect upon the particular Circumstances of this Story, we might upon good reason be satisfied of the Vanity and falsness of them; but therefore to conclude, that because the Building is suspicious, the Foundation consequently must be fabulous, and a perfect Contrivance; does, I think, deserve some better Examination: For if we do but reflect upon the contemporary Histories of the Greeks and Romans, those more polite and literate Nations, we may with equal pretence of Reason affirm, that there is no foundation for any matter of Fact before the Olympiads; or that the relation of Æneas's coming to Italy, and all that History, to the Building of Rome, are altogether groundless and

impertinent, because they are intermixt with Fables and impossibilities. Livy assures us, that all the Transactions before the Building of Rome, are rather owing to Poetical Fancy and Extravagancies, than to any true and certain Matter of Fact; and therefore he declines to give either his Assent or Dissent, to any thing related of those Times: Quæ ante conditam condendamve Urbem, poeticis magis decora fabulis, quam incorruptis rerum gestarum monumentis traduntur, ea nec affirmare, nec refellere in animo est. And Plutarch goes farther, and tells us, that the Original and Etymology of Rome, that famous City, so well known afterwards over all the World, could not be agreed upon among the diversity of Authors, and consequently must be very obscure and uncertain. Τὰ μὲν οὖν περὶ Ρώμης ὄνομα καὶ τὴν ἀρχαιολογίαν τὴν περὶ τοῦ κτίσματος ἔτι καὶ νῦν ἀμφισβητούμενα καὶ σκοτεινὰ τοῖς συγγραφεῦσιν ἐστίν. Præfat. Vita Rom.

But for all their own Historians do allow that the History of those Times are fabulous and uncertain; yet there are none that question the being of Æneas, and that the Romans were descended from him. The like may be urged for the History of Brutus, and the Landing of the Trojans in this Island; that though many particular Circumstances are fabulous, and entirely poetical, yet it does not thence necessarily follow, that there is no manner of ground or foundation for such a Relation. Neither is it sufficient Conviction, to urge, that the very being of Brute is all a Fiction, by reason that the Roman Historians make no mention of such a Person to be the Son of Silvius: because, that through the whole Succession from Æneas to Romulus, the Histories of those Times take notice only of the Son that was to succeed; it being unreasonable to suppose, that all the Kings of Latium during that period, should beget

get each of them, but one Son. And therefore, what by the Security of those After, and what by bearing regard only to the Line of Succession, many collateral Princes escaped the Cognizance of future Historians. Nor is it enough to affirm, that the History of Brute is but lately known and discovered to the World; whereas the fabulous Roman History has been recorded from Antiquity; because, that though we are not certain that the British History has been handed down to Posterity in Writing, yet we are sure, that it was an ancient Tradition, long before Geoffrey's publishing of it; and one should think, that an ancient National Tradition, might require a stricter Examination, than hastily to throw it aside, as fabulous and of no Consequence.

But the Question is not, Whether the British History, as related by Geoffrey, be, as to all the Circumstances of it, true and real Matter of Fact; for that, no Man, I presume, can reasonably maintain; but whether there be any ground or foundation of Truth couched under these Poetical and fabulous Narratives. Now the first thing we meet with in the British History, is, an Account of Brutus his Pedigree, how he was descended from the Trojans, and how accidentally slain his Father Silvius, how he was forced to flie into Greece, whence, after several Scuffles with Pendrasus, a petty Prince of that Country, he thought fit to retire, and to seek his Fortune by Sea. But he had not wandered long, when he met with Corinæus, with another Party of desolate Trojans, with whom having joyned his Forces, he followed the Counsel of the Oracle, and at last arrives in that Island, from him afterwards called Britain. Now as to the particular Circumstances related in the Life of Brutus, they may properly be placed in the same

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class with Homer's account of the Travels of Ulysses, or Virgil's Description of Æneas his Adventure to Italy; that is to say, that they are Poetical Fictions, and perfectly consonant to the humour of that fabulous Age. But the Question in hand will be, whether there be any probability for the ground of the Story, that Brute should bring over a Colony of Trojans, and seat himself in this Island. Now what is most materially urged against it, is the Novelty of this Discourse, that none of the Roman Historians make the least mention of such a Person as Brutus; and that Cesar and Tacitus, who seem to have enquired more narrowly into the Original of the Britains, found no such Tradition in their time; otherwise in giving their opinion whence the Britains were derived, they would never have omitted such an antient National Tradition, of their being descended from the Trojans. Besides, that Gildas, who was a Britain, takes no notice of such a Tradition, which in all probability he would never have omitted, had there been such an account of their Origine in his time.

As to what is objected against the Antiquity of this Tradition, is certainly very erroneous; for 'tis so far from being first known to the World, at the publication of Geoffrey's History, that Nennius, long before that time, and Merlyn, much antienter than he, speak of the Britains being descended from Troy. Nay the Saxons themselves before Geoffrey, were not unacquainted with this Tradition, as plainly appears from the antient Saxon Poet, recited by Mr. Wheelock, whom he thus translates: Notes on *Bede*.

——Hæc unica Fœmina primâ
Ante omnes fœvit Trojani semina belli,
Hanc Britones dixere Helenam, sed Dardanus ille
Excelsus Bruti pater extitit, unde Britanni
Heroum sumpsere genus, & fortissimus idem
Hujus orbem primus regens, & dominatior ausus.

And

by an antient and a current Tradition among them.

Tacitus was never in Britain; but from the relation of his Father-in-Law, Julius Agricola, and others, he made a Guess, that from the different Shapes and Colour, they were descended from different Nations; some from Germany, some from Gaul, and others from Spain: but yet, as to the Primitive Britains, those who seemed to be the antient Inhabitants of the Island, he considers after the usual Pagan manner, Britanniam qui mortales initio coluerint, Indigenæ an Advecti, ut inter Barbaros parum compertum. The Britains, indeed, in Tacitus his time, were well known to the Romans, and consequently these latter might have been easily instructed, as to what knowledge the Britains had of their Antiquity; but it does not therefore necessarily follow, that because the Historian does not mention any such Tradition, there was none really among them; because possibly he might never have heard of it; or if he did, he might have omitted inserting of it in his History: Yet what he has discovered relating to the Antiquity of the Britains, was sufficient for his purpose, the whole scope of his design being to describe the Actions of his Father-in-Law, during his Lieutenancy in this Island; and therefore it is not at all wonderful, that he has given but a slight and imperfect account of what he never design'd to make a particular inquisition into. Besides, if we suppose him to have made a diligent enquiry into the matter, and to have found out the antient State and Origine of the Britains; yet since he wanted the opportunity of conversing with them, having never been in Britain; and most of the Britains that were then at Rome, being such as had forsaken their Country, and were educated there, and consequently were in all probability Enemies of the Traditions of their own Country, he might very well suppose, that there was little to be inquired into such a Tradition, which for all that, might have been current and prevailing among the Britains

In vita Agric.

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themselves. As to other Roman Historians, who have writ of the Antiquity and Primitive State of Rome, that they have made no mention of any such Person as Brutus the Son of Sylvius; I have already observed, it not of that force, to overthrow that Tradition, by reason that, from Æneas down to Romulus, there is regard only had to the Line of Succession, and those only recorded who succeeded in the Throne.

Let us consider now, in the next place, what probable Reason may be assigned to vindicate this supposed Trojan Origin from an utter Fiction; and whether the History of Brutus have any probable dependance upon some real Foundation. And not to insist on the Antiquity of this Tradition, nor the Authority of the British History published by Geoffrey, nothing gives greater Confirmation to assert some real Foundation for this supposed Fable, than the near Alliance and Affinity betwixt the Britains and the Grecians. All Learned Men allow that the Greek was the antient Language of the Trojans, and that their Customs were not much different; and whoever will compare the Manners, Religion and Customs of the Britains with those of the Grecians, will easily discover a palpable Conformity betwixt both Nations, but more especially in the Language; in which, as Mr. Camden says, Maximum est disputationis firmamentum & certissimum originis gentium argumentum. Qui enim (ut hoc ex) linguæ societate conjuncti sunt, originis etiam Communionem fuisse conjunctos, homo opinor nemo infacetus [illegible]

I shall not, at present, trouble the Reader with a particular enumeration of that Affinity, but will refer him to Sir John Price's Defensio Historiæ Britannicæ, and Mr. Sheringham's Treatise De Gentis Anglorum Origine. Now since there is such demonstrable Affinity betwixt the Britains and the Grecians in all those respects, we must either suppose, with Mr. Camden, that they are of the same Original, or at least that

that a Colony of either Greeks or Trojans came over to this Island; or else, that the Britains had Correspondence, Traffick and Communication with the Grecians. Now, that the Grecians had no knowledge of the Britains till very late, may be gather'd from hence, that even the Name of Britain is not so much as mentioned by any Greek Author before Polybius, who lived less than two hundred years before the Roman Invasion, and by him but just named, as betokening a very remote and distant Country, wherein indeed it was reported that there was plenty of Tin. Nay, Britain was so far unknown to the Eastern parts of the World, long after this, that even Cæsar himself, when he intended an Invasion, was perfectly ignorant of the State of the Island; and tho he made what Enquiry he could of the British Merchants in Gaul, yet for all that, as he says himself, Neque quanta esset Insulæ magnitudo, neque quæ aut quantæ Nationes incolerent, neque quem usum belli haberent, aut quibus institutis uterentur, neque qui essent ad majorum navium idoneos portus, reperire poterat: and therefore he was forced to send Caius Volusenus before him, to search into the State and Condition of the Island. Such Strangers were the Romans at that time to the Isle of Britain. And from hence it is supposed, that the Grecians had a better knowledge of it, (since in all probability, if they had had a Commerce with the Britains, the Romans, who were Masters of the Sea long before this, would have quickly discovered their Merchandizing, which if so profitable as it imagined, they were not such Enemies to Gain, but they would share in the Booty, at least, had the Grecians had any Correspondence with the Britains, the Romans would in all probability have known it, and consequently they must needs have received better Intelligence of the Island than what they seem to have had at Cæsar's Landing. But Dion Cassius seems to put this matter out of dispute, and gives us a very plain account of what knowledge the Greeks and Romans

Bell. Gall. Lib. 4.

had of this Island, which I will set down in the Latin Translation, Primis Græcorum Romanorúmq; ne esse quidem Britanniam compertum fuit, posteriores in controversiam adduxerunt, continens ea terra, an verò insula esset; multáq; de utraq; opinione conscripta sunt ab iis, qui certi quidem nihil noverant (quippe qui nec vidissent, nec ab Indigenis qualis esset accepissent) sed conjecturis tantum, quantum vel oui vel studii singulis aderat uterentur. And the antient Poet, in Eustathius upon Dionysius, reckoning up the greatest Islands of the World in his time, makes no mention of Britain, which shews it was not then known. And that Britain was the antient Cassiterides of the Grecians, from whence they received their Tin, is altogether uncertain; for Herodotus, making mention of those Islands of Cassiterides, plainly declares he knew not where they were; which cannot well be supposed, if the Grecian Merchants traded thither in his time; it being rational to imagin that, in treating of any Country, such a Learned Historian would endeavour to get the best intelligence he possibly could; and Learning being at the highest pitch in Greece at this time, 'tis very strange we had not a better account of this Island, which is supposed to be so well known to those who had a constant Traffick here. But indeed, all Authors who have mentioned these Cassiterides do not seem to have known where they were situated, only Dionysius, in his description, makes them plainly to be the same with the Hesperides, those Islands lying in the Atlantick Ocean, far enough from Britain, concerning which the Poets have invented so many Fables. ver. 561.

Lib. 39.

——— Αὐτὰρ ὅ γ' ἄκρην
Ἰέρνην τε κραναὴν νήσου τε Βρεττανίης,
Ἠδὲ Κασσιτερίδας τε δύω πρὸς ἑσπερίοιο ῥεέθρου,
Ἀρκτικοὶ πελάουσι· χαλὸν δέ τε κῦμα θαλάσσης.

But admitting the Grecians to have been ignorant of any such Place as Britain, and that there never

was

was any Traffic or Communication betwixt these two Nations; yet since the Gauls spoke Greek, it is not very improbable but that the Britains might borrow from them. That the Gauls used the Greek Tongue, we have the Testimony of Cæsar; and it is very certain, that all the Grecian Learning flourished at Marseils, which was an antient and famous University, and is very much celebrated by all almost, both Greek and Latin Writers. And by this means, it may be reasonably concluded, how the British and Gaulish Druids became acquainted with the Grecian Philosophy, which being as to all the different Sects and Opinions of it, taught at Marseils, the Druids more particularly adhered to the Pythagorean, to which the Druid Philosophy bears a very near resemblance, both as to the Doctrine of the Μετεμψυχωσις, or the Transmigration of the Soul, and the rest of their Mystical Cabala, which they so superstitiously kept secret and close from the People.

But in opposition to this, it may be with greater certainty urged, that neither the Gaulish nor British Druids had any Correspondence with the Grecians, and consequently could not borrow their Philosophical Mysteries from them. For if Cæsar may be believed, The Art and Learning of the Druids was first found out in Britain, and from thence is thought to be brought into Gaul; and at this time, as he goes on, such as will attain to the perfect knowledge of that Discipline, do for the most part travel thither to learn it. Now if this be true, that the Druids were the Inventors of this kind of Learning, and that the Gauls came over hither to be instructed in the Way and Method of it; I can see no reason, why they should have any communication with the Grecian Academy at Marseils, much less that they borrowed it from the Disciples of Pythagoras, especially since they accounted their Mysteries so Sacred, that they would communicate them to none, besides those of their own Order. Nay, it may be better questioned, whe-

Lib. VI.

ther

ther Druidism be not much antienter than Pythagoras, and antecedent to that Æra, when the Grecians began to Philosophize. And for the same reason, that the Druids of Britain did not derive their Philosophy from Marseils, it will follow, that they could not borrow their Language; for if we suppose, which is the most we can, that the Gauls had some communication with those Grecians, and upon that account that their Language was in some measure mingled with the Greek; yet in their travel to Britain, they came not to communicate, but to borrow; and 'tis not likely that the Britains should be affected with the Language of those who came to learn of them. Besides, of all the number of Gaulish Words collected by Cambden, which agree with the British, few or none seem to be of Greek Derivation; so it is highly improbable, as far as we can see into this Matter, that the Gauls should ever communicate the Greek Tongue to the Britains. And therefore, since this difficulty cannot be removed by any other way, 'tis not unreasonable to suspect, that there is some real Foundation lodged in the Ruins of the Story of Brutus, and that the Truth is disfigured by the boundless accession of Poetical Invention.

I should tire the Reader, and exceed the just bounds of what I at first proposed, if I should take a particular view of the British History published by Geoffrey, and therefore I shall now only take notice of the Life of King Cadwalader, where the History of Wales begins, and where a palpable Mistake, I may call it Forgery, has been committed by one side or another. For the very same things, which the British History relates of Cadwalader, the Saxon Writers attribute to Cenadwalla King of the West Saxons, how he was driven by a Famine out of his Dominions, came afterwards to Rome, and was received by Pope Sergius, with other particulars too tedious here to relate. But that which seems to charge the Fault upon Geoffrey, or whoever else was the Author of the British History, is, that Bede an Author of established Credit,

and

and one who lived near those times, says that it was the West Saxon King Ceadwalla that went to Rome in Pope Sergius's time. But then on the other side, it is hardly conceivable, supposing the British History a perfect Counterfeit, that Geoffrey or any other should be so grossly over-seen, as to borrow the Transaction of a real King, and but so well known, to make up the Life of a fictitious one contemporary with him. Bede's Reputation was too firm, to be shaken by an upstart History, and therefore it cannot well be supposed that the Author of the British History was so unwary, in case he designed a Cheat, as to lay himself open to so easy a detection of Forgery. All then that can be said, is, that the agreeableness of the Names and time that these two Princes lived in, and possibly their both going to Rome, which was not unusual in those days, might without any design of putting upon the World, make a confusion in their Histories. But whether the Life of Cadwalader be a Fable, the Reader is at his own liberty to judge; it being prefixed to the History of Wales, not as it is more Authentick, or any way of greater certainty than the rest of Geoffrey's History, but only because the Author Caradoc of Lhangarfan, began his continuace of the British History with it.

This Caradoc of Lhangarfan, an Author of undoubted Integrity, was contemporary with Geoffrey, who taking his rise from the place where the British History concluded, made a continuation of it thro' the Reigns of several of the Princes of Wales, till the Year 1157. about which time he flourished. After him, all things of moment that happened in Wales, were kept and recorded in the Abbies of Conwey in North-Wales, and Ystratflur in South-Wales, where the Princes and Noblemen of Wales were buried, as appears by the Testimony of Gutryn Owen, who lived in the time of Edward IV. and writ the most exact and perfect Copy of the same. All the most notable Occurrences being thus Registred in these Abbies, were most generally compared together every third

Year, when the Beirdh or Bards belonging to these two Houses went their ordinary Visitation, which was called Clera. And this continued until the Year 1270. a little before the Death of the last Prince Llewelyn, who was slain at Buelht. Humphrey Lloyd Gent. who flourished in the Reign of Henry VIII. and was greatly skilled in the British Antiquities, continued this History to the Death of Prince Llewelyn, and afterwards having translated the whole into English Language, had designed to commit it to the Press. But his Death prevented what he purposed, and stopped the publication of this History for a long time after, until David Powel D. D. in the time of Queen Elizabeth, having met with Humphrey Lloyd's Translation, collected what he could out of English Historians, which he added by way of Annotations, and so published it in the Year 1584. This being the sole History of the Princes of Wales, and the only Edition of this History, I was moved to prepare it for another Impression, by a new modelling the Language, making the Body of the History intire, without troubling the Reader to see the same thing by way of Annotation. Dr. Powel's Notes being for the greatest part but a repetition of the same matter of Fact out of the English Historians, with what other Improvements could be made. The Additions which I made to the former History, I chiefly took out of the Notes of that learned Antiquarian Mr. Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt; by whose help also I have corrected, supplyed and continued the Chronology. Sir John Price's Description of Wales will pretty well answer the Geographical part of this History, tho' we shall be able to restore and fix several of those places whose Names are only left to us at present, which we have great hopes, will be successfully perfected by the unwearied Labours of my ingenious Friend Mr. Edward Lhuyd, in his intended Etymologick Dictionary. I have added by way of Appendix, the several Records belonging to this History, and those relating to insert the Articles of Peace betwixt Prince Llewelyn, and John Peckam Archbishop of Canterbury, in the Original, with reference thereunto, that to insert all the Grievances which the Welch then made in the English Language, which do not so handsomly bear a Translation.

A DESCRIPTION OF CAMBRIA, Now Called WALES:

Drawn first by Sir John Price *Knight, and afterward augmented and made perfect by* Humphrey Lloyd *Gentleman.*

THE Three Sons of *Brutus* having divided the whole Isle of *Britain* into Three Parts, that part contained within the *French* Seas, with the Rivers of *Severn* (called in *British Hafren*) *Dee* and *Humber*, fell to the eldest Son *Lo-rinus*, which was after his Name called *Lhoyger*, which Name it hath in the *British* Tongue to this day, and in *English* now it is called *England*, and augmented Northward to the River *Tweed*. The second Son *Albanactus* had all the Land Northward from

from *Humber* to the Sea *Orkney*, called in the *British* Tongue *Mor Werydh*, and in the Latin *Mare Caledonium*. The third Son *Camber* had to his part, all that which remained undivided, lying within the *Spanish* and *Irish* Seas, and separated from *England* with the Rivers *Severn* and *Dee*; and this part was after his Name called *Cambria*, and the Inhabitants thereof *Cambry*, and their Language *Camberaeg*, and so are at this Day. So that they have kept the same Country and Language this 2700 and odd years, without commixtion with any other Nation, especially in *North-Wales*, as it shall hereafter appear. *Cambria.*

And because the Name of this Country is changed, or rather mistaken by the Inhabitants of *England*, and not by them called *Cambry*, but *Wales*: I think it necessary to declare the occasion thereof, which is, that where the *Saxons* a People of *Germany* were the first that after the *Britains* inhabited and ruled the greatest part of this Isle, and drove the *Britains* to that Corner, which according to the manner of their Country they called *Wales*, and the People *Welch-men*, and the Tongue *Welch*, that is to say, Strange, or not of them understood. For at this Day the Inhabitants of the *Low Countries* call their next Neighbours Language of *Hengaw*, or other that speak *French*, *Welsh*, as a Language to them unknown. Likewise the dwellers of *Tyroll* and other the higher Countries of *Germany* do Name the *Italian* their next Neighbour a *Welch-man*, and his Language *Welsh*. And this is an evident Proof, that they which harped upon a Queen *Gualaes*, and of a Prince *Wala* (of whom neither *British*, *Latin*, nor *English* History maketh mention) were foully deceived; and so likewise was a great Historiographer of late Days, which saith, that it was called *Wallia, quasi Italia*, because the rest of the *Romans* which remained in the Isle were driven thither. Neither is this any new Invention, although *Polydore Virgil* with an *Italian* brag doth glorify himself to be the first that espied it out, for divers ancient Writers do allege the same cause of the Name of *Wales*, of whom *Sylvester Giraldus* is one, who

wro

raid in the time of *Henry* the Second, after the Conquest, before 380 years passed; which is an evident Token, that the said *Polydore* did either not see nor read the ancient Histories of this Realm, or dissembleth the same to the Advancement and Praise of himself and his Country; which to the learned and indifferent Reader shall appear to be the only occasion he took that work in hand, for all his Book redoundeth only to the Praise and Honour of the Romans, as well Spiritual as Temporal, and to disgrace their Acts and Deeds within this Realm: and upon the other part doth either openly slander, or subtilly extenuate, or shamefully deny the martial prowess and noble Acts, as well of *Saxons, Danes*, and *Normans*, as of the *Britains*, all Inhabiters of this Isle. Which thing he that list to prove, let him read and confer *Cæsar's* Commentaries, *Cornelius Tacitus*, *Herodianus*, and other ancient Writers, as well in Latin as in Greek, with his Work. As for the antient Writers of the *British* History, as the *British* Chronicle, the History of *Gildas Sapiens Verulamius*, Yea the Golden Work of *Matthew Paris* Monk of *Albans*, which write from *William Bastard* to the 38 years of *Henry* the Third; I dare well say he never saw them, they be in divers places to be had, so that the truth may be easily proved. To make an end I say, that he being first a Stranger born, and so ignorant as well in the Histories of this Realm, as of those Tongues and Languages wherein the same were written, could never set forth the true and perfect Chronicle of the same. But he having a good Stile, and a pleasant Stile in the *Latin* Tongue, and finding himself in a Country where every Man either lacked Knowledge or Spirit to set forth the History of their own Country, took this Enterprise in hand, to their great shame, and no less dispraise, because he a blind Leader shall draw a great Number of undiscreet and rash Followers, as well Geographers and Cosmographers, as Chroniclers and Historiographers, to the dark Pit of Ignorance, where I leave them at this time, remitting the Reader to the Apology of Sir *John Price*

Price Knight and his *British* History, written by him of purpose, against the envious Reports, and slanderous Taints of the last Paydom, where he shall find a great number of his Errors confuted at large. And in return to my former matter of the Name of *Wales*, which Name to be given of late by a strange Nation may be otherwise proved; for the *Welsh-men* themselves do not understand what these words *Wales* and *Welsh* do signify, nor know any other Name of their Country or themselves but *Cambry*, nor of their Language but *Cambrace*, which is as much to say as *Cambri* Language or Speech. So likewise they know not what *England* or *English* meaneth, but commonly they call the Country *Lhoegyr*, the *English* Men *Saisons*, and the *English* Tongue *Saisneg*. Which is an evident token that this is the same Language which the *Britains* spake at the beginning; for the Words of *Merddyn* and of *Taliessin*, who wrote above 1000 years past, are almost the same words which they use at this day, or at the least easy to be understood of every man which knoweth perfectly the *Welsh* Tongue, especially in *North Wales*.

Wales.

A Locrino.

A Saxon.

Beside this, where at this day there do remain three remnants of the *Britains*, divided every one from other with the Seas, which are in *Wales*, *Cornwall* (called in *British Cerniw*) and little *Britain*, yet almost all the particular words of these three People are all one, although in pronunciation and Writing of the Sentences they differ somewhat, which is no marvel, seeing that the pronunciation in one Realm is often so diverse, that the one can scarce understand the other. But it is rather a wonder, that the *Welsh-men* being separated from the *Cornish*, which be these 900 years, and the *Britains* from either of them 290 years before that, and having small Traffick or Concourse together since that time, have still kept their own *British* Tongue. They are not therefore to be credited, which deny the *Welsh* to be the old *British* Tongue. And here I cannot pass over what one of these fine Chroniclers wrote of late, of the Name of *Britain*, affirming that it should be so called

called of *Britanie* in *France*, as the Elder of that Name. But surely he had either never seen *Ptolomy* nor *Cæsar*, nor any other antient Writer, or read them with small Judgment and Memory. For there he might have learned, that when this Land was called *Britain*, the other was called *Armorica*, and how in *Maximus*'s time, *Conan Meriadoc* was the first that gave it that Name, and inhabited it with *Britains* out of this Isle. Other derivations of these words *Britannia* and *Albion*, out of *Greek* and *Latin*, I am ashamed to rehearse; for unto such Errors do they commonly fall, that either puffed up with vain-glory of their own Wits, or pinched with despite and envy at other Men's Works, or blinded with Igorance, do go about to write and set forth any History or Chronicle. But passing over this matter until another time, I will return to the Description of *Wales*, which (as I said) was of old time compassed almost about with the *Irish* Seas, and the Rivers *Dee* and *Severn*, although afterwards the *Saxons* wan by force from the *Britains* all the plain and champion Country over the Rivers, and specially *Offa* King of *Mercia*, who made a Ditch of great breadth and depth, to be a Mear betwixt his Kingdom and *Wales*, which Ditch began at the River *Dee*, by *Basingwerk*, between *Chester* and *Ruthlan*, and ran along the Hills sides to the *South* Sea, a little below *Bristol*, reaching above a hundred Miles in length, and is in many places to be seen at this day, bearing the Name of *Clawdh Offa*, that is to say, *Offa*'s Ditch, and the Country between it and *England* is commonly called *Wales of Mars*, although the great part of it be now inhabited by *Welsh* men, namely in *Northwales*, which yet keepeth the antient limits to the River *Dee*, and in some places over it. Other (as *Giraldus*) make the River *Wy*, called in *Welsh Gwy*, to be the Mear between *England* and *Wales*, on the *South* part, called *South-Wales*, who measureth the breadth of *Wales*, from *Salop* or *Hereford*, called *Rhyd y Helig* upon *Wy*, to St. *Davids* in *Menevia* 100 Miles, and the length from *Caerlheon* upon

Rob. Cænal. lib. 2. Per. 2.

The mears & bounds of Wales.

upon *We* in *Germaland*, in *Hebrad*, called *Ganges* in *Angleley* in *Welch* called *Mon*, above which and these be the common Meers at this day, the *Welch* Tongue is commonly used and spoken in *England* beyond these old Meers a great way, in *Herefordshire*, *Glocestershire*, and a part of *Shropshire*. And thus for the general Description of *Wales* which afterward about the Year of Christ 870. *Rodericus Magnus*, King of *Wales*, divided into three Territories which they called Kingdoms, which remained until of late days.

These three were *Gunneth*, in English *North-Wales*, *Dehewbarth*, in English *South-Wales*, and *Powys*-Land in every of the which he ordained a Princely Seat or Court for the Prince to remain at, most commonly as in *Gunneth* (which some old Writers call *Venedocia* for *Cunedda*) *Aberffraw* in the Isle of *Anglesey*. In *Dehewbarth*, called in *Latin* Demetia, *Carmerden*, from whence it was afterward removed to *Dynefawr* eight Miles thence. In *Powys*, *Pengwern* called *Shrewsbury*, and in English *Shrewsbury*, from whence it was removed to *Mathrafal* in *Powys*-Land. And because this History doth as well intreat of *Wales* betwixt these three Provinces, as betwixt them and the *Saxons*, *Normans* and *Flemings*, I think it good to set forth the particular Description of every part by it self. And first of *North-Wales* as the chiefest part, which he gave his eldest Son, ordaining that either of the other two should pay him yearly such a Tribute, as it appeareth in the Laws of *Howel Dha*, which are to be had in *Welch*, and also in *Latin*. Therefore *Gunneth* (called *North-Wales*) had upon the *North* side the Sea from the River *Dee* at *Basingwerke* to *Aberconwy*, and upon the *West* and *South-West* the River *Dyfy*, which dividerh it from *South-Wales*, and in some places from *Powys*-Land. And on the *South* and *East* it is divided from *Powys* sometimes with Mountains, and sometimes with Rivers, till it come to the River *Dee* again. This Land was of old time divided to four parts, of which the chiefest was *Mon*, in *English* called *Anglesey*, where the Prince

Aberffraw.

Dynefawr.

Mathrafal.

North-Wales.

Mon.

chief

chief Hold was at *Aberffraw*, which is an Island separated from the main Land, with an Arm of the Sea called *Menai*, and had in it self three Cantreds or Hundreds, which were subdivided to six Comots, the Cantref *Aberffraw* to Comot *Lhon*, and Comot *Malltraeth*, Cantref *Cemais*, to the Comots *Talibolion* and *Twr Celyn*; Cantref *Rossyr* to the Comots *Llandrosbay* and *Menai*. And at this day there is a fine Town in that Isle called *Newmarch*, and a common Passage to *Ireland* at *Caergybi*, called in *English*, *Holyhead*. But here I cannot wink at that notable Error of *Polydor*, which (after his accustomed fashion) deemeth this Isle to be called *Mona*, but *Anglesia*, or *Anglorum Insula*, because it is called in *English Anglesey*, and giveth this Name *Mona* to *Man*, and so doth toss the Names of both Isles: which ignorance and forgetfulness might be forgiven him, if he had not drawn a great number to this Error with him, which in their Charters do daily wrong Name these Isles, which may be easily proved. First, because the Inhabitants of the Isle do know none other Name but *Mon*; and it is called through all *Wales*, *Ynys Mon*, that is to say, the Land of *Mon*, unto this day. Also that neither by memory of Man, neither by any Monument in Writing in the *British* Tongue can it appear, that ever it had any other Name but yet there be manifest Monuments for these two points. It is also grown to a Proverb through *Wales*, for the fertility of the ground, *Mon mam Gymry*, that is to say, *Mon* Mother of *Wales*.

The ancient History of *Cornelius Tacitus* (which the like Age had beaten out of *Polydor*'s Head) saith, that the Souldiers of *Paulinus Suetonius*, and afterward *Julius Agricola*, after they had passed thro *Northumberland*, they came over against *Mona*, where they did swim over an Arm of the Sea of 200 paces, and so by force won the Isle. Now whether it is more reasonable this to swim over 200 paces, or 20 miles? I know there is no Man that believeth *Polydor* in this point; let all Men therefore judge the rest. As for that which he saith of the great Woods, it is nothing; for

for both the *Romans*, and after when the Christi
Faith took place in this Realm, the Christians o
fall and root them out, for the Idolatry and abu
Religion which was used there; that the King
Man sent for Timber to *Mon*; read the Life of *Hu*
Earl of *Chester*, which also is evident by the gr
Beeches and other Trees found in the Earth at th
days. His other reason is, because it is called *Ang*
sey in the *English* Tongue: so is *Lhoegyr* Englan
and *Cambry* Wales; Are those therefore the o
Names? No surely. And what if the Inhabita
called it so? (as they did not) had it not a Nam
before the *Angles* won it? Yes, I warrant you, b
he had forgotten that. Now to the Name of *Man*,
was ever, or at the least these 1000 years named
British *Manaw*, of which cometh the *English* Na
Man. The Inhabitants thereof call it so, and
Nation about it did ever call it *Mon*, no nor a
Writer but *Polydor*, which was too young a Go
father to name so old a Child. For *Gildas* who wro
above 900 years passed, whose Writings *Polydor* n
yet saw, but unruly Fathers upon him his own d
vise; *Giraldus* in his Description of *Ireland* to *Hen*
the Second, and *Henry Huntingdon*, do plainly c
Mon in Latin *Eubonia*, adding thereto either *Mona*
or *Man*, for the better understanding of the Name
Will you believe them or *Polydor*? Other Argumen
there are which I will pass over, till I have more le
sure and occasion to write of this Matter.

Arfon. The second part of *North-Wales* was called *Arfo*
which is as much as to say, over against *Mon*; an
had in it four Cantreds, and ten Comots.

Cantref *Aber* had in it three Comots, *Y Lhechwe*
uchaf, *Y Lhechwedh-isaf*, and *Nant-Conwy*.

Cantref *Arfon* had two Comots, *Tuyh Gwyrfai*, an
Isgwyrfai.

Cantref *Dunodin* had two Comots, *Ardudwy* an
Efionyth.

Cantref *Llyn* containeth three Comots, *Cymynmy*
Tindaethwy, and *Cemaes*. This is now called *Car*
narvon-shire, as *Mon* is called *Anglesey-shire*, and hav
the

the same division at this day. In this Shire are
called *Bryns*, neither in height, fertil
of the Grounds, Woods, Cattel, Fish and Fowl,
living place in the famous *Alps*, and without Com-
parison the strongest Country within *Britain*.

Here is the Town of Caernarvon, called in the old
time *Caersegont*, and there is also a Castle called *Caer-*
naffin. And the Seat of Bangor, with divers other
ancient Cities and Places of Memory, and was the
first part of Wales that came under the Dominion of
the Kings of England. It hath on the *North* the Sea
and *Mona*, upon the *East* and *South East*, the River
Conway, which divideth it from *Denbigh-shire*, although
it now and the River in one place by the Sea-shore
and on the *South West* and *West*, it is separated from
Merioneth by high Mountains and Rivers, and other

The third part of *Gwynedh* was *Merioneth* con- *Merio-*
taining three Cantreds, and every Cantred three Co- *neth.*
mots.

Ar Cantref Meirion hath three Comots, *Talybont*,

Cantref *Arllech* had these, *Penchenedh*, *Ucheaf*, and

Cantref *Penllyn* had these, *Penchenedh*, *Uwchaled*,
and *Mawddwy*, and this keepeth the said Name till this
day but not within the same Meers, and is full of Hills
and Rocks, and hath upon the *North* the Sea, notable
for the dry fish, great store and number of People
that repair thither to take Herrings. It hath upon
the *East* *Arfon* and *Denbigh-Land*, upon the *South*
Ceredigion, and upon the *West*, *Dyfi* and *Cardigan-shire*.

In this Country standeth the Town of *Harlech*, and *Tegyd.*
great Lake called *Llyn-Tegyd*, through which the
River *Dee* runneth, and mingleth not with the Water
of the Lake, which is three Miles long, and also the
Salmons, which are commonly taken in the River
Dee by the Lake, are never seen to enter the Lake.
Likewise a kind of Fish called *Gwyniad*, which are like
unto *Herrings*, and are full in the Lake, are never taken
in the River. Not far from this Lake is a place called

Caergay,

Cherney, which was the House of *Gay Arthur's* Foster-Brother. This Shire, as well as *Arfon*, is full of Cattel, Fowl and Fish, with great number of Red Deer and Roes; but there is great scarcity of Corn.

y Berfedh-wlad. The fourth part of *Gwynedh*, was called *y Berfedh-wlad*, which may be Englished, the in-land or middle Country, which contained five Cantrefs and thirteen Comots, as Cantref *Rhosyr* had in it these Comots, *Llechaled* and *Ifael*.

Cantref *Ifael* had *Hiraethog* and *Cynllaeth*.

Cantref *Rhos* these *Llechdalas*, *Iſdulas* and *Creuthyn*, all which are in the Lordship of *Denbigh*, saving the *Creuthyn* which is in *Carnarvon-shire*, wherein the Castle of *Dyganwy* did stand, which was the Earls of *Chester*, and is commonly called in the Latin and *English* Chronicles, *Gannock*.

Dyffryn Clwyd. The fourth Cantref was *Dyffryn Clwyd*, which may be Englished the Valley of *Clwyd*, and may be called the Lordship of *Rhuthyn*, and hath these Comots, *Calegin*, *Llannerch* and *Deguailyn*.

The fifth Cantref is *Tegengl*, and these is a part of *Flint-shire*, having these Comots, *Cinmeirch*, *Prestatyn*, and *Rhuddlan*. And in this part is one of the fairest Valies within this Isle containing 18 miles in length, and 4, 5, 6 or 7 in breadth, as the Hills either draw in ward together, or backward asunder, which high Hills do inclose it on the *East*, *West*, and *South* parts, and *Northward* the Sea. It is plentiful of Cattel, Fish and Fowl, Corn, Hey, Grass, and Wood, and divided along in the midst with the River *Clwyd*, unto whom runneth *Clywedog*, *Ystrat*, *Wheler*, *Elwy*, and a great number of other Rivers from the Hills. In this Valley two miles from the Sea, is the Town and Castle of *Ruthlan*, where sometimes a Parliament hath been kept. And two miles above it is the See of St. *Asaph*, between the Rivers *Clwyd* and *Elwy*, called in the old time the Bishop's See of *Llan-Elwy*. Four miles thence, and two miles from the River, is situate upon a Rock the Town and Castle of *Denbigh*, where is one of the greatest Markets in the Marches of *Wales*, and one of the fairest and strongest Castles within

Ann. 12. *Edw.* I.

within this Realm, which being the House of *David* Brother to *Llewelyn*, the last Prince of the *Welch*-Blood, was enlarged and strengthned by *Henry Lacy* Earl of *Lincoln*, to whom King *Edward* gave the same Lordship; it is also the Shire-Town of that Shire. Five miles above this, is the Town of *Ruthyn* with a fair Castle, which sometimes belonged to the Lords *Gray* Earls of *Kent*. This part of *North-Wales*, hath upon the *North* the River *Dee*, and the Sea. Upon the *West*, *Arfon*, and the River *Conwey*. *South* and *East*, *Merionyth*, and the Country then called *Powys*. And these be the Mears and Bounds of *Gwynedh* or *Venedotia*, for the Name of *North-Wales* containeth besides this all *Powys* at these days. So there was under the Territory of *Aberffraw* fifteen Cantreds, and in them thirty eight Comots.

The second Kingdom was *Mathrafal*, which in right order was the third, as that which came to the third Brother, yet for the better understanding of the History following, I have placed it here. To this Kingdom belonged the Country of *Powys*, and the Land betwixt *Wy* and *Severn*. Which part had upon the *South* and *West*, *South-Wales*, with the Rivers *Wy* and *Tyvy*, and other Mears. Upon the *North*, *Gwynedh*, and upon the *East* the Marches of *England*, from *Chester* to *Wy*, a little above *Hereford*; and therefore it was most troubled with Wars, as well of the *Saxons*, as afterwards of the *Normans*, Lords Marchers, who daily wan some part thereof, and by that means it was the first part that served the Kings of *England*, and therefore less esteemed of all the rest. This part called *Powys*, was divided again into *Powys Fadoc*, and *Powys Wenwynwyn*. *Powys Fadoc* contained in it self five Cantreds and fifteen Comots. *Mathrafal* or *Powys*.

Cantref *Y Barwn*, which had three Comots, *Dynmael*, *Edeyrneon*, and *Glyndourdwy*, which are now in *Merionyth shire* (saving *Dinmael* which is in *Denbigh-shire*.)

Cantref *Y Rhiw*, whose Comots were these, *Yal* now in *Denbigh-shire*; *Ystratalyn* and *Hop* now in *Flintshire*.

Cantref *Uwchnant* hath these Comots, *Merfforth* in *Flint-shire*, *Maelor Gymraeg*, in English *Bromfield*, now in *Denbigh-shire*, and *Maelor Saesneg* in *Flint-shire*.

Cantref *Trefred* containeth these Comots, *Croesfain*, *Tref y Wayn*, in English *Chirke*, and in *Denbigh-shire*. *Croesoswallt*, in English *Oswestrey*, and in *Shrop-shire*.

Cantref *Rhaiyder* with his Comots *Mochnant Ifraiyder*, *Cynllaeth* and *Nanheudwy* all in *Chirke*-Land, and in *Denbigh-shire*. Also the Lordship of *Whytington* now in *Shrop-shire*, was in this part of *Powys*, which part at this day hath lost the Name of *Powys*, and is situated in divers Shires, as it appeareth by the Discourse before passed. In this part is the Castle of *Holt* in *Bromfield*, and the Castle of *Chirke* in *Chirke*-Land. Likewise the Lordship and Castle of *Whytington*, which came by marriage to *Foulk Fitzwarren*. There is beside these, the Lordship of *Oswestry*, of the which the *Fitzalans* have been Lords these 300 and odd years, and of divers other Lordships in those Marches, as *Shrawardin*, the eleven Towns, *Clun* and many others, which are all now in *Shrop-shire*.

The second part called *Powys Wenwynwyn*, had likewise five Cantreds, and twelve Comots.

Cantref *Y Fyrnwy* had these Comots, *Mochnant uwch Rayader*, *Mochnant Iscoed* and *Llannerch Hudol*.

Cantref *Ystlyc* had these, *Deuthwr*, *Gorthwr Isaf*, and *Ystrat Marchell*.

Cantref *Llyswynaf* had these, *Caereinion*, and *Mechain Uwchcoed*.

Cantref *Cydewen* had Comot *Conan* and Comot *Hauren*.

Cantref *Conan* had *Cyfeilioc* and *Mouthwy*, which is now in *Merionyth-shire*. Of all these, the three first Cantreds do only at this day bear the Name of *Powys*, which are upon the *North*-side of *Severn*, and are all five (saving the Comot of *Mowthwy*) in *Mongomery-shire*.

This is a Country full of Woods, Hills, and Rivers, and hath in it these Towns, the *Poole*, *New-Town*, and *Machynlhaeth*.

Machynlleath. *Aruſtly* was in old time in this part, but afterwards it came to the Princes of *Gwynedh*. Theſe Lordſhips came by juſt deſcent from the Princes thereof, to a Woman named *Hawys*, the Daughter of *Owen ap Gruffydh*. *Aruſtly* and *Cyfeiliog* came to the Baron of *Dudley*, and afterwards it was ſold to the King.

The third part belonging to *Mathrafal*, was the Land between *Wy* and *Severn*, containing four Cantreds, and thirteen Comots.

Cantref *Melienyth* hath theſe Comots, *Ceri*, *Swydh-ygre*, *Rhiwalalhe*, and *Glyn Ieithon*.

Cantref *Elfel* hath theſe, *Uwchmynydh*, *Iſmynydh*, and *Llechdhyfneg*.

Cantref *y Clawdh* theſe, *Dyffryn Teyſediat*, *Swydhynogen*, and *Penuwelhe*.

Cantref *Buelht* hath theſe, *Swydh y Fam*, *Dreulys*, and *Iſtrwon*. Of this part there is at this day ſome in *Montgomery-ſhire*, ſome in *Radnor-ſhire*, and ſome in *Brecknock-ſhire*. In this part, and in the Lordſhips marching to it, which altho' at the time of this diviſion, which was in the time of the laſt Prince, were not in his ſubjection, yet to this day ſpeak *Welch*, and are called *Wales*, and in theſe Comots are theſe Towns and Caſtles. *Montgomery* called in Welch *Trefaldwyn*, a pretty Town and a fair Caſtle. The Caſtle of *Clun*, called *Colunwy*, which is the Earls of *Arundel*. The Town of *Knighton*, in Welch *Trefyclawd*. The Caſtle of *Cymaron*. *Preſteyn* in Welch *Llanandras*. The Town and Caſtle of *Radnor* in Welch *Maeſyfed*, at this day the Shire Town. The Town of *Kington* and the Caſtle of *Huntingdon*, called in Welch *Y Caſtelh Mayn*, which were the *Bohuns* Earls of *Hereford*, and after the Dukes of *Buckingham*. Caſtle *Payne*, *Haye*, *Llanfair* in *Buelht*. Theſe Lordſhips with *Brecknock* and *Abergefenny*, were belonging to the *Bruces* Lords of *Brecknock*, and after came divers times, and by ſundry means to the *Bohuns*, *Nevils*, and *Mortimers*. And ſo (as I have rehearſed) in this Territory or Kingdom were found fourteen Cantreds, and forty Comots. Two of theſe

parts, which are *Powys* and *Gwynedh*, are at this day called *North-Wales*, and divided into six Shires, *Mon* called *Anglesey*, *Caernarvon*, *Merionyth*, *Denbigh*, *Flint*, and *Montgomery-shire*, and are all on the North-side *Severn*, saving a piece of *Montgomery-shire*.

And here I think it good to let the Reader understand what the *British* Chronicle saith of *North-Wales*, which affirmeth that three times it came by Inheritance to Women. First to *Stradwen*, Daughter to *Cadfan ap Conan ap Endaf*, and Wife to *Coel Godebog*, Mother to *Genaw*, *Dyfyr* and *Gwawl*. The second time to the same *Gwawl* Wife to *Edeyrn ap Padarn*, and Mother to *Cunetha Wledic*; which *Cunetha* inhabiting in the *North* parts of *England*, about the year 540. after the Incarnation of Christ, and hearing how the mingled Nations of *Irish-Scots*, and *Picts*, had over-run the Sea-shore of *Cardigan*, which was part of his Inheritance, sent his Sons thither to enjoy their Inheritance, of whom *Tibiaon* his eldest Son died in *Man*, which Land the said *Irish-Scots* had won. For *Gildas* saith, that the Children of *Glam Hector*, which peopled a great part of *Ireland*, *Iferneth* with his People inhabited *Dalrieuda*, which is a part of *Scotland*: *Builg* with his People came to *Man*. But I think it good to put in *Gildas* words, which saith; *Builg cum filiis suis inhabitavit Eubonium insulam vulgò Menaw, quæ est in mediatate maris inter Hyberniam & Britanniam*; that is to say, *Builg* with his Children inhabited the Isle *Eubonia*, commonly *Manaw* (for so it was and is named in *British*) which lieth in the middle of the Sea, between *Ireland* and *Britain*. This was not called *Mona*, as *Polydor* saineth. The Children of *Berthaun* inhabited *Demetia*, which is *South-Wales*, with *Gwyr* and *Cydweli*, till they were chased thence by the Children of *Cunetha*. Thus far *Gildas*. Therefore the Sons of *Cunetha*, being arrived in *North Wales* (as well I think being driven by the *Saxons*, as for their Inheritance) divided the Country betwixt them. And first *Meireaon* the Son of *Tibiaon*, the Son of *Cunetha*, had Cantref *Meireaon* to his part. *Arustel ap Cunetha* had Cantref

Cantref *Arroſtly*. *Geredic ap Cunedha*, had *Caer-digion*, now called *Cardigan-ſhire*. *Dunod* had Cantref *Dunodic*. *Edeyrn* had *Edeyrnion*. *Mael* had *Dyunael*. *Coel* had *Coleyon*. *Dogmael* had *Dogueilyn*. *Rhufoon* had *Rhufoniac*, now *Denbigh*-land. *Einion Yrth* had *Caerrewen* in *Powys*. *Offa* had *Maeſuſwalbe*, now *Oſweſtry*. For ſurely that they ſay commonly of *Oſwald* King of *Northumberland*, to be ſlain there, and of the Well that ſprung where his Arm was carried, is nothing ſo. For *Beda* and all other Writers teſtify that *Peanda* ſlew *Oſwald* at *Maſerfelt*, in the Kingdom of *Northumberland*, and his Body was buried in the Abby of *Bradney*, in the Province of *Lhyndeſey*. But to my former matter, Theſe Names given by the Sons of *Cunetha*, remain to this day. After this the *Iriſh-Picts* or *Scots*, which the *Britains* called *Y Gwydhyl Phictiaid*, which is to ſay, the *Iriſh-Picts*, did over-run the Iſle of *Môn*, and were driven thence by *Caſwalhon Lhawhir*, that is *Caſwalhon* with the long hand, the Son of *Einion Yrth ap Cunedha*, who ſlew *Serigi* their King with his own hands, at *Lhan y Gwydhyl*, which is the *Iriſh* Church at *Holyhead*. This *Caſwalhon* was Father to *Maelgon Gwynedh*, whom the *Latins* call *Magloeunus*, Prince and King of *Britain*.

In his time was the Famous Clerk and great Wiſeman *Taliesſyn Ben Beirdh*, that is to ſay, the chiefeſt of the *Beirdh* or Wiſemen; for this word *Bardh* in *Cæſar's* time, ſignified (as *Lucan* beareth Witneſs) ſuch as had knowledge of things to come, and ſo it ſignifieth at this day. This *Maelgon* had a Son called *Run* in whoſe time the *Saxons* invited *Gurmond* into *Britain* from *Ireland*, who had come thither from *Affric*, who with the *Saxons* was the utter deſtruction of the *Britains*, and ſlew all that profeſſed Chriſt, and was the firſt that drove them over *Severn*. This *Run* was Father to *Beli*, who was Father to *Iago* (for ſo the *Britains* call *James*) who was Father to *Cadfon*, and not *Brochuel* called *Brecxfal* (as the *Engliſh* Chronicle ſaith) for this *Brechuel* called *Yſgithroc*, that is, long toothed, was choſen Leader of ſuch as met with *Adelred* alias *Ethelbertus Rex Cantiæ*, and other Angles

Maelor *the Son of* Gwran, *Son to* Cunedha *had* Maeloron, *that is the two* Maelors, Maelor Gymbraeg, *called* Br. *and* Maelor Saeſneg.

and *Saxons*, whom *Augustine* had moved to make War against the Christian *Britains*, and these put *Brochwel* twice to flight, not far from *Chester*, and cruelly slew a 1000 Priests and Monks of *Bangor*, with a great number of lay-Brethren of the same House, which lived by the Labour of their Hands, and were come bare-footed and woolward to crave Mercy and Peace at the *Saxons* Hands. And here you shall understand that this was not *Augustine* Bishop of *Hippona* the great Clerk, but *Augustine* the Monk, called the Apostle of *England*.

Then this *Brochwel* retired over *Dee*, hard by *Bangor*, and defended the *Saxons* the Passage, till *Cadfan* King of *North Wales*, *Meredyth* King of *South-Wales*, and *Bledus* or *Blosius* Prince of *Cornwal*, came to succour him, and gave the *Saxons* a sore Battel, and slew of them the number of a 1066, and put the rest to flight. After the which Battel, *Cadfan* was chosen King of *Britain*, and was chief Ruler within the Isle; after whom his Son *Cadwallon*, who was Father to *Cadwalader*, the last of the *British* Blood, that bare the Name of King of *Britain*, was King.

The third time that *North-Wales* came to a Woman, was to *Essilt* the Daughter of *Conan Tindaythwy*, the Son of *Edwal Yrch*, the Son of *Cadwallader*. She was Wife to *Merfyn Frych*, and Mother to *Rhodri* the Great, as shall be hereafter declared. By this you may understand, that *North-Wales* hath been a great while the chiefest Seat of the last Kings of *Britain*, because it was, and is the strongest Country within this Isle, full of high Mountains, Craggy Rocks, great Woods, and deep Vallies, strait and dangerous Places, deep and swift Rivers, as *Dyfi*, which springeth in the Hills of *Merionyth*, and runneth *North-West* through *Mowthwy*, and by *Machynlaeth*, and so to the Sea at *Aberdyfi*, dividing *North* and *South-Wales* asunder. *Dee*, called in Welch *Dourdwy*, springing also on the other side of the same Hills, runneth *East* through *Penllyn*, and the Lake *Tegyd*, *Corwen* and *Llangollen*, between *Chirke*-Land

and

d *Bromfield*, where it boweth *Northward* toward
ngor, to the *Holt*, and to *Cheſter*, and thence *North-*
Weſt to *Flint*-Caſtle, and ſo to the Sea.

There is alſo *Conwey*, riſing likewiſe in *Merionyth-*
ire, and dividing *Caernarvon* from *Denbigh-ſhire*,
nneth under *Snowden* North-Eaſt, by the Town of
Aberconwey to the Sea.

Alſo *Clwyd*, which riſing in *Denbigh* Land, run-
eth down to *Ruthyn*, and plain *North*, not far from
enbigh to St. *Aſaph*, and ſo by *Ruthlan* and to the Sea.
here be many other fair Rivers, of which ſome run
the Sea, as *Mawr* at *Traethmawr*, and *Afon y Saint* at
aernarvon, and other that run to *Severn*, as *Murnwy*
Powys, and to *Murnwy*, *Tanat*; ſome other to *Dee*,
Cairioc betwixt the Lordſhips of *Chirke* and *Whit-*
ington; *Alyn* through *Yal* and *Molds dale*, and *Hope*
ale, and ſo to *Dee*, a little above *Cheſter*. And this
all ſuffice for the perfect Deſcription of that which
old time was called *Gwynedh* and *Powys*, and at
eſe days the ſix Shires of *North-Wales*.

Now remaineth the laſt Kingdom of *Wales*, called *Dyne-*
ynefawr, which although it was the greateſt, yet was *fawr.*
not the beſt, as *Giraldus* witneſſeth, chiefly be-
auſe it was much moleſted with *Flemings* and *Nor-*
mans, and alſo that in divers parts thereof, the Lords
would not obey their Prince, as in *Gwent* and in
Morganwc, which was their own confuſion, as ſhall
ereafter appear. This was divided into ſix Parts,
f the which *Caredigion* was the firſt, and contained
our Cantreds and ten Comots, as Cantref *Penwedic* had *Caredi-*
n it theſe Comots, *Genaurglyn*, *Perfedh* and *Crenthyn*. *gion.*

Cantref *Canawl* had theſe, *Mefenyth*, *Anhunoc*, and
Pennarth.

Cantref *Caſteth* had theſe Comots, *Maburnion* and
Caerwedros.

Cantref *Syrwen* had theſe, *Gwenionyth* and *Iſcoed*; and
his part is at this day called in Engliſh *Cardigan-ſhire*,
and in Welch *Swydh-Aberteifi*. This is a Champion
Country without much Wood, and hath been divers
imes overcome with *Flemings* and *Normans*, which
uilded many Caſtles in it, and at the laſt were beaten

out

out of them all. It hath on the East *North-Wa*
with the River *Dyfi* and part of *Powys*, upon the So
Caermardhyn shire, upon the West *Pembroke shire*, wi
the River *Teifi*, and upon the North the *Iriſh* Se
In this part is the Town of *Cardigan* upon *Teifi*,
far from the Sea. The Town of *Aberyſtwyth* up
the River *Yſtwyth*, by the Sea, and *Lhanbadarn Fa*
which was a great Sanctuary, and a place of Re
gious and Learned Men in times paſt. And in t
Shire were a great number of Caſtles, as the Ca
of *Yſtratmeyric*, of *Walter*, of *Lhanryſted*, of *Dyn*
of the Sons of *Wynaam*, of *Aber-Reidol*, and a gr
number more, with the Town of *Trogaron*, and *Lh*
dhewibreſi.

Dyfet. The ſecond part was called *Dyfed*, and at this d
Penbroke-ſhire, and had in it eight Cantreds, a
twenty three Comots, which were theſe. Cant
Emlyn had theſe Comots, *Uwchcuch*, *Iſcuch* a
Lefathyr.

Cantref *Arberth* had theſe, *Penrhyn ar Elays*, *Eſt*
lef and *Talacharn*.

Cantref *Daugledhen* had theſe, *Amgoed*, *Penn*
and *Efelfre*.

Cantref *Y Coed* had theſe, *Lhanhayaden* and *Caſt*
Gwys.

Cantref *Penfro* hath theſe, *Coed yr haſ*, *Maenor hy*
and *Penfro*.

Cantref *Rhos* hath theſe, *Hulfforth Caſtelh Gwal*
mai and *Ygarn*.

Cantref *Pubidioc* hath theſe, *Mynyw*, *Pencaer* a
Pebidioc.

Cantref *Cemais* hath theſe, *Uwchnefer*, *Iſnefer* a
Trefdraeth.

In this part are divers Towns and Havens at t
day, as *Penbroke*, *Tenby*, in Welch *Dynbegh-y-pyſ*
Hereford-Weſt, in Welch *Hulfforth*, with the fair H
ven of *Milford*, called in Welch *Aberdaugledh*
St. *Davids* or *Menevia*, called in Welch *Mynyw*, t
chiefeſt See in all *Wales*. Then *Biſeard* called *Abe*
gwayn; and *Newport*, named *Trefdraeth*; theſe be
long the Sea-coaſt, or not very far off. Beſides the
the

ere be divers Castles, as *Cilgerran*, *Aberth*, *Gwys*, *anhayaden*, *Walwyn*, and divers others. This part was on first by the *Montgomery's* Earls of *Shrewsbury*, and er given to the *Marshalls* and so to *Valence*, and from ence were the Princes of *Wales* most troubled with *Normans* and *Flemings*, who do remain and in-bit about *Tenby*, *Pembroke* and *Rhos* to this day, hich can neither *Welch* nor good *English* as yet.

fed (for so will I call it hereafter) hath on the *West* and *North* the *Irish* Sea, upon the *South* the *nish* Sea, and upon the *East* *Caermardhyn-shire*, d on the *North-East* *Cardigan-shire*. The third rt was *Caermardhyn-shire*, having four Cantreds, d fifteen Comots, as Cantref *Finioc* with the Co- ots of *Harfryn*, *Derfadh*, and *Isgreney*. *Caermardhyn.*

Cantref *Eginoc* with these, *Gwyr*, now in *Glamorgan-ire*, *Cydweli*, and *Carnwilhcon*.

Cantref *Bachan* with these, *Malhaen*, *Caeo*, and *aenor Deilo*.

Cantref *Mawr* with these, *Cethineoc* Comot *mab Elfyw*, omot *mab Uchdryd* and *Wydigada*. In this Shire are the owns and Castles of *Caermardhyn*, *Dynefowr*, which was e Prince's Seat of the Country, *Newtown*, *Lhandeilo*, *anymdhyfri*, *Emlyn*, *Swansey*, now in *Glamorgan-ire*, called in *Welch* *Abertawy* upon the Sea, the ttle of the Sons of *Uchtryd*, of *Lhanstephan*, and ers. It hath upon the West *Dyfed* or *Pembroke-shire*, the North *Cardigan-shire*, upon the South-West Sea, and upon the South-East *Glamorgan*, and on the East *Brecknock-shire*. This is counted the ogest part of all *South-Wales*, as that which is of high Mountains, great Woods, and fair Rivers, ecially *Tywy*. In this, and in the other two parts *South-Wales*, were the notablest Acts that this Hi-y treateth of, atchieved and done.

The fourth called *Morganwc*, now *Glamorgan-shire*, *Morga-*
taining four Cantreds, with fifteen Comots. As *nwc.*
ntref *Croneth*, with these Comots *Rwngneth ac Afan*, *yr Hwndrwd*, and *Maenor Glynegwr*.

Cantref *Pennythen* with these, *Meyscyn*, *Glynrhodny*, *aenor Talafan*, and *Maenor Ruthyn*.

Cantref

Cantref *Brenhinol* with these, *Cibowr*, *Senghennyth*, *Uwchcoed*, and *Iscoed*.

Cantref *Gwentlhwg*, which is now in *Monmouth-shire*, with these Comots, *y Rhwrdh Gawl*, and *Eithaf-dysgien*. In this part are these Towns and Castles, *Llandaf* the Bishop's See, *Caerdyffe*, called *Caerdyff*, *Cowbridge*, called in Welch *Tbont faen*, which is as much as to say, Stone-bridge, *Lantwyd*, *Caerffyli*, and others, and hath divers Rivers which run to the South Sea, as *Ley*, *Taf*, *Tawy*, *Neth*, *Afan*, *Ogwr*, and *Llychwr*; it hath on the South, the Sea of *Severn*, which divideth it from *Devon-shire* and *Cornwall*; upon the West and North-West *Caermardhyn-shire*; upon the North East, *Brecknock-shire*; and upon the East, *Monmouth-shire*. Of this you shall read very little, saving one *Iestyn* being Chief of the Country, and having War with his Neighbours, called one *Robert Fitzhamon* with a great number of Strangers to his succour, which after they had atchieved the Enterprise, liked so well the Country, that they found occasion to fall out with *Iestyn*, and inhabited the Country themselves and their Heirs to this day.

The fifth part was called *Gwent* and now in *Monmouth-shire*, which had three Cantreds, and ten Comots, as Cantref *Gwent*, which hath these Comots, *Y mynyth*, *Iscoed Lhefnydh*, and *Tref y grug*.

Cantref *Iscoed* these, *Brynbuga*, *Uwchcoed*, *y Teirtref*, and *Erging ac awyas*, now in *Hereford-shire*.

Cantref *Cêch* was the seventh Cantred of *Morgannwc*, which is now in *Glocester-shire*, and is called the *Forest* of *Dean*.

In this part was the antient City of *Caerlheon* upon *Usk*, where was the Archbishop's See of *Wales*; here are also divers Towns and Castles, as *Chepstow*, *Gwy*, *Strigul*, *Rhos*, *Tyntern* upon the River *Wy*; there is also *Newport*, called *y Castelh Newydh*, *Usk* called *Brynbuga*, *Grosmont*, *Raglan*, *White-Castle*, *Abergefenny*, and many others. This is a fair and a fertile Country, of which likewise the Gentlemen were never obedient to their Prince, which was the cause of their own destruction. It hath on the West *Glamorgan* and

Brecknock-shire

ecknock-shires, upon the North *Hereford-shire*, upon
e East *Gloceſter-shire*, with the River *Wy*, and upon
e South and South-East *Severn*.

Laſt of all cometh *Brecheinoc*, now *Brecknock-shire*, *Brecheinoc.*
hich hath three Cantreds, and eight Comots, As
antref *Selef* which hath theſe Comots, *Selef* and
ahayern.

Cantref *Canol* theſe, *Talgarth Iſtradyw* and *Brwyn-*
gi or *Eglwys Tail*.

Cantref *Mawr* theſe, *Tir Raulff*, *Llywel* and *Cerrig-*
wel. In this part is the Town of *Brecknock* upon
e meeting of *Uſk* and *Honddi*, and is called *Aber-*
ddi, and *Hay* called *y Gelby*, with *Talgarth*, *Buelht*,
hangors; it hath Weſt *Caermardhyn-ſhire*, with the
iver *Tywy*, upon the North *Radnor-ſhire* with *Wy*,
pon the Eaſt *Herefordſhire* and *Monmouth*, upon the
outh *Glamorgan*. This for the moſt part is full of
Mountains, Woods and Rivers, eſpecially *Buelht*. And
he Lords of this Country called *Bruces* with the *Mor-*
mers, moſt of all others Lords Marchers, ſometimes by
Might, but oftner by Treaſon, have moleſted and grie-
ed the Princes of *Wales*. This Land came after the
ruces to the *Bohuns* Earls of *Hereford*, and ſo to the
fford Dukes of *Buckingham*.

Theſe ſix Shires being ſubject to the Territory of
ynefawr with *Radnor-ſhire*, which was belonging to
Mathrafal, are now commonly called *South-Wales*,
which Country is both great and large, with many
air Plains and Vallies for Corn, high Mountains and
Rocks full of Paſture for Cattel; great and thick
Woods, with Forreſts and Parks for Red Deer and
Fallow; clear and deep Rivers full of Fiſh, of which
Severn is the Chiefeſt, which with *Wy* and *Rheidol*
ſpring out of a high Mountain called *Pymlhymon*, in
he edge of *Cardigan-ſhire*, and are called commonly
he three Siſters. *Severn* runneth full Eaſt through
Cydewen by the Pool, and under the Caſtle of *Shraden*
to *Shrewsbury*, from whence it turneth Southward and
runs to *Bridgenorth*, *Bewdley*, *Worceſter*, *Gloceſter*, and
ſo to the Sea by *Briſtol*. The ſecond Siſter is *Guy*, in
Engliſh *Wy*, which took her Journey South-Eaſt, by

Rayadar

Rayader Gwy to *Buelht*, where *Ywon* meeteth her thence to *Glasbury*, and so to *Hereford* and *Monmouth*, and to the Sea of *Severn* at *Chepstow*; for they call *Mor Hafren* the Sea which severeth *Wales* from *Somersetshire*, *Devonshire* and *Cornwal*. The third Sister named *Rheidol*, ran Northward to the Sea being not far off, at *Aberystwyth*. There be other fair Rivers as *Usk*, which rising in a high Mountain called *y Mynydh dy* in the South part of *Brecknockshire* runneth to *Brecknock*, and so through *Monmouthshire* to the Town of *Usk*, *Caerleon* and *Newport*, and so to the said South Sea. *Tawy* also rising not far from *Wy*, runneth South to *Llanymdhyfri*, and thence South-West by *Llandilo* and *Dynefawr* to *Abergwily* and *Caermardhyn*, and so by *Llanstephan* to the Sea.

Teifi likewise which riseth in the edge of *Caermardhyn shire*, and runneth North-West by *Emlyn*, *Cigerran*, *Cardigan*, and so to the North Sea. In *Teifi* above all the Rivers in *Wales*, were in *Giraldus*'s time a great number of *Castors*, which may be Englished *Bevers*, and are called in Welch *Afanc*, which name only remaineth in *Wales* at this day, but what it is very few can tell. It is a Beast not much unlike an *Otter*, but that it is bigger, all hairy saving the Tail, which is like a Fish Tail, as broad as a Man's Hand. This Beast useth as well the Water as the Land, and hath very sharp Teeth, and biteth cruelly, till he perceives the Bones crack, his Stones be of great efficacy in Physick. He that will learn what strong Nests they make, which *Giraldus* calleth Castels, which they build upon the face of the Water with great Boughs which they cut with their Teeth, and how some lye upon their Backs, holding the Wood with the fore-Feet, which the other draweth with a cross stick, the which he holdeth in his Mouth to the water-side, and other particularities of their Natures, let him read *Giraldus* in his Topography of *Wales*. There be besides these a great number of Rivers, of which some run to the South, and some to the West and North Sea, as *Tawy* in *Glamorgan-shire*, *Taf* also in *Caermardhyn shire*

Κάστωρ *Greek*, Fiber, *Lat.* Beaver *English*, Afanc *British*, Giraldus *in Itiner.*

lhyn ſhire, which runneth to *Cledheu*, two Rivers ither called *Cledheu*, which do give *Milford* the name f *Aberdaugledheu* in *Pembroke-ſhire*, *Arth*, *Aeron*, and *ſtwyth*, in *Cardigan*. There be alſo divers Lordſhips which be added to other Shires, and were taken heretofore for parts of *Wales*, and in moſt part of them at his day the *Welch* Language is ſpoken, as *Oſweſtry*, *Knocking*, *Whittington*, *Elſmer*, *Masbroke*, *Chirbury*, *Caurs*, *Clun*, which are now in *Shrop-ſhire*, *Enyas-Lacy*, *Enyas-Haroald*, *Clifford*, *Winſorton*, *Yardley*, *Huningdon*, *Whitney*, *Loghardneys* in *Hereford-ſhire*. Alſo his Country of *South Wales* as all the reſt of *Britain*, was firſt inhabited by the *Britains*, which remain there to this day, ſaving that in divers places, eſpecially along the Sea-ſhore, they have been mingled with *Saxons*, *Normans* (which the *Welch* Hiſtory calleth *French-men*) and *Flemings*; ſo that the Princes of *Wales*, ſince the Conqueſt of the *Normans*, could never keep quiet poſſeſſion thereof, but what for Strangers, and what for diſloyalty of their own People, vexation and War, were for the moſt part compelled to keep themſelves in *Caermardhyn-ſhire*.

THE

WALES.

THE HISTORY OF WALES.

WHEN the *Roman* Empire, under *Valentinian the Younger*, began to decline, and became sensibly unable to repress the perpetual Incursions of the *Goths*, *Huns*, *Vandals*, and other barbarous Invaders; it was found necessary to abandon the remotest Parts of that unwieldy Body, and to recal the *Roman* Forces that defended them, the better to secure the Inward, and the Provinces most exposed to the Depredations of the *Barbarians*. And in this Exigency of the *Roman* Affairs, *Britain*, as lying far remote from the Heart of the Empire, was deprived of the *Roman* Garrisons; which, being transported into *Gaul* upon more urgent Occasions, left it naked and exposed to the inveterate Cruelty of the *Scots* and *Picts*; for no sooner had they understood of the *Romans* Departure out of *Britain*, and that the *Britains* were to expect no further Help from the Empire; but they descend in greater Number than formerly, and with greater Courage and Expectation, being now rid of the Fear they entertained of the *Roman* Legions, who always used to hinder their

Progress, and to prevent their Incursions into the Roman Province. The *Britains* perceiving their antient and implacable Enemies to fall upon them, and finding themselves far too weak to repel their Endless Devastations; with a lamentable Narrative of their own Miseries, and the cruel Oppressions of their Enemies, they sent over to *Gaul*, imploring Aid of *Ætius* Præfect of that Province; who, being moved with the deplorable Condition of the *Britains*, dispatch'd over a Legion under the Command of *Gallio*, which unexpectedly surprising the *Picts* and *Scots*, forced them, with great Loss and Destruction, to retire over the Seas or Friths to their own Habitations. Then helping them to build a Wall of Stone cross the Land, for a Bulwark against any future Irruptions; the *Romans*, at their Departure, told them, they could not any more undertake such dangerous Expeditions for their Defence, and therefore admonished them to take Arms and like Men vindicate their Country, their Wives, Children and Liberties from the Injuries of their barbarous Enemies.

But as soon as the *Roman* Legion was transported into *Gaul*, back return the *Picts* and *Scots*; and having by a desperate Assault passed the Wall, pursued the *Britains* with more dreadful and bloody Slaughter than formerly. The *Britains*, perceiving their Condition most desperate, once more send their miserable Complaint to *Ætius* in these Tragical Words; [illegible] *Ætius thrice Consul, the Groans of the Britains: the Barbarians drive us to the Sea, and the Sea drives us back to the Barbarians: between which we are miserably exposed to two Deaths, we either drown, or perish by the Sword.* But they [illegible] case to no purpose; the *Romans* having already bid [illegible] solute farewel to *Britain*, and the Empire being [illegible] ly oppressed by the *Goths*, and other Barbarous Nations, was not in a Condition possible to assist the [illegible]

The *Britains* therefore finding themselves absolutely forsaken by the *Romans*, and conceiving it utterly impracticable to drive away the Barbarians by their own Strength; saw it urgently necessary to call in the Aid of some Foreign Nation, whose Labour in repelling the [illegible]

their Enemies should be gratefully and satisfactorily Rewarded.

The Reason that the *British* Nation was at this time so weak and impotent, and so manifestly unable to withstand these barbarous Enemies, who were far inferiour as to extent of Countrey, and probably in number of People, may in great measure be attributed to the Ease and Quietness the *Britains* enjoy'd under the *Roman* Government. For whilst the *Roman* Legions continued in *Britain*, they ever undertook the Security and Preservation of it; so that the *Britains* heretofore were little concerned at the Incursions of the *Scots* and *Picts*, depending wholly upon the Strength and Valour of the *Romans*, insomuch, that within a while, they fell into a fit of Luxury and Effeminacy, and quickly forgot that Martial Prowness, and Military Conduct which their Ancestors so Famously excelled in. For after their intire Subjection to the *Roman* Empire, they had little or no Opportunity to Experience their Valour, excepting in some home-bred Commotions, excited by the aspiring Ambition of some *male*-contented General, which were quickly compos'd and reduced to nothing. And after the *Scots* and *Picts* grew Formidable, and durst venture to make Incursions into the *Roman* Province, the *Britains* were the least concerned in Opposing them, leaving that to the Care and Vigilancy of the *Roman* Garrisons. And this Easiness and Supiniry of the *Britains*, may not be untruly attributed to the Policy of the *Roman* Constitution: For when the *Britains* were brought subject to the Empire, the first thing the *Romans* effected towards the Confirmation of their Obedience, was to take the Sword out of their Hands. They were sensible how Bold and Valorous the *Britains* naturally were, how *unlike* to submit their Necks to a Foreign Yoke, and therefore they found it impracticable to obtain a quiet Possession of this Province, as long as the *Britains* had Power and Opportunity to Oppose them. This Course they found very effectual, and when they had once lulled them asleep, they were not over solicitous to rouse and awaken them.

The *Britains* alſo might poſſibly be too much taken with this ſedentary and unactive Life; and as long as they lived Secure under the Protection of the *Roman* Empire, they little feared their Countrey would become a Prey to any barbarous Nation. No one would have imagined that that Glorious Empire would be ſo ſoon cruſhed to pieces, which could not otherwiſe be effected, than by the inſupportable preſſure of its own Weight. This apprehenſion of the Greatneſs and Strength of the *Romans*, made the *Britains* probably leſs ſolicitous of enabling themſelves to Defend their Countrey, not thinking they would ever forſake and relinquiſh the Province of *Britain*. But to their Sorrow they experienc'd the contrary, the Affairs of the Empire elſewhere requiring the Help of the *Britiſh* Legions, ſo that they were left expoſed to the Cruelties of the *Nowhere* Invaders, having not as yet recovered any Power or Conduct to oppoſe them. For had not the *Scots* and *Picts* come on ſo forcibly at firſt, but had given time to the *Britains* to ſhake off that Lethargy they had for many Years been buried in, and to renew their Ancient Diſcipline and Vigour, there had been no need of calling in the *Saxons*, ſeeing they would in all probability been able to maintain their Ground againſt any Oppoſition, and likely had been in Poſſeſſion of their whole Countrey to this time. But next to the Decree of Heaven, the Ruin of the *Britiſh* Nation muſt be attributed to its too much Luxury and Effeminacy, and to the univerſal Eaſe of the Nobility and People, and an averſion of all Military Action and Martial Diſcipline. For tho' a continued Peace be in it ſelf deſirable, yet oftentimes nothing tends more to the future Ruin and Downfal of a Nation. For Peace begets in Men generally a habit of Looſeneſs and Debauchery, is the occaſion of many notorious Extravagancies and vitious Practiſes, which weakens their Hands, and cools their Courage and Greatneſs of Mind, ſo that in caſe of any open Danger, they are uncapable to Defend their Countrey, and unfit to Oppoſe the Common Enemy. Scarce any Kingdom or Nation was ſubverted, but the Ruin of

it

it was effected in by these means; witness the *Assyrians* under *Sardanapalus*, the *Persians* under *Darius*, and the *Egyptians* under *Cleopatra*; so that it was most prudently urged by a *Roman* Senator, that *Carthage* might not be demolished, lest that for want of an Enemy abroad, the Valour of the *Romans* might degenerate, and their Conduct be forgotten. Had the *Britains* had the Fortune to be continually in action, and not exchanged their Courage and Discipline for Ease and Luxury, they had had no reason to dread the Incursions of the *Scots* and *Picts*, nor any need of the Aid and Assistance of a foreign Nation; but the condition of their Affairs then required it, and Help must be had, or else their Country must unavoidably become a Prey to those Northern Invaders.

To prevent therefore and repel their Violence, King *Vortigern* held a Council of his Great Men and Nobles, where it was concluded to be most advantageous to the *Britains*, to invite the *Saxons* out of *Germany* to their aid, who in all probability would gladly embrace the opportunity, by reason that their own Country was grown too scanty for their superfluous Numbers. This Message of the *Britains*, however originally delivered, is by an antient *Saxon* Writer repeated in this manner; *Most noble* Saxons, *the miserable* Britains, *scatter'd and quite worn out by the frequent Incursions of their Enemies, upon the news of your many signal Victories, have sent us to you, humbly requesting that you would assist them at this juncture. A Land large and spacious, abounding with all manner of Necessaries, they give up entirely to your disposal. Hitherto we have lived happily under the Government and Protection of the* Romans; *next to the* Romans *we know none of greater Valour than your selves; and therefore in your Arms do now seek refuge. Let but that Courage and those Arms make us Conquerors, and we shall refuse no Service you shall please to impose.* To this Message the *Saxons* returned this short Answer: *Assure your selves, the* Saxons *will be true Friends to the* Britains, *and as such, shall be always ready both to relieve their Necessities, and to advance their Interest.*

The *Saxons* being thus happily courted to what themselves had a thousand times wish'd for, arriv'd soon after in *Britain*, in three Gallies, called in their own Language *Kyles*, under the Conduct of two Brethren *Hengist* and *Horsa*. Being honourably received by the King, and affectionately treated by the People, *their Faith* was given of both sides; the *Saxons* stipulating to defend the *Britains* Countrey, and the *Britains* to give the *Saxons* a satisfactory Reward for all the Pains and Dangers they should undergo upon their account. At first the *Saxons* shewed themselves very diligent in their Employment, and successfully repell'd the *Scots* and *Picts*; who being probably ignorant of the landing of the *Saxons*, and fearing no opposition, boldly advanc'd to the Heart of the Countrey. But when the *Saxons* became better acquainted with the Island, and happily discovered the Weakness and Inability of the *Britains*; under pretence that their Pay was not answerable to their Service and Deserts, they quarrelled with the *Britains*, and instead of supporting them according to Oath, entered into a League with their Enemies the *Scots*. Moreover, *Hengist* perceiving with whom he had to do, sent over to acquaint his Countrymen with the Beauty and Fertility of the Island, the Infirmity and Effeminacy of the Inhabitants; inviting them to be Sharers of his future Success and Expectations. To his Invitation they readily comply, and sailing over in great Numbers, they thought to take possession of that Countrey, which Fortune promised should be their own: But they must fight for it first; the *Britains* being resolved to the last to defend themselves and their Country against these treacherous Practices of the *Saxons*; and if possible, to drive them to their primitive Habitations. For when the *Britains* became sensible of the undermining aim of the *Saxons*, how they secretly endeavoured the total extirpation of the *British* Nation, they presently betook themselves to their Swords, and in a short time became signally famous for their Valour and Conduct. This the *Saxons* afterwards grievously felt, though the total recovery of *Britain* proved impracticable

practicable for want of Power; the *Saxons* having by Massacres and other treacherous means, most unmercifully lessened the Force and Number of the *Britains*. King *Vortigern* loved his Ease too well to observe their Practices; and besides, became so *foolishly* enamour'd with the Daughter of *Hengist*, which purposely was laid to intrap him, that the *Saxon* upon the strength of their Marriage began to carve for himself, and during *Vortigern*'s Reign, laid so firm a Foundation for the *Saxon* Conquest, that the succeeding *British* Kings, tho' famously valiant, could never undermine it. This Sottishness of his Father, young *Vortimer* could not at length endure, to see himself and his Country so openly and shamefully imposed upon by Strangers; and therefore he resolved to take the *British* Government upon himself, and to endeavour the universal Expulsion of the *Saxons*. With him the *British* Nobility willingly joyn, and after several famous Victories over the *Saxons*, he was unhappily poysoned by a *Saxon* Lady. After him the *Britains* bravely defended themselves against the prevailing Greatness of the *Saxons*, under these valiant Princes, *Aurelius Ambrosius*, *Uter Pendragon*, *Arthur*, *Constantine* II. *Aurelius Conanus*, *Vortiper*, and *Malgon*. To him succeeded *Careticus*; in whose time the *Saxons* aspiring to a total Conquest of *Britain*, invited over one *Gurmundus*, a *Norwegian* Pyrate, who had lately signalized himself in *Ireland*, and obtain'd a Conquest over that Kingdom. Him they employ to march against *Careticus*, who being overcome and vanquished by him, the *Britains* were forced, some to retire beyond the Rivers *Severn* and *Dee*, some to *Cornwal*, and the rest to *Little Britain* in *France*! The *British* Affairs were now brought very low, and their Government reduced within a very narrow compass; so that the Title of the *Kings* of *Britain*, can be but superficially attributed to the succeeding Princes, *Cadwan*, *Cadwallan*, and *Cadwalader*.

Cadwalader.

Cadwaladen, surnamed *Blendiged*, or the Blessed, was the last of *British* Race, that enjoyed the Title of *King of Britons*; after him, the *Welsh*, who were the most numerous remains of the *Britons*, disdaining to own any Subjection to the oppressing *Saxons*, set up a new Government among themselves, and alter'd the Stile of *British* Kings, to that of Princes of *Wales*. But whilst *Cadwalader* ruled in *Britain*, a very severe Famine, attended with a raging Pestilence, which afterwards sprung from the continued War, which was so eagerly carryed on between the *Britons* and *Saxons*, happen'd in the Island, which occasioned a most lamentable Mortality among his Subjects; insomuch that he was compelled, together with a great Number of his Nobility and others, to retire for Refuge to his Cousin *Alan*, King of *Lydan*, or *Little Britain* in *France*. There he was sure to meet with all Civility suitable to his Quality and Condition, as well because of his own near Relation and Consanguinity to *Alan*, as upon the account that their Subjects were originally one and the same People; For the *Britains* of *France*, about the year of Christ 384. went over out of this Island under the Command of *Conan*, Lord of *Meriadoc*, to the aid of *Maximus* the Tyrant, against the Emperor *Gratianus*. For this Service *Maximus* granted to *Conan* and his Followers the Country of *Armorica*, where the *Britons* having driven out the former Inhabitants, fixed themselves, and erected a Kingdom, which lasted for many Years under several Kings, whose Names and Succession are as follows:

The Catalogue of the *Armoricon* Kings.

Conan Meriadoc.
Gradlonus.
Salomon I.
Audrenus.
Budicus I.
Hoelus Magnus.
Hoelus II.
Salomon I.
Hoelus III.
Salomon II.
Hoelus II.
13. *Conobertus.*
14. *Budicus II.*
15. *Theodoricus.*
16. *Ruhalbonus.*
17. *Daniel Drumroft*, i. e. *rubicunda facie.*
18. *Aregftanus.*
19. *Maconus.*
20. *Neomenius.*
21. *Haruſpogius.*
22. *Salomon III.*

Hoel II. then reigned in *Little Britain*, when *Cadwaladr* was forced to forſake his own Dominions, and to retire beyond the Seas. He was deſcended from *Hoel* the Son of *Maelgon Gwynedh*, King of *Great Britain*, by a Daughter married to *Howel* the Second King of *Little Britain*. This Kingdom remained till *Salomon* III. who was treacherouſly ſlain by his own Subjects; upon which unlucky Accident, the Kingdom was converted to an Earldom, whereof one *Alan* was the firſt, a valiant and warlike Prince, who ſtoutly reſiſted the *Normans*, and frequently vanquiſhed and overcame them.

But after that *Cadwaladr* had continued ſome time with *Alan*, the Plague being abated in *Britain* he purpoſed to return, and if poſſible, to recover that part of his Kingdom which the *Saxons* were now in poſſeſſion of. He received frequent Intelligence of their Number and Increaſe, how they fairly bid for the Conqueſt of that Country, which had been governed by *Britiſh* Kings for the ſpace of 1827. Years. This troubled him exceedingly, and tho he had little hopes of prevailing by the Strength and Number of his Forces, yet he made the beſt preparation that the Opportunity would permit, and diſpatched his Fleet for the tranſportation of his Army, which conſiſted

consisted partly of his own Subjects, and partly o
such Succours as he received from *Alan*. Whilst h
vigorously prosecuted this Design, and was ready t
strike sail for Britain; his Voyage was prevented b
a Message from Heaven; which counselled him t
lay aside the thoughts of recovering his Kingdom
because it was already decreed above, that the Bri
tains should no longer enjoy the Government of Bri
tain, till the Prophesie of *Merlyn Ambrose* was fulfil
led. And instead of a Voyage to *Britain*, he is or
dered to take his Journey to *Rome*, where he shou
receive Holy Orders at the hands of Pope *Sergius*
and instead of recovering the *British* Crown, hav
his own Crown shaved off, and be initiated into th
Order of the Monks. Whether this Vision was sig
nified to him in a Dream, or by the impositious Illu
sion of some wicked Spirit; or whether it may be
phantastical Conceit of his own, being a Man of
mild and easie temper, wearied with Troubles an
Miseries, is very dubious? Only this is certain, tha
he never returned again to *Britain*, after he had gon
over to *Alan*. But *Cadwaladar* had no sooner recei
ed this Vision, but immediately he relates the whol
to his Friend *Alan*, who presently consults all his pro
phetical Books, chiefly the famous Works of the tw
Merlins, *Ambrose* and *Silvester*: The first is said to h
begotten on a Spirit, and born in the Town of Ca
marthen, whence he received the Name of *Merlin*
and to flourish in the Reign of King *Vortigern*. Th
latter called *Caledonius*, from the Forest *Caledon* i
Scotland, and *Silvester* or *Merlyn Wylde*, by reaso
he fell mad, and lived desolately after that he had see
a monstrous shape in the Air, prophesied in the tim
of King *Arthur*, and far more full and intelligible
than the former. Both these were in great Reverence
and Reputation among the *Britains*, and their Work
very religiously preserved, and upon any considerable
occasion most venerably consulted. They were of o
pinion, that nothing could escape their Knowledg
and that no Accident of moment or revolution coul
happen, which they did not foretel, and was to b
disco-

covered in their Writings. In the consultation
refore of their Prophesies, and the Words which
Eagle is said to have spoken at the building of
r Sceptre, now *Shaftsbury*; namely, that the *Bri-*
must lose the Government of *Britain* till the
nes of King *Cadwalader* were brought back from
e. *Alan* found out that the time was now come,
en these Prophesies were to be accomplished, and
Britains forced to quit their native Inheritance to
angers and Invaders. Upon this he advised *Cad-*
lader to obey the Commands, and follow the Coun-
of the Vision, and to hasten his Journey for *Rome*,
is he was willing to submit to, being desirous to
nd the remainder of his Days in Peace and Quiet-
s, which before he had no opportunity to enjoy.
Rome therefore he hastens, where he was kindly
ceived by Pope *Sergius*; and after eight Years spent
re in Piety and Devotion, he died in the Year
, and with him the Kingdom and total Govern-
nt of the *Britains* over this Island.

King *Cadwalader* is said to have been a considera-
Benefactor to the Abby of *Clynnoc Vawr* in *Arvon*,
on which he bestowed the Lordship of *Grayanoc*.
his place was primarily founded by S. *Beuno*, to
om it is dedicated, who was the Son of *Hywgi ap*
ydlio ap Glywis ap Tegid ap Cadell, a Prince or
d of *Glewissig*, Brothers Son to S. *Cadoc ap Gwyn-*
, sometime Bishop of *Beneventum* in *Italy*. He
s by the Mothers side Cosin German to *Laudatus*
first Abbot of *Enlli*, or the Island of *Bardsey*;
d to *Kentigern* Bishop of *Glascow* in *Scotland*, and
Llanelwey, or S. *Asaph* in *Wales*; which last was
d to *Owen*, Regent of *Scotland*, and Grandson to
ein King of *Cumbria*. The building of a Mona-
y at *Clynnoc* happened upon this occasion: *Beuno*
ving raised to life, as the Tradition goes, S. *Weni-*
d, who was beheaded by one *Caradoc*, a Lord in
rth Wales, upon the account that she would not
eld to his unchast Desires, became in very great
eem with King *Cadvan*, who bestowed upon him
rtain Lands whereon to build a Monastery. *Cad-*
wallon

wallon also, Cadvan's Son, gave him the Lands ... Gwaredde, where beginning to build a Church, ... certain Woman with a Child in her Arms prevent... his further progress, assuring him, that those Lan... were the proper inheritance of that Child. Be... was so exceedingly troubled at this, and witho... any more consideration on the matter, taking ... Woman along with him, he went in all haste to C... Stevens (called by the Romans Segontium, now C... narvon) where King Cadwallon then kept his Cou... when he was come before the King, he told him w... a great deal of Zeal and Concern, that he had ... done well to devote to God's Service what was ... other Man's Inheritance, and therefore demand... back of him the Golden Sceptre he had given him ... lieu and consideration of the said Land, which ... King refusing to do, was presently excommunicated ... Beuno, who thereupon departed and went away. B... a certain person called Gwyddelan, the King's Co... German, hearing what had happened, immediat... pursued after Beuno; whom when he had overtak... he bestowed upon him (for the good of his own So... and the King's) the Township of Clynnogvawr, be... his undoubted Inheritance; where Beuno built ... Church, about the Year 616. about which time Ki... Cadvan dyed, leaving his Son Cadwallon to succe... him. And not long before this time, Ennion Ebrew... or Iberian King of the Scots, a considerable Prin... in the North of Britain, leaving all his Royalty ... those Parts, came to Lleyn in Gwynedh, where h... built a Church, which is still called from him, Ll... Ennion Ebrewin; where he is said to have spent th... remainder of his Days in the Fear and Service of God. He was Son to Owain Danwyn, the Son of Ennion Iri... Son to Cunedda Wledig King of Cumbria, and a grea... Prince in the North, and Cosin-German to the grea... Maelgwn Gwynedh King of Britain, whose Father wa... Cadwallon Lawhir, the Brother of Owain Danwyn; and ... his Mother Madlf the Daughter of Vortha ap Tal... Tyrnu of Nanconwy. This Maelgwn died about the ... Year 586.

Iwor...

Ivor and Edwal Ywrch.

When *Cadwaladar* was departed for *Rome*, *Alan* began to reflect upon the state and condition *Great Britain*; he imagin'd with himself that the covery of it was not impracticable, but that a con- rable Army might regain what the *Saxons* now iefly poſſeſſed. Therefore he was reſolved to try mſelf, and to ſend over all the Forces he was to draw together; not doubting the Conqueſt of part of *Britain*, in caſe the whole ſhould prove coverable. He was the more encouraged to this edition, by reaſon that the Advantage was like to his own, and no one could challenge the Govern- of *Britain*, in caſe Fortune ſhould deliver it to *Cadwaladar* was gone to *Rome*, and in all liability never to return; his Son *Edwal Ywrch*, or *Ro*, was young and under the Tuition of *Alan*; the event of this Expedition muſt of neceſſity to himſelf, or by his Conceſſion to his Son *Ivor*, who was to be chief in the Undertaking. Having ſed a conſiderable Army, conſiſting chiefly of his with what remain'd of the *Britains* came over with King *Cadwaladar*, he diſpatch'd for *Britain*, under the Command of his Son *Ivor*, his Nephew *Ywr*: They ſafely landed in the eſtern Parts of *Britain*, which put the *Saxons* in- to great a Fright, that immediately they drew up their Powers to oppoſe them, and to hinder their progreſs into the Country. The *Britains*, tho ſome- what fatigued with their Voyage, however gave and after a very great ſlaughter of the poſſeſſed themſelves of the Countries of *Devon*, and *Somerſetſhire*. This proved a fortunate beginning for the *Britains*, and gave them great hopes of further Succeſs in the recovery of their Country;

Country; but that could not be expected with
great Opposition, and several hot Engagements w
the *Saxons*. This they were immediately made
sible of; for they had scarce time to breath, and to
cover their Spirits after the last Battel, but *Kentwi*
King of the *West-Saxons* marched against them w
a powerful Army, consisting of *Saxons* and *An*
The *Britains* resolved to fight them; but whilst
Armies were in view of each other, they thoug
more adviseable to cease from any Hostility, and
enter into Articles of Composition. *Ivor* see
already satisfied with his Conquest, and willi
agreed to marry *Ethelberga*, *Kentwyn*'s Cousin,
peaceably to enjoy for his life so much as he wa
ready in possession of. This he faithfully observed
ring the Reign of *Kentwyn*, and his Nephew *Ca*
who, after two Years, resign'd the Kingdom of
West-Saxons to his Cousin *Ivor*. And now *Ivor*
become unexpectedly powerful, being King as
of the *Saxons*, as *Britains* that inhabited the W
thern parts of the Island. He was now able to
dertake somewhat considerable, and therefore be
to fall foul upon his Neighbours the Kings of K
the *West-Saxons*, and *Mercia*, whom he vanqui
in several Battels. But being at length tir'd with
Weight of Government, he went to *Rome*, after
Example of *Cadwaladar*, and resign'd the Rule of
Saxons to his Cosin *Adelred*, leaving the *Britain*
the care of *Roderick Molwynoc*, the Son of *Edwal Yo*

This *Ivor* founded the Abby of *Glastenbury*, ca
in the *British* Tongue *Ynys Avalon*; where there
been a Christian Church for several Years before,
the first that was ever erected in *Britain*. For
of *Arimathea* being sent by *Philip* the Apostle in
days of *Aruiragus*, *An. Chr.* 13. to preach the Go
in *Britain*, seated himself here, and built a Ch
for the *British* Christians. This Church afterw
Ivor converted into an Abby, which he endo
with very large Possessions; being famous for
Burying-place of *Joseph* of *Arimathea*; and K
Arthur. He bestowed also some Lands upon
Church of *Winchester*.

But there happen'd several Casualties in his time. [illegible], a Subject to *Egfrid* King of *Northumberland*, passed over to *Ireland*, and wasted and destroyed a great part of that Kingdom. In the Fourth Year of his Reign there happen'd a remarkable Earthquake in the Isle of *Man*, which much disturbed and amazed the Inhabitants; and the year following it rain'd Blood both in *Britain* and in *Ireland*. This occasion'd the Butter and Milk to resemble the colour of Blood; and two Years after the Moon also appear'd all bloody. These Accidents of Nature might probably presage some Tumults and Disturbances in the Kingdom; which were very great in his time. For he was almost in perpetual Hostility with the Kings of *Kent*, *West-Sex*, and *Mercia*; which occasion'd great Bloodshed and Slaughter in *Britain*. His Journey to *Rome* put an end to all these Commotions, from whence he never did return, but ended his Days there in the practice of Piety and Religion.

Roderick Molwynoc.

THE Government of the *Britains Ivor* resign'd to *Roderick Molwynoc* the Son of *Edwal Yurch*, who began his Reign *An.* 720. But *Adelred*, King of the *West-Saxons*, was displeased that *Ivor* had not bequeathed upon him his whole Kingdom; and upon that account he is resolved to trouble and plague *Roderick* and his *Britains*. He rais'd immediately a powerful Army, and with all his Forces marched to *Devonshire*, which he destroyed with Fire and Sword. From thence he proceeds to *Cornwal*, intending to make that Country sensible of the same Misery; but he came far short of his Expectations; for upon his entrance into the Country, the *Britains* opposed him, and gave him Battel, where he was vanquished, and forced to retire with all speed to his own Dominions. This A.D. 720.

Victory

Victory the *Britains* called *Gwaith Heilyn*, from the
A.D. 722. place where this Battel was fought. The Year fol-
lowing, the *Britains* again obtained two notable Vi-
ctories over the *Saxons*, the one at a place called *Ge-
Meilaure* in *North-Wales*, the other at *Penceet* in *So-
Wales*. But the Joy and Satisfaction which the *Bri-
tains* entertained of these Successes, was somewhat
abated by the Death of *Brân* the Son of *Elphin*, a
Man of noble Birth, and great Worth among the

About the same time *Eliseddy* King of *Merioneth*
and was succeeded by *Ethelbaldus*, who being very
desirous to annex that fertile and pleasant Coun-
lying between the Rivers *Severn* and *Wye* to
Kingdom of *Mercia*, entred *Wales* with a puis-
Army. He destroyed and ravaged the Country
fore him, to *Carno*, a Mountain lying not far fr
Aberystwith, where he was met with by the *Britai*
between whom a bloody and fore Battel was fou
in the Year 728. but the Victory proved very du
table.

A.D. 733. Not long after dyed Venerable *Bede*, who was
ducated and brought up in the Abby of *Wyrnetham*
Iarrow; a Man of great Learning and extens
Knowledg, who wrote several Books, one of wh
entitled, *The Ecclesiastical History of the* English N
tion; he dedicated to *Cleolwulfe* King of *Northumb
land*. The same time *Cadwal* King of the *Wes
xons*, and *Ethelbald* King of *Mercia*, united their fo
ces, and joynedly marched to fight against the *Brita
The *Welsh* were now put to very hard Straights, a
forced to oppose the numerous Armies of two pow
ful Kings. However, fight they must, or suffer th
Country to be miserably over-run by their inveter
Enemies. Both Armies being engaged, a very d
mal Battel ensued thereupon, and a very great slau
ter happen'd on both sides; but the *Saxons* prev
ing by the number of their Forces, obtained a v
bloody Victory over the powerless *Britains*. *E
Adored*, who was shortly follow'd by *Edwyn* King
the *Picts*, did not long survive this Battel; and *Cu
took upon him the Government of the *West-Saxo
Th

The *Welch* found themselves unable to cope with the *Saxons* and too weak to repress their endless Incursions; therefore they apply themselves to *Cudred* and joyned in league with him, who upon some occasion or other, was actually fallen out with *Ethelbald* King of *Mercia*. But *Ethelbald* was so proud with the success of the last Engagement, that notwithstanding the League with *Cudred*, he must needs again fall upon the *Welch*. He advanced as far as *Hereford*, where the *Britains*, by the help of *Cudred*, gave him a signal Overthrow, and caused him to repent of his rash and precipitous Expedition. But shortly after, *Cudred* and *Ethelbald* were unluckily reconciled, and made Friends together, and *Cudred* relinquishing the *Welch*, joyned his Forces to *Ethelbalds*. Hereupon ensued another Battel, in which the *Welch* being greatly overpower'd, were vanquish'd by the *Saxons*; after which Victory, *Cudred* shortly dyed. To him succeeded *Sigebert*, a Man of a loose and vicious inclination; who for his ill Behaviour in the Management of his Kingdom, was in a short time expell'd and depriv'd by his Nobility, and at last miserably slain by a rascally Swineherd. After him *Kenulph* was chosen King of the *West Saxons*, *Anno* 710. in whose time dyed *Theodore* the Son of *Belin*, a Man of great Esteem and Reputation among the *Britains*. And about the same time, a remarkable Battel was fought between the *Britains* and the *Picts*, in a place call'd *Magedawc*; in which the *Picts* were put to a total rout, and *Dalargan* their King casually slain. But the *Britains* did not succeed so well against the *Saxons*; for *Roderic Malwynoc* was at length forced to forsake the Western Countries of *Britain*, and to claim his own Inheritance in *North Wales*. The Sons of *Bleddus* or *Bledericus* Prince of *Cornwal* and *Devonshire*, who was one of them that vanquished *Cadred* and *Ethelbert* at *Bangor* on the River *Dee*; had enjoyed the Government of *North Wales* ever since *Cadfan* was chose King of *Britain*. *Roderic* therefore demanded the Government of this Country as his right, which he was now willing to accept of, seeing he was forced to quit what he had hitherto possessed.

A.D. 746.

A.D. 747.

A.D. 750.

But he did long enjoy it, but dyed in a short time, leaving behind him two Sons *Conan Tindaythwy* and *Howel*; after that he had in all reigned over the *Britains* Thirty Years.

Conan Tindaythwy.

A.D. 755. *Roderic Malenyoc* being dead, his Son *Conan Tindaythwy* took upon him the Government and Principality of *Wales*, in the Year 755. He was scarce settled in his Throne, but the *Saxons* began to make In-Roads into his Country, to spoil and destroy what they conveniently could meet with. They were animated hereto by the bad Success of *Roderic*; and having forced the *Britains* out of *Cornwal* and *Devonshire*, they thought it practicable to drive them out of *Wales* too, and so to reduce the Possession of the whole Island to themselves. This was their Aim, and this they endeavour'd to put in execution; but they were met with at *Hereford*, where a severe Battle was fought between them and the *Welsh*, in which *Dyfnwal* the Son of *Tudor* a stout and valiant Soldier was slain. And shortly afterwards dyed *Athelbert* King of *Northumberland*, and was succeeded by *Oswald*.

About the same time happened a religious Quarrel between the *Britains* and *Saxons*, concerning the observation of the Feast of *Easter*, which *Elbodius* a learned and a pious Man, endeavoured to rectifie in *Wales*, and to reduce it to the *Roman* Calculation which the *Saxons* always observed. The *Britains* did differ from the Church of *Rome* in the celebration of this Feast; and the difference was this. The Church of *Rome* according to the order of the Council of *Nice* always observed *Easter-day* the next *Sunday* after the *14th.* day of the Moon; so that it never happened upon the *14th.* day it self, nor passed the *21th.* The

Britains

Britains on the other hand, celebrated their *Easter* upon the 14*th*. and so forward to the 20*th*. which occasioned this Difference, that the *Sunday* observed as *Easter day* by the *Britains*, was but *Palm-Sunday* with the *Saxons*. Upon this account the *Saxons* did most uncharitably traduce the *Britains*, and would scarcely allow them the Name and Title of Christians. Hereupon, about the Year 660. a great Contest happen'd, managed on the one part by *Colman* and *Hylda*, who defended the Rites and Celebration of the *Britains*; and *Tilbert* and *Wilfride* on the part of the *Saxons*. *Hylda* was the Neece of *Edwine* King of *Northumberland*, educated by *Pauline* and *Aedan*. She publickly opposed *Wilfride* and other superstitious Monks, as to such Trifles and Bigotry in Religion, alledging out of *Polycrates*, the Fact of *Irenæus*, who withstood *Victor* Bishop of *Rome* upon the same account; and the custom of the Churches of *Asia* observed by S. *John* the Evangelist, *Philip* the Apostle, *Polycarpus* and *Melito*; and likewise observed in *Britain* by *Joseph* of *Arimathea*, who first preached the Gospel here.

Offa was made King of *Mercia*, and *Brichtrich* of the *West-Saxons*; about which time dyed *Fermael* the Son of *Edeal* and *Cenoyd* King of the *Picts*. The *Saxons* did daily encroach upon the Lands and Territories of the *Welch* beyond the River *Severn*, but more especially towards the South part of the Country. These Encroachments the *Welch* could not endure, and therefore were resolved to recover their own, and to drive the *Saxons* out of their Country. *A.D.* 763.

The *Britains* of *South-Wales*, as receiving the greatest Injury and Disadvantage from the *Saxons*, presently took up Arms and entered into the Country of *Mercia*; which they ravag'd and destroyed with Fire and Sword. And shortly after, all the *Welch* joyned their Forces together, fell upon the *Saxons*, and forced them to retire beyond the *Severn*, and then returned home, with a very considerable Spoil of *English* Cattel. The *Welch* finding the Advantage of this last Incursion, and how that by these means they gauled and *A.D.* 776.

vexed the *Saxons*, frequently practised the same; and entering their Countrey by stealth, they killed and destroyed all before them; and driving their Cattel beyond the River, ravaged and laid waste the whole Countrey. *Offa* King of *Mercia* not being able to endure these daily Incursions and Depredations of the *Welch*, entered into a League with the rest of the *Saxon* Kings, to bend their whole Force against the *Welch*; who having raised a very strong and numerous Army, passed the *Severn* into *Wales*. The *Welch* being far too weak to oppose and encounter so great an Army, quitted the even and plain Countrey, lying upon the Banks of *Severn* and *Wye*, and retired to the Mountains and Rocks, where they knew they could be most safe from the inveterate and revengeful Arms of the *Saxons*. But as soon as the *Saxons* decamped, being not able to effect any thing against them in these strong and natural Fortifications, the *Welch* still made In-roads into their Territories, and seldom returned without some considerable Booty and Advantage. The *Saxons* were heartily nettled at these bo-peeping Ravagers, and would compliment them still to their Holes, but durst not pursue them further, for fear they should be entrapp'd by such as defended the Streights and Passages into the Rocks. King *Offa* perceiving that he could effect nothing by these Measures, annexed the Country about *Severn* and *Wye* to his Kingdom of *Mercia*, and planted the same with *Saxons*. And for a farther security against the endless Invasions of the *Welch*, he made a deep Ditch extending from one Sea to the other, called *Clawdd Offa*, or *Offa's* Dike; upon which account, the Royal Seat of the Princes of *Powys* was translated from *Pengwern*, now *Shrewsbury*, to *Mathraval* in *Montgomeryshire*.

A.D. 795. While these things are transacted in the West, the *Danes* began to grow powerful at Sea, and durst venture to land in the North of *England*; but without doing any great hurt, being forced to betake themselves to their Ships again. Within Six Years after they landed again in greater numbers, and proved much

more terrible; they ravaged and destroyed a great part of *Linsey* and *Northumberland*, over-ran the best part of *Ireland*, and miserably wasted *Rechreyn*. At the same time a considerable Battel was fought at *Ruthlan*, between the *Saxons* and the *Welch*, wherein *Caradoc* King of *North Wales* was killed. The Government of *Wales* was as yet green, and not firmly rooted, by reason of the perpetual Quarrels and Disturbances between the *Welch* and the *Saxons*; so that the chief Person or Lord of any Country assumed to himself the Title of *King*. *Caradoc* was a Person of great Esteem and Reputation in *North Wales*, and one that did very much contribute towards the Security of the Countrey, against the Incursions of the *Saxons*. He was Son to *Gwyn*, the Son of *Colhoyn*, the Son of *Ednowen*, Son to *Bleshyn*, the Son of *Blecius* or *Bledericus* Prince of *Cornwal* and *Devonshire*. *Offa* King of *Mercia* did not long survive him, and was succeeded by his Son *Egfert*, who in a short time left his Kingdom also to *Kenulphus*, a year after that *Egbertus* was created King of the *West Saxons*. About the same time dyed *Arthen* Son to *Sieffylht*, the Son of *Clydawc* King of *Cardigan*; and sometime after, *Run* King of *Dyfed*, and *Cadelh* King of *Powys*: who were followed by *Elbodius* Archbishop of *North Wales*, before whose Death happen'd a very severe Eclipse of the Sun. The Year following, the Moon was likewise eclipsed upon *Christmas-day*. *A.D.* 808. These Fatalities and Eclipses did portend no Success to the *Welch* Affairs; the laying of S. *Davids* in Ashes by the *West Saxons* being followed by a general and a very grievous Murrain of Cattel, which was like to impoverish the whole Country. The following Year *Owen* the Son of *Meredith*, the Son of *Terudos*, dyed; and the Castle of *Degannwy* was ruined and destroyed by Thunder.

But these several Losses which the *Welch* sustained could not reconcile Prince *Conan* and his Brother *Howel*; but they must needs quarrel and contend with one another, when they had the greatest occasion to embrace and unite their endeavours against the com-

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mon Enemy. *Howel* claimed the Isle of *Anglesey*, a part of his Father's Inheritance, which *Conan* would by no means hearken to, nor consent that his Brother should take possession of it. It was the custom of *Wales*, that a Fathers Estate should be equally distributed between all his Sons; and *Howel* by virtue of this Custom, commonly called *Gavelkind*, from the word *Gafel* to hold; claimed that Island, as his Fathers Estate. This Custom of *Gavelkind* has been the occasion of the Ruin and Diminution of the Estates of all the antient Nobility in *Wales*; which being endlesly divided between the several Sons of the same Family, were at length reduced to nothing. From hence also proceeded several unnatural Wars and Disturbances between Brothers; who being either not satisfied with their Portions, or displeased with the Country they were to possess; disputed their Right by Dint of the Sword. This proved very true in this present instance; for *Howel* would not suffer himself to be cheated out of his paternal Inheritance, and therefore he would endeavour to recover it by Force of Arms. Both Armies being engaged, the Victory fell to *Howel*, who immediately thereupon possessed himself of the Island, and valiantly maintained it against the Power and Strength of his Brother *Conan*.

The *Welch* being thus at variance and enmity among themselves, and striving how to destroy one another; had yet another Disaster added to their Misfortune. For the following Year they received a very considerable Loss by Thunder, which very much spoiled and annoyed the Country, and laid several Houses and Towns in Ashes. About the same time, *Gruffith* the Son of *Rin* a Person of considerable Quality in *Wales*, dyed; and *Griffri* the Son of *Kyngen*, was treacherously murthered by the Practices of his Brother *Elis*.

But *Conan* could not rest satisfied with his Brother *Howels* forcible possession of the Island of *Anglesey*; and therefore he was resolved to give him another Battel, and to force him to restore and yield up the Possession

of

of that Country, which he had now violently kept in his hands. *Howel* on the other hand, being as resolutely bent to maintain his Ground, and not to deliver up a foot of what he was now upon a double respect, viz. his Fathers Legacy, and his late Conquest, Owner of; willingly met his Brother, put him to flight, and killed a great number of his Forces. *Conan* was cruelly enraged at this shameful Overthrow, and therefore made a firm resolution, either to recover the Island from his Brother, or to sacrifice his Life and his Crown in the Quarrel. Having drawn up all the Forces he could raise together, he marched to *Anglesey* to seek his Brother *Howel*; who being too weak to encounter and oppose so considerable a Number, was compell'd to make his Escape to the Isle of *Man*, and to leave the Island of *Anglesey* to the mercy of his Brother. But *Conan* did not live long to reap the satisfaction of this Victory, but dyed in a short time, leaving Issue behind him, one onely Daughter called *Esyllt*, married to a Nobleman of *Wales* named *Merfyn Frych*. He was Son to *Gwyriad* or *Uriet*, the Son of *Elidure*, who lineally descended from *Belinus* the Brother of *Brennus* King of the *Britains*. His Mother was *Nest*, the Daughter of *Cadelh* King of *Powys*, the Son of *Brochwel Yscithroc*; who together with *Cadfan* King of *Britain*, *Morgan* King of *Demetia*, and *Bledericus* King of *Cornwal*, gave that memorable Overthrow to *Ethelred* King of *Northumberland*, upon the River *Dee*, in the Year 617. This *Brochwel* by the Latin Writers named *Brecivallus* and *Brochmaelus*, was a very considerable Prince in that part of *Britain*, called *Powys-land*; as also Earl of *Chester*, and lived in the Town then called *Pengwern Powys*, now *Salop*; in the House where since the College of S. *Chad* stands. He was a great Friend and a Favourer to the Monks of *Bangor*, whose part he took against the *Saxons* that were set on by *Augustine* the Monk, to prosecute them with Fire and Sword, because they would not forsake the Customs of their own Church, and conform to those of *Rome*. A.D. 817.

Merfyn Frych and *Eſylht.*

Conan being dead, *Merfyn Frych* and his Wife *Eſylht*, who was ſole Heir to *Conan*, took upon them the Government or Principality of *Wales*. A.D. 817. This *Merfyn* was *King* of *Man*, and Son to *Gwyriat* and *Neſt* the Daughter of *Cadelh ap Brochwel ap Elis* King of *Powys*. *Howel* being forcibly ejected out of *Angleſey* by his Brother *Conan Tindaethwy*, and eſcaping to the Iſland of *Man*, was honourably and kindly received by *Merfyn*; in return of whoſe Civilities *Howel* uſed ſuch means afterwards that *Merfyn* married *Eſylht*, the Daughter and Heir of his Brother *Conan*, (tho others ſay, that he died preſently after his Eſcape to *Merfyn*.) *Howel* after that he had for about five years enjoyed the Iſle of *Man*, and other Lands in the North, given him by *Merfyn* to hold under him, dyed about the year 825; after whoſe Death, they again returned to *Merfyn*, whoſe Anceſtors had always held the ſame, under the Kings of the *Britains*; and ſo, upon his Marriage with *Eſylht*, the Iſle of *Man* was annexed to the Crown of *Wales*.

In the firſt year of their Reign, *Egbert*, the powerful King of the *Weſt Saxons*, entred with a mighty Army into *Wales*, deſtroyed and waſted the Countrey as far as *Snowden* Hills, and ſeized upon the Lordſhip of *Rhyvonioc* in *Denbighland*. About the ſame time a very ſore Battel was fought in *Angleſey*, between the *Saxons* and the *Welch*, called, from the place where this Fight happened, the Battel of *Lhanvaes*. A.D. 819. Fortune ſeemed all this while to frown upon the *Welch*, and their Affairs ſucceeded very ill; for ſhortly after that *Egbert* had advanced his Colours as far as *Snowden*, *Kenulph* King of *Mercia* waſted the Country of *Weſt Wales*, over-ran and deſtroyed *Powis-land*,

...nis-land, and greatly disturbed and incommoded ...e Welch Nation. Soon after this, *Kenulph* died, ...nd was succeeded by *Kenelm*; and he in a short ...me by *Ceolwulph*, who, after two years Reign, left ...e Kingdom of *Mercia* to *Bernulph*.

Egbert King of the *West Saxons* was grown very ...rong and powerful, able to reduce all the petty King...oms in *Britain*, under one single Monarchy; upon ...e thoughts of which, he set upon *Bernulph* King of ...*ercia*, and vanquished him at *Elledowne*; and after...ards brought under Subjection the Countries of ...*ent* and of the *West Angles*. But the *Britains* could ...t be so easily subdued; for after a long and a cruel ...ight at *Gavelford*, between them and the *West Sa...ons* of *Devonshire*, in which several thousands were ...ain on both sides, the Victory remained uncertain. ...e had better Success against *Wybtlafe* King of *Mer...a*, whose Dominions he easily added to his now in...reasing Monarchy; and passing *Humber*, he quickly ...educed that Country to his Subjection. The *Saxon* ...eptarchy was now become one Kingdom, and *Eg...ert* sole Monarch of all the Countries that the *Saxons* ...ossessed in *Britain*; which Name he ordered should ...e changed to *England*, his People to be called *En...glishmen*, and the Language *English*. A.D. 829.

They who came over out of *Germany* into this ...sland to aid the *Britains* against their Enemies the *...icts* and *Scots*, were partly *Saxons*, *Angles*, and ...*utes*; from the first of which came the People of ...*ssex*, *Sussex*, *Middlesex*, and the *West-Saxons*; from ...e *Angles*, the *East Angles*, the *Mercians*, and they ...at inhabited the North side of *Humber*; from the ...*utes*, the *Kentishmen*, and they that settled in the Isle ...f *Wight*. These *Germans*, after that they had drove ...he *Britains* beyond *Severn* and *Dee*; erected seven ...Kingdoms called the Heptarchy in the other part of ...he Island; whereof, 1. *Kent*. 2. Of the *South-Saxons* containing *Sussex* and *Surrey*. 3. The *East-Angles*, in *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Cambridgshire*. 4. The Kingdom of the *West-Saxons*, comprehending *Berkshire*, *Devonshire*, *Somersetshire* and *Cornwal*. 5. *Mercia*

5. *Mercia*, containing *Glocester*, *Hereford*, *Worcester*, *Shropshire*, *Stafford*, *Cheshire*, *Warwick*, *Leicester*, *Darby*, *Nottingham*, *Lincoln*, *Northampton*, *Oxford*, *Buckingham*, *Bedford*, and half *Herefordshire*. 6. The *East-Saxons*, containing *Essex*, *Middlesex*, and the other part of *Hartford*. 7. Of the *Northumbrians*, taking in all the Country beyond *Humber*, which was divided into two parts, *Deyra* and *Bernicia*; the first from *Humber* to *Tyne*, the other from *Tyne* to the *Scottish Sea*.

Egbert King of the *West-Saxons* having severally conquer'd these Kingdoms, annexed them together and comprehended them under one Monarchy, which was called the Kingdom of *England*, 96 years after the coming of *Brute* to this Island, 383 Years after the landing of *Hengist*; and 149 after the Departure of *Cadwalader* to *Rome*.

Egbert having thus united under one Government these several Kingdoms, which used continually to molest, and to incroach upon each others Territories, might reasonably have expected to enjoy his new Kingdom quietly, and not fear any disturbance or trouble in his Dominions. But no sooner was he established King of *England*, but the *Danes* began to threaten new Commotions, and landed in great numbers, and in divers places of the Kingdom. *Egbert* fought several Battels with them, and with various Success: at length the *Danes* landed in *West-Wales*, marched forward for *England*, being joined by a great number of *Welch* and met *Egbert* upon *Hengist down*, where a severe Battel was fought, and the *Danes* put to a total Rout. The *Welch* suffered severely by this; *Egbert*, being highly incens'd that the *Danes* were supported by them, laid siege to *Caer Lhéon ar Dhyfrdwy*, or *Chester*, the chief City of *Venedotia*, which hitherto had remained in the hands of the *Welch*; took the Town, and, among other Tokens of his Indignation, he caused the Brazen Effigies of *Cadwalhon* King of *Britain* to be pulled down and defaced, and upon pain of Death forbad the erecting of such again. He issued out also a Proclamation, by the

A.D. 883.

stigation of his Wife *Redburga*, who always bore an veterate Malice to the *Welch*; commanding all that ere any ways extracted from *British* Blood, to de- art, with all their Effects, out of his Kingdom, within Months, upon pain of death. These were very ere and insupportable Terms; but he did not live ng to see them put in execution; for dying shortly ter the Battel of *Hengestdown*, he was succeeded by on *Ethelwulph*. This King *Ethelwulph* married his ughter to *Berthred*, who was his tributary King of *Mercia*, by whose help he successfully opposed the uel incursions of the *Danes*, who miserably de- oyed the Sea-coasts of *England*, with Fire and word. These *Danish* Commotions being indiffe- ently well appeased, *Berthred* King of *Mercia* set pon the *Welch*, between whom a remarkable Battel as fought at a place called *Kettell*; where *Merfyn* ych King of the *Britains* was killed, leaving, to ceed him in the Governmet of *Wales*, his Son *Re- ric Mawr*, or the Great.

Roderic the Great.

MErfyn *Frych* having lost his Life, and with it his Kingdom, in the Battel of *Kettell*; his Son *deric*, surnamed the Great, without any Opposi- on or Contest, succeeded in the Principality of *Wales*. he first thing he effected after his Advancement to e Crown, was the dividing of *Wales* into several rovinces, which he distinguished into these three; *berffraw*, *Dinevowr*, and *Mathraval*. *Berthred* King *Mercia*, being animated by his late Success against *Merfyn Frych*, purposed to perform the like Exploits gainst his Son *Roderic*. And having gained the Aid nd Assistance, of King *Ethelwulph*, he entred *North Wales*, with a strong Army, and advanced as far as *Anglesey*, which he cruelly and miserably destroyed. *A.D.* 843.

Roderic

Roderic met him several times, and the *Welsh* did at length so gaul and torment him, that, in fine, he had little or nothing to boast of; only *Meyric*, one of the chiefest Princes among the *Britains*, was slain.

But he was soon forced to quit his Expedition against the *Welsh*, and to convert his Forces another way; his own Dominions requiring their constant Residence, being severely threatned by a foreign In-
A.D. 846. vasion. For the *Danes* were by this time grown so very powerful, that they over-ran a great part of *England*, fought with *Athelstan* King of *Kent*, Brother to *Ethelwulph*; and obtained so much Conquest that whereas before they returned to their own Country when the Weather grew too cold for Action, they now took up their Winter-quarters in *England*.

The *Welsh*, in the mean time, being secure from any Violence, which might otherwise be expected from the *English*; began to quarrel and fall out amongst themselves. *Ithel* King of *Gwent* or *Wentland*, for what occasion not known, fell foul upon the Men of *Brecknock*, who were so resolute as to fight him, and the Event proved very unfortunate to *Ithel*, who was slain upon the spot. It is the Unhappiness of a Nation that is governed by several Petty States, when it is apprehensive of no Danger from an outward Enemy that it will fall at variance, and create Disturbances among it self.

Had the *Britains*, instead of falling upon one another, taken the Advantage of this opportunity, when the *Saxons* were altogether imployed in opposing and repelling the *Danes*, to increase and strengthen their Number, and to fortify their Towns; they might at least securely have possessed their own Dominions, if not extended their Government to a great part of *England*. But a sort of an Equality in Power, begat a Emulation between the several Princes, and this Emulation for the most part ended in Blows and Contention; so that instead of strengthning themselves whilst they had respite from the *English*, they rather weakened their Power by inward Differences.

Kongen

Kengen King of *Powys* was gone to *Rome*, there to end his Days peaceably and religiously, but his Death did not prove so natural as he expected, being barbarously slain, or (as some say) choaked by his own Servants. Shortly after died *Cemoyth* King of the *Picts*, and *Jonathan* Lord of *Abergeley*. It was now become Customary for Princes wearied with Government to go to *Rome*, and the Pope willingly dispensed with the Resignation of their Crowns, by reason that his Holiness seldom lost by it. King *Ethelwulph* paid very dear for his Entertainment there, made his Kingdom tributary to the Pope, and paid the *Peter*-Pence to the Church of *Rome*. The *Saxon* Genealogists bring the Pedegree of *Ethelwulph* for several Successions and Generations, up to *Adam*, as may be seen in *Matthew* of *Westminster*, who in like manner derives the Pedigree of *Offa* King of *Mercia*. This has been the Custom of most Nations, both antient and modern; and is always practised by them whose Families are any thing Antient and Honourable; so that it is a very great mistake to scoff at, and deride the *Welch* because they keep up this antient and laudable Custom. A.D. 854.

Berthred King of *Mercia* became at length far too weak to repel the daily increasing Power of the *Danes*, who so numerously poured upon him, that at last he was forced to relinquish his Kingdom and fly to *Rome*, where in a short time he sorowfully ended his days. *Ethelwulph* shortly followed, and left his Son *Athelbald* King of the *West-Saxons*, and *Athelbright* King of *Kent* and the *East-Saxons*. *Ethelwulph* is reported to be so Learned and Devout, that the Church of *Winchester* elected him in his youth Bishop of that See, which Function he took upon him about seven years before he was made King. He is said also to have Conquered the Kingdom of *Demetia* or *South-Wales*, which together with the Kingdom of the *South-Saxons* he bestowed upon his Son *Alfred*, upon Condition he would bring a Thousand Men out of *Wales* to *Winchester*, to the Aid of his Brother *Ethelbert* against the *Danes*. *Athelbald* succeeding his

his Father in the Kingdom of the *West-Saxons*, ke
his Mother-in-Law the Wife of *Ethelwulph* for h
Concubine, and afterwards married her in the Ci
of *Chester*. But he did not live long to enjoy th
unnatural Conjunction, but dying without Iſſ
after that he had reigned Eight Years, left his Kin
dom to his Brother *Athelbright*.

About the ſame time the *Danes* began again to b
ſtir themſelves and fell upon the City of *Winche*
and deſtroyed it, which *Athelbright* perceiving, aft
a long Fight forced them to quit the Land, and t
betake themſelves to Sea again. But the *Danes* quic
ly returned to the Iſle of *Thanet*, where they remai
ed for that Winter, doing much Miſchief upon th
Sea-Coaſt, and deſtroying all places near the ſho
of *England*. The *Engliſh* were very glad that the
durſt venture no further, and the more, becauſe th
Welch began again to be troubleſome, againſt whi
an Army muſt be ſpeedily diſparched, otherwiſe th
would certainly advance to the *Engliſh* Countre
Both Armies met at *Gwrytheyn*, where a fierce Bat
was fought, and a great Number ſlain on either ſid
but the Victory was not plainly diſcoverable. B
the *Welch* not long after, received a conſiderable lo
by the Death of *Cynan Neiſ Nifwr*, a Stout and Sk
ful Commander, who oftentimes had Valiantly r
pulſed the *Engliſh* Forces, and obtained many ſig
Victories over them.

The *Danes* had been for ſome time quiet, being u
able to venture upon any conſiderable Action, t
therefore they thought it adviſable to ſecure only wh
they had already won, and to expect a re-inforc
ment from their own Countrey. This was quick
ſent them, under the Command of *Hungare* and *Hub*
who landed in *England* with a very conſiderable Ar
of *Danes*. King *Athelbright*, whether terrified wi
a diſmal apprehenſion of theſe Invaders, or otherw
being indiſpoſed, quickly afterwards gave up th
Ghoſt, leaving the management of his Kingdom, t
gether with that of his Army againſt the *Danes*,
his Brother *Ethelred*. The *Danes* in the mean tim

or sure footing, and advanced as far as *York*, which
ey miserably destroyed, killing *Osbright* and *Elba*
wo Kings of *Northumberland* that opposed them.
rom hence they proceeded, and over-run all the
ountrey as far as *Nottingham*, destroying and spoil-
g all before them; and then returned back to *York*,
ot having once tasted how sweet the Spoil of a
ountrey, much more fertile than their own was,
ey could not rest satisfied with what they had al-
eady obtained, but must needs make a farther Pro-
ess into the Countrey, and fall upon the Kingdom
f the *East-Angles*. *Edmund* King of that Countrey
eing not able to endure their Insolencies, endea-
oured to oppose them, but in the Undertaking was
nfortunately slain. And now after the same man-
er that the *Saxons* had formerly attained to the
onquest of *Britain*, the *Danes* proceeded to the Con-
uest of *England*. For the *Saxons* having found out
e Sweetness of this Island, and withal, discovered
e weakness and inability of the *Britains* to oppose
em, brought over their Numbers by degrees, and
several Companies, by which they wearied and
red out the *British* Armies. For it is certain that
othing can conduce more to the Conquest of an
land, than the landing an Army at several Places
nd at several Times, which distracts the Counsels
nd Proceedings of the Inhabitants, and which at
is time for want of sufficient Power at Sea, could
ot be prevented. And so the *Danes* being informed
f the good Success of *Hingare* and *Hubba* in *England*,
ent over another Army under the Command of
Bajsrek and *Alding*, who landed in *West-Sax*, and
ought five Battels with King *Ethelred* and his Bro-
her *Alfred*, namely at *Hengleſield*, *Eſtondown*, *Redding*,
Basing and *Merevon*, in which two first the *English*
overcame, and the three last the *Danes* got the Vi-
tory.

Soon after this *Ethelred* died, leaving his Kingdom
o his Brother *Alfred*, who no sooner had taken the
Government upon him but considered with himself
what a heavy Burthen he was to sustain, and there-
fore

fore he began to enquire after the Wiſeſt and Learned eſt Men that he could hear of to be directed by them whom he worthily Entertained, making uſe of the Advice as well in the Publick Government of the Kingdom, as in his Private Studies and Conferen of Learning. He ſent for two Men famouſly Learn out of *Wales*, the one called *John de Erigena*, Surnam *Scotus*; the other *Aſſerius*, Surnamed *Menevenſis*. *Erigena* was born at *Menevia* or St. *Davids*, and w brought up in that College; who for the ſake Learning having travelled to *Athens*, and beſtow there many Years in the Study of the *Greek*, *Hebr* and *Caldaick* Tongues, and the ſecret Myſteries *Philoſophy*, came to *France*; where he was well a cepted of by *Carolus Calvus*, or *Charles* the *Bald*, a *Ludovicus Balbus*, or *Lewis* the *Stammerer*; and the tranſlated the Works of *Dionyſius Areopagita*, *Caleſti Hierarchia* out of the *Greek* into the *La* Tongue. Being returned home to *Wales*, he w ſent for by this King *Alfred*, who was then found and erecting the Univerſity of *Oxford*, of whi *Erigena* became the firſt Profeſſor and publick Re der. But King *Alfred* bore ſo great a reſpect Learning, that he would ſuffer none to bear any co ſiderable Office in his Court but ſuch as were Lear ed; and withal, exhorted all Perſons to embr Learning, and to Honour Learned Men. But tho' Love to Learning be ſeldom reconcilable with a Wa like and a Military Life, King *Alfred* was alſo forc to regard the Diſcipline of War to defend his Ki dom againſt the increaſing Power of the *Danes*. F he was ſcarce ſettled in his Throne, but this reſtl and ever troubleſome People began to moleſt and ſtroy his Country, inſomuch that he was of neceſſ forced to oppoſe them, which he did twice upon South-ſide of the River *Thames*, in which Enga ments he ſlew of the *Danes* one King, nine Earls, gether with an innumerable multitude of inferior So diers. About the ſame time *Gorgan ap Meyric* *Dunwal ap Arthen ab Sitſylht* Prince of *Cardigan* di being as ſome ſay, unfortunately drowned. But t

te Victories which *Alfred* had obtained over the
anes, did not so much weaken and dishearten them,
ut that in a short time they recovered their Spirits
nd began again to look terrible and threatning. For
soon as they could reunite their scattered Forces,
ey set upon and destroyed the Town of *Alclyde*, wan
e City of *London* and *Redding*, over-ran all the in-
nd Countrey, and the whole Kingdom of *Mercia*.
nother Army of *Danes* at the same time proved
ery successful in the *North*, and possessed themselves of
e Countrey of *Northumberland*, which Action did
t so much grieve the *English*, as trouble and vex
e *Picts* and *Scots*, who were incessantly gauled, and
equently beat off by these *Danish* Troops. The
xt Year three of the *Danish* Captains marched
om *Cambridge* towards *Warham* in *Dorset-shire*, of
hich Expedition King *Alfred* being informed, pre-
ntly detached his Forces to oppose them, and to
er them Battle. The *Danes* were so startled at
, that they immediately desired Peace; and wil-
gly consented forthwith to depart out of the Coun-
, and to forswear the sight of *English* Ground.
ecording to which Capitulation, the Horse that
ght marched for *Exeter*, and the Foot being shipped
, were all of them drowned at *Sandwich*. The
nes having thus abjured *England*, were not willing
return home empty, but thought it Prudent to
nd their Course against *Wales*. They fancied that
ey were like to meet with no great opposition from
e *Welsh*, and therefore could carve for themselves
ording as their Fancy directed them. But having
ndod their Army in *Anglesey*, they quickly experi-
ced the contrary; Prince *Roderic* opposing them,
ve them two Battels, one at a place called *Bengole*, 873.
d the other at *Menegid* in *Anglesey*. At the same time
other Army of *Danes* under the Command of
lden and *Hungare* landed in *South-Wales*, over-ran
e whole Country, destroying all before them, nei-
er sparing Churches nor Religious Houses. But
ey received their due Reward at the hands of the
lsh Saxons, who meeting with them on the Coasts

of *Devonshire*, slew both *Halden* and *Hungare*, with 1200 of their Men. The same Year *Esnion* Bishop of St. *Davids* died, and was the following Year succeeded by *Hubert*, who was installed in his place.

A.D. 876. The *English* being rid of their powerful and ever restless Enemies the *Danes*, began now to quarrel with the *Welch*, entring into *Anglesey* with a numerous Army, fought a sore Battel with *Roderic*, who together with his Brother (or as others say his Son) *Gwyriad*, was unhappily slain in the Field, which Battel is called by the *Welch*, *Gwaith Dun Sul y Mon*. This *Roderic* had Issue by his Wife *Anghârad*, *Anarawd*, *Cadelh* and *Meirfyn*, the last of which, *Giraldus Cambrensis*, contrary to the vulgar and received Opinion, will have to be the eldest Son of *Roderic*, and on whom was bestowed the Principality of *North-Wales*. For it is unanimously granted that *Roderic* was undoubted Proprietor of all the Dominions of *Wales*, *North-Wales* descending unto him by his Mother *Essylht* the Daughter and sole Heir of *Conan Tyndaethwy*; *South-Wales* by his Wife *Anghârad* the Daughter of *Meyric ap Dyfnwal ap Arthen ap Stesylht* King of *Cardigan*; *Powis* by *Nest* the Sister and Heir of *Congen ap Cadelh* King of *Powis* his Father's Mother. These three Dominions *Roderic* divided between his three Sons, appointing *North-Wales* for his eldest Son *Anarawd*, *South-Wales* to *Cadelh*, who shortly after his Father's Death, forcibly seised upon his Brother *Meirfyn*'s Portion, upon whom *Roderic* had bestowed *Powis-Land*. *Wales* being thus divided between these three Princes, they were called *Y Tri Tywysog Trithioc*, or the three crowned Princes, by reason that each of them did wear on his Helmet a Coronet of Gold, being a broad Head-band indented upward set and wrought with Precious Stones, which in the *British* Tongue is called *Tulwch*. To each of these Princes *Roderic* built a Royal Seat, for the Prince of *Gwynedh* or *North-Wales*, at *Aberffraw*; of *South-Wales*, at *Dinefawr*; for the Prince of *Powis*, at *Dinasbrafel*. *Roderic* had Issue also, besides these three, *Roderic*, *Meyric*, *Bawal* or *Tudwal*, *Gwyrfad* [illegible] *Gathelic*.

But *Roderic* having divided his Principality betwixt his eldest Sons, namely, *Aberffraw* with the fifteen Cantreds thereunto belonging to *Anarawd*; *Dinefawr* with its fifteen Cantreds extending from the mouth of the River *Dofi*, to the mouth of *Severn* to *Cadelh*; and *Powis* with fifteen Cantreds from the mouth of the River *Dee* to the Bridge over *Severn* at *Glocester* to *Morfyn*; ordained that his eldest Son *Anarawd* and his Successors should continue the payment of the antient Tribute to the Crown of *England*; and the other two, their Heirs and Successors should acknowledge his Sovereignty, and that upon any Foreign Invasion, they should mutually Aid and Protect one another. And he farther appointed, that when any Difference should arise betwixt the Princes of *Aberffraw* and *Cardigan* or *Dinefawr*, the three Princes should meet at *Bwlch y Pawl*, and the Prince of *Powys* should be Umpire. But if the Prince of *Aberffraw* and *Powys* fell at Variance, they should meet at *Dol Rhianedd*, probably *Moron Rhianedd*, on the Bank of the River *Dee*, where the King of *Cardigan* was to adjust the Controversy; and if the Quarrel happened betwixt the Princes of *Powys* and *Cardigan*, the meeting was appointed at *Llys Wen* upon the River *Wye*, and to be decided by the Prince of *Aberffraw*. And the better to frustrate any attempt of the *English*, he ordained moreover, that all Strongholds, Cities and Citadels should be fortified and kept in repair; that all Churches and Religious Houses should be re-edified and adorned, and that in all ages the History of *Britain*, being faithfully registred and transcribed, should be kept therein.

Anarawd.

THE *Welch* had often sorrowfully felt the unnatural Effects of inward Seditions, and of being governed by several Princes, which were now unavoidably to be renewed by reason of *Roderic*'s imprudent Division of his Dominions between his three Sons. For the several Principalities being united in him, it was certainly the most politick means for the preservation of the Countrey from the inveterate Fury of the *English*, to compose the inward Differences which would otherwise happen, by perpetuating the whole Government of *Wales* in one Prince. For it was impossible effectually to oppose the Common Enemy by separate Armies, and where a different Interest interfered, as if the Safety of the same Countrey, and the Honor of the same Prince were unanimously regarded. This was the unhappiness of the antient *Britains* when the *Romans* invaded their Countrey; domestick Broils and inward Dissentions being sown among themselves, they could not agree to unite their Powers, and jointly to oppose the Common Enemy; so that *Tacitus* wisely concludes, *dum singuli pugnant universi vincuntur*. There are few Nations but have experienced the folly of being rent into several Portions, and the downfal of that great Body the *Roman* Empire, may not be absurdly attributed to *Constantine*'s dividing of it between his Sons. But the *Welch* at this time presently felt the unhappiness of it; *Cadelh* Prince of *South-Wales* being dissatisfied with his Portion, and desirous to feed his Ambition with larger Territories, could not spare his Brother *Merfyn*'s Countrey, but must needs forcibly dispossess him of his lawful Inheritance, and so involve the *Welch* in a Civil War.

Be

But the Succession of the Princes of *Wales* proceeds in *Anarawd* the eldest Son of *Roderic*, who began his Reign over *North-Wales*, in the Year 877. 877.
At that time *Rollo* with a numerous Army of *Normans* descended into *France*, and possessed themselves of the Countrey of *Neustria*, which from them has since received the Name of *Normandy*. But the treacherous *Danes* in *England*, who had retired to the City of *Exeter*, quickly violated the Capitulation which they had lately sworn to observe, and upon that account were so warmly pursued by King *Alfred*, that they gladly delivered up Hostages for the performance of the Articles formerly agreed upon between them. But it was not their Intention to keep them long, for the next Year they again broke loose, possessed themselves of all the Countrey upon the North-side of *Thames*, and passing the River, put the *English* to flight, and made themselves Masters of *Chippenham* in *West-Sax*. But their whole Army did not succeed so well, for *Alfred* meeting with a Party of them, slew their Captain and took their Standard, which the *Danes* called *Raven*. After this he vanquished them again at *Edendown*, where after that the *Danes* had given Hostages for their peaceable behaviour; *Godrun* their Commander received the Christian Faith, and so reigned in *East-Angle*. But this opportunity seemed to threaten a great Storm upon *Wales*; for besides the Death of *Aedan* the Son of *Melir*, a Noble-man of the Countrey, the Articles of Composition between the *English* and the *Danes*, occasioned these last to join their Power with the People of *Mercia* to Fight against the *Welch*, between whom a severe Battel was fought at *Conwey*, wherein the *Welch* obtained a very signal Victory, which was called *Dial Rodri*, or the Revenge of the Death of Prince *Roderic*. The Reason why the *Mercians* were so irreconcilably enraged against the *Welch* at this time, was this. After the Death of *Roderic the Great*, the Northern *Britains* of *Stratclwyd* and *Cumberland* were mightily infested and weakened thro' the daily Incursions of the *Danes*, *Saxons* and *Scots*, A.D. 878.

insomuch that as many of them as would not submit their Necks to the Yoke were forced to quit their Countrey, and to seek for more quiet Habitations. Therefore towards the beginning of *Anarawd*'s Reign, several of them came to *Gwyneth* under the Conduct of one *Hubert*, whose distressed Condition the Prince commiserating, granted them all the Countrey betwixt *Chester* and *Conwey* to seat themselves in, in case they could drive out the *Saxons* who had lately possessed themselves of it. The *Britains* having returned their thanks to *Anarawd*, presently fell to work, and Necessity giving edge to their Valour, they easily dispossessed the *Saxons* who were not as yet warm in their Seats. For some time they continued peaceably in this part of *Wales*; but *Eadred* Duke of *Mercia*, called by the *Welch Edryd Wallthir*, not being able any longer to bear such an ignominious ejection, made great Preparations for the re-gaining of the said Countrey. But the Northern *Britains*, who had settled themselves there, having intelligence of his Design, for the better security of their Cattel and other Effects, removed them beyond the River *Conwey*. Prince *Anarawd* in the mean time was not idle, but drawing together all the Strength he could raise, encamped his Army near the Town of *Conwey* at a place called *Cymryt*, where himself and his Men having made gallant Resistance against the pressing Efforts of the *Saxons*, obtained a very compleat Victory. This Battel was by some called *Gwaeth Cymryt Conwey*, by reason that it was fought in the Township of *Cymryt* near *Conwey*. But Prince *Anarawd* would have it called *Dial Rodri*, because he had there revenged the Death of his Father *Rodri*. In this Battel *Tudwal Rodri*'s Son received a wound in the Knee, which made him be denominated *Tudwal Gloff* ever after; but for his signal Service in this Action his Brethren bestowed upon him *Uchelgaed Gwynedd*. But the *Britains* pursuing their Victory, chased the *Saxons* quite out of *Wales* into *Mercia*, where having burnt and destroyed the Borders, they returned home laden with rich Spoils, and so took possession of the Country betwixt *Chester*

and

and *Conwey*, which for a long time after they peaceably enjoyed. But *Anarawd* to express his thankfulness to God for this great Victory, gave very considerable Lands and Possessions to the Collegiate Churches of *Bangor* and *Clynnoc Vawr* in *Arfon*. After this, those *Danes* that lay at *Fulhenham* near *London*, crossed the Sea to *France*, and passing to *Paris* along the River *Seyn*, spoiled the Country thereabouts, and vanquished the *French* that came against them; but in their return towards the Sea-Coast, they were met with by the *Britains* of *Armorica*, who slew the greatest part of them, and the rest confusedly endeavouring to escape to their Ships, were all drowned. One should think that the several Misfortunes the *Danes* sustained, first at *Sandwich*, then by King *Alfred*, and now in *France*, would have quite drained their Number, and utterly have rid *Britain* from so troublesome an Enemy. But like ill Weeds, the more you root them, the faster they will grow; the *Danes* were still supplied from abroad, and if an Army was vanquished here, another was sure to come in their room. This the *Welch* found too true, for not long after this famous Defeat by the *Armorican Britains*, the *Danes* not able to venture upon these, were resolved to revenge themselves upon their Friends of *Wales*, and therefore landing in *North-Wales*, they cruelly harassed and destroyed the Country. Nor is it strange to consider from whence such a wonderful Number of *Danes* and *Normans* could come. For the Kingdom of *Denmark* had under it, not only *Denmark*, which is a small Country divided by the Sea into *Insulas* and *Peninsulas*, as that which joins upon *Saxony* and *Holsatia*, called *Cymbrica Chersonesus*, with the Islands of *Zeeland* and *Finnen*, but also *Norway* and the large Country of *Sweden*, reaching to *Muscovy*, and almost to the *North-Pole*. This Country being then scarce known to the World, did of a sudden pour out such a multitude of People, which like a sudden Storm unexpectedly over-ran all *Europe*, with a great part of the Country of *Africa*. From hence proceeded these *Danes* who annoyed *England*;

And the *Normans*, who conquer'd *France*; both Nations being originally derived from the same Stock.

A.D. 890. The *Danes* had not appeared in *England* for some time, and therefore are now resolved to take so sure a footing, as they cannot easily be repulsed. Two Hundred and Fifty Sail being landed at *Lymene* in *Kent*, hard by the great Forest of *Andreslege*, they built the Castle of *Auldre* or *Apledore*. The same time *Hasting* with a Fleet of Eighty Sail ventured to the *Thames* mouth, and built the Castle of *Mydlton*; having first made an Oath to King *Alfred*, not to molest him or any of his Subjects: But having built the Castle of *Beamfleet*, he thought himself to have obtain'd so great a Strength, that there was no necessity of observing the Oath lately sworn to King *Alfred*, and therefore invaded the Country round about him. But he soon found his Mistake, and was forced to betake himself back to his Castle, which was quickly pulled down upon his Head, and his Wife and two Sons taken Prisoners; who being christened, were again restored to their Father. Upon this *Hasting* and his *Danes* departed from *England*, and made their way for *France*; where laying siege to the City of *Limoges*, and despairing of a speedy surrender of it, betook himself to his usual way of dealing finistrously, and devised this Trick to win the Town. He feigned himself to be dangerously sick, and sent to the Bishop and the Consul of the City, desiring of them most earnestly, that he might be admitted to the Christian Faith, and be baptized before his departure out of this World. The Bishop and Consul suspecting no Deceit, were very glad, not only to be delivered from the present danger of being besieged, but also to win so great a Person to the Congregation of Christ. Whereupon a firm Peace being concluded between both Nations, *Hasting* is baptized, the Bishop and Consul being his Godfathers; which being ended, he was carried back by his Soldiers to his Ships, in a very infirm condition, as he outwardly pretended. About midnight he caused himself with his Arms about him to be laid on a Bier, and commanded his

Soldiers

ldiers to carry their Weapons with them under eir Coats, and so to be ready when he should give en the word. The next day, all things being in readiness, he was solemnly brought by his Soldiers ith great Clamour and counterfeit Mourning, to be err'd in the chief Church of the City; where the shop and Consul, accompanied with all the most nourable Members of the Town, came to honour e Funeral. But when the Bishop had made himself dy to bury the Body, and all the Citizens being the Church, up starts *Hasting* with his Sword wn, and killing first the Bishop and the Consul, afwards fell in with his armed Soldiers upon the na- People, putting all to the Sword, and sparing ither Age, Sex, nor Infirmity. Having ranlack'd e Town, he sent Messengers to *Charles* the *French* ing, to mediate for Peace, which he easily obtain'd, gether with the Town of *Chartres* towards the de- aying of his Charges.

At this time *Hemmith ap Bledric*, a Baron of *Wales*, *A.D.*891. ed; and Two Years after, *Anarawd* Prince of *North* 893. *ales*, with a considerable number of *English*, mar- ed against his Brother *Cadelh*, and spoiled the ountries of *Cardigan* and *Istradgury*. At the same me the *Danes* laid siege to the City of *Excester*; d when *Alfred* had marched to oppose them, they at continued in the Castle of *Auldre* passed over to *ssex*, and built another Castle at *Scobrith*, and from nce marched to *Budington*, seated upon the *Severn*. hen *Alfred* came near to *Excester*, the *Danes* preently rais'd the Siege, and betaking themselves to eir Ships, sailed towards *Wales*, and spoiled the s Coast thereof, and advanced as far as *Buelle*.

But the *Danes* at *Budington* being informed that ing *Alfred* marched against them, fled back to their Castle in *Essex*: So that the King was fain to al- r his march, and to convert his Forces against *Ley- ster*; where a Party of *Danes* was so warmly be- eged, that at length they were reduced to that Exremity, as to feed upon their Horses. But the Season f the Year for Action being ended, and the Extre-

mity

mity of the Weather being advanced, *Alfred* w
forced to raise the Siege, and to wait the next Opp
A.D.895. tunity for the recovery of the Town. But before
could appear before it again, the *Danes* fairly quit
it, and together with those in *Northumberland*, pa
by the North-Sea to *Mersey*, an Isle in *Essex*. T
896. next Year they entred the *Thames*, and built a C
twenty Miles distant from *London*; upon the stren
of which, they ventur'd to spoil and waste the Co
trey thereabouts; but paid very dear for their C
rage, being accidentally met with, they received
bloody Overthrow, having four of their Princes s
upon the Spot, and the rest very glad to make their
scape to the Castle. Upon this *Alfred* divided the Ri
into three Streams, by which Stratagem the Wa
became so diminished in the *Thames*, that the *Da*
Ships could not return back into the Sea. When t
Danes perceived this, and found it impracticable
them to escape in their Ships, they left their Wi
and Children and all their Effects in *Essex*; and
passed by Land to *Enadbrygge* upon the *Severn*, a
then passing the River, spoiled the Countries
Brecknock, *Gwentland*, and *Gwentlhwg*. Some of th
at the same time passed over to *France*; and anot
Company coasting about *Devonshire*, destroyed
maritime Countries; but being met with by the A
897. *glisse*, lost Six of their Ships in the Dispute. T
following Summer the Kingdom of *Ireland* suffered e
tremely by Locusts, who consumed all the Corn a
the Grass through the whole Country; but were
length by continued Prayers and Fasting quite dest
ed. These are common in *Africke*, and other hot R
gions, but seldom seen in colder Climates; and wh
they happen to travel so far, they are always v
pestilentious and destructive to that Country th
come to.

900. This Year *Igmund*, with a great number of *Da*
landed in *Anglesey*, and was met with by the *Wel*
at a place call'd *Moleraw*, where *Merfyn* was sla
Though others call it *Meilon*, and from the Ba
fought there, *Marx Rhŷs Meilon*. The same Ye
K

Alfred dyed, who translated the antient Laws *Dunwall Moelmut* King of *Britain*, and the Laws Queen *Marcia*, out of *British* into *English*, and d it *Marcian* Law, which was afterwards called *Saxon* Law, and observed in part of *Mercia*, all the Countries on the South of *Thames*: The part of the Country having another Law call'd *Lex*, both which remained to the time of and the Confessor, who of these two made one . It is very observable, what is related of King *ed*, concerning his division of the Natural Day in- ree parts; the one he set apart for Devotion and y, the next for the Affairs of the Common- lth, and the third for his own Rest and Refresh- t.

lfred being dead, *Edward* his eldest Son took up- im the Crown, which so displeased the ambitious it of his Brother *Adelwulph*, that presently he rais- cruel War against him, and flying to *Northum-* nd, stirred up the *Danes* against his Brother ard. The *Danes* were glad of the opportunity, g now a fair pretence to render themselves lers of the whole Island; and therefore *Adel-* h is made King, as well of the *Angles* as of the s, who by this time were grown to be one Peo- Marching then proudly with a very considerable y at his heels, he subdued the *East Saxons*, spoil- he Country of *Mercia*; and passing over the *Thames* ickland, destroyed *Brythend*, and returned home very great Booty. At the same time *Emerth* slain in *Arwystly*. But *Edward* being informed of Brothers retreat, pursued him very eagerly; but ng of him, over-ran and destroyed all the Coun- betwixt *Ouse* and the Dike of S. *Edmund*, and returned home with his whole Army; saving the ish Men, who being too greedy of Plunder, rash- tried behind. For the *Danes* perceiving the Bo- of the Army to be returned, and that a small y still continued to ravage the Country, present- t upon them, slue a great Number of them, and the rest to a shameful Flight. Nor were the

Danes

Danes only powerful in *England*, but molested a
A.D. 905. grew prevalent in *Ireland*: For this Year they ent
that Kingdom, slew *Cormac* King and Bishop of
Ireland, a religious and a vertuous Person, the Son
Cukeman; and *Kyrnale* Son of *Murgan* King of L
906. *gines*. The Year after dyed *Asser* Archbishop of S.
vids, Uncle to the famous and learned *Asser* surna
ed *Menevensis*; who being Chancellour to his Un
the Archbishop, was sent for by King *Alfred* to
struct his Children; whose Life he afterwards wr
and was made Bishop of *Shireburn*.

Edward, to force his Brother from his Count
and to revenge the death of the *Kentishmen*, d
patch'd an Army to *Northumberland*; which hav
spoiled the Country, returned home: Upon wh
the *Danes*, to return their Kindness, destroyed a gr
part of *Mercia*. But within a while after, *Ed*
having raised a very considerable Army, gave
Danes battel, overthrew them, and slue their Ki
Alden and *Edelwulph*, with a great number of th
Nobles. This added very much to his Dominio
which were the more increased and strengthned
the Addition of the Cities of *London* and *Oxfo*
which upon the death of *Edelred* Duke of *Mer*
Edward seized into his own hands, permitting
Wife *Efleda* to enjoy the rest of his Dukedo
907. Shortly after, *Cadelh* Prince of *South Wales* di
leaving behind him three Sons; *Howel Dha*, or t
Good, who succeeded his Father in the Kingdom
South Wales; *Meyric* and *Clydawc*. King *Edward*
ving obtained so signal a Victory over the *Danes*, a
rendered his Kingdom for some time quiet, began
build places of strength, which might be service
against a future Storm: He built a Castle at *Hertf*
betwixt the Rivers *Benefic*, *Minier*, and *Lige*; a
also erected the Burrough of *Wytham* in *Essex*; a
continued sometime in *Wealdme*, to keep those Co
tries in awe. But in spite of all this precaution, t
Danes of *Leycester* and *Hampton*, began the follow
Year to be very troublesom, slew a great number
English at *Horsbnorton*; and in their return hom
war

ud, destroyed the Country of *Oxford*. About the
e time a considerable Fleet from *Tydwike*, under
e command of *Urber* and *Rabald*, sailed by the We-
n Sea to *Wales*, and destroyed S. *Davids*; where
g fought the Battel of *Dinarth*, and *Mayloc* the
n of *Peredur Gam* was slain. After this they en- *A.D.*911.
d into *Herefordshire*, where they were fought with-
, and *Rabald* was slain, and the rest compell'd to
swear the King's Land, and never to return any
re to *England*. King *Edward*, to prevent any fu-
re Disturbance from such open Invaders, caused a
rong Army to be quartered upon the South side of
own; but the *Danes*, for all he could do, enter'd
vice into his Country, once at *Werd*, and then at
rtigan; but were both times overthrown by the
glish. From thence they departed to the Isle of
ppey, whence they were forced by Hunger to sail to
uth *Wales*, intending to make a considerable Prey of
at Country; but failing of their aim, they were
onstrained to make the best of their way for *Ireland*.
t the next Year, a Parry of *Danes* fought a very
vere Battel with the *Kentish-men* at *Holm*; but
hich of them obtain'd the Victory, is not certainly
eported. About the same time *Anarawd*, Prince of 913.
orth *Wales*, died, leaving behind him two Sons,
dwal Foel, and *Elis*; and some say a third named
Meyric.

Edwal Foel.

After the death of *Anarawd*, his eldest Son *Ed-*
wal Foel took upon him the Government of
Venedotia; *Howel Dha* holding the Principality of
Southwales and *Powis*. At what time, a terrible Co-
met appeared in the Heavens. The same Year the Ci-
ty of *Chester*, which had been destroyed by the *Danes*,
was, by the procurement of *Elfleda*, new built and
repaired,

repaired, as the antient Records of that City do
ſtifie. This in the antient Copy is called *Leye*
by an eaſie miſtake for *Legeceſtria* or *Cheſter*, c
by the *Romans*, *Legionum Ceſtria*. The next Su
mer the Men of *Dublin* cruelly deſtroyed the Ile
Angleſey; and ſoon after, *Clydawc* the Son of C
was unnaturally ſlain by his Brother *Meyric*, about
ſame time that the *Danes* received a cruel overth
by the *Engliſh*, at *Totnehale*. But *Elfleda* did
long ſurvive the rebuilding of the City of *Cheſ*
a Woman of ſingular Vertues, and one that gre
ſtrengthned the Kingdom of *Mercia*, by build
of Towns and Caſtles againſt the Incurſions of
Danes; as *Stretgat* and *Bruge*, by the Foreſt
Morph, *Tamworth*, *Stafford*, *Edelburgh*, *Cherenbu*
Waldburgh, and *Runcofe*. After this, ſhe entered w
her whole Army into *Wales*, wan *Brecknock*,
took the Queen, with 33 of her Men Priſone
which in *Welch* is called *Gwaith y Ddinas Newydh*,
the Battel of the new City. From hence ſhe mar
ed for *Derby*, which ſhe took from the *Danes*, lo
only four of her chief Commanders in the Acti
The occaſion of theſe two Expeditions, according
ſome, was this: *Huganus*, Lord of *Weſt Wales*,
ceiving King *Edward* to be unavoidably buſie in
Deniſh War, gathered an Army of *Britains*, and
tring into *England*, deſtroyed the Kings Coun
Upon the News of this, *Elfleda* came to *Wales* w
a great Army, fought with the *Welch* at *Brook*
and putting *Huganus* to flight, took his Wife
ſome of his Men Priſoners; whom ſhe carried w
her to *Mercia*. *Huganus* being thus defeated, fled
Derby, and being there kindly received, joined hi
ſelf with the Kings Enemies, the *Danes*. *Elfleda*
ing certified of that, followed him with her Ar
but in ſtorming the Gates of the Town, had Four
her beſt Officers killed by *Huganus*. But *Guyan* L
of the Iſle of *Ely*, her Steward, ſetting fire to
Gates, furiouſly ran upon the *Britains*, and ente
the Town; upon which *Huganus* perceiving him
to be over-match'd, choſe rather to fall by the Swo
th

an cowardly to yield himself to a Woman. The
ext Year *Elfleda* laid siege to the City of *Leicester*,
hich was quickly surrender'd, and the *Danes* there-
n perfectly subdued. The Fame of these several A-
ions being noised abroad, her Neighbours became
mewhat fearful and timorous; and the *Yorkshire-*
en voluntarily did her Homage, and proffer'd their
rvice. She died at *Tamworth*, after Eight Years
ule over *Mercia*; and lies buried at *Gloucester* by
Severn.

After the death of *Elfleda*, King *Edward* most un-
ustly disinherited her Daughter *Alfwyen*; and
oming into *Mercia*, seized all the Land into his
wn hands; upon pretence that she, without his
owledg, (whom her Mother had appointed her
Guardian) had privily promised and contracted Mar-
iage with *Reynald* King of the *Danes*. But this un-
ust and unnatural Action of King *Edwards*, might
ossibly bring upon him those vehement Troubles,
hich presently ensued upon it. For *Leofred* a *Dane*,
nd *Gruffydh ap Madoc* Brother in Law to the Prince
f *West Wales*, came from *Ireland* with a great Army
o *Anglesey*, and minding to bring all *Wales* and the
Marches thereof to their subjection, over-ran and
ubdued all the Country to *Chester*, before King *Ed-*
ard was certified of their arrival. Whereat being
ore offended, and loth to trouble his Subjects for
ight, vowed that himself and his Sons, with their fin-
st Forces, would be revenged upon *Leofred* and *Gru-*
ydh; and thereupon marching to *Chester*, forced the
ity from them. Then he divided his Army into
wo Battels, whereof he and his Son *Athelstan* lead
he first, *Edmund* and *Edred* the second; and fol-
owed them so close, that he overtook them at the
outh of *Wakewode* (now *Sherwood*) where *Leofred*
nd *Gruffydh* set upon them so fiercely, that the King
is first was in some danger; until *Athelstane* step-
ed in and wounded the *Dane* in the Arm in that
manner, that being no longer able to hold his Spear,
he was taken Prisoner, and committed to the custody
of *Athelstane*. In the mean time *Edmund* and *Edred*
encountring

encountring with *Gruffydh*, slew him, and brought his Head to their Father; and *Leofreds* Head being like wise cut off, they were both set up upon the Town of *Chester*; and then *Edward*, together with his Son, victoriously returned home. But King *Edward*, having built *Gladenmutham*, soon after this dyed at *Farendon*, and his Son *Alfred* the same time at *Oxford*, and were both buried at *Winchester*.

A.D. 924.

Edward being dead, his base Son *Athelstane*, so many excellent Virtues appearing in him, was preferred to the Crown; the worthiest Prince of the *Saxon* Blood that ever reigned. He overcame *Cudfry* the Father of *Reynald* King of the *Danes* at *York*, and being invaded by *Hawlaf* King of *Ireland*, who with all the Power of the *Scots* and *Danes* marched against him, gave him battel at *Brimesbury*, and obtained a very notorious Victory; King *Hawlaf*, together with the King of the *Scots*, five Kings of the *Danes* and *Normans* being slain upon the spot: so that the whole Country of *England* and *Scotland* became subject to him, which none of his Predecessors ever attempted. Sometime after *Owen* the Son of *Gruffydh* was slain by the Men of *Cardigan*: And the *Athelstane* entring with his Army into *Wales*, forced the Princes thereof to pay a yearly Tribute of 20 in Gold, 300*l.* in Silver, and 200 Head of Cattel which notwithstanding was not observed, as appears by the Laws of *Howel Dha*, wherein it is appointed that the Prince of *Aberffraw* should pay no more to the King of *London*, than 66*l.* Tribute; and that the Princes of *Dinefawr* and *Powis* should pay the like Sum to the Prince of *Aberffraw*. But King *Athelstane* was not less terrible abroad, than he was awed and feared at home; the Kings of *France* and *Norway* sending him very great and costly Presents, to obtain his Favour, and to gain his good Will.

933.

This Year *Eunith* the Son of *Clydawc*, and *Moyr* the Son of *Cadelh* died. The same time King *Athelstane* removed the *Britains* who lived at *Exceter* and the neighbouring Country to *Cornwal*; bounding them with the River *Cumbria* (now *Tamar*); as the *Britains*

936

rains of *Wales*, with the *Wey*. Not long after, the A.D. 939
noble Prince *Athelstane* dyed, to the great and inexpressible sorrow of all his Subjects, and was buried at *Malmesbury*; and succeeded by his Brother *Edmund*, not inferiour to him in Courage; but preferable by right of Nativity, being born in Wedlock. In the first Year of his reign, he gave a very considerable blow to the *Danes*; took from them the Cities of *Leycester*, *Darby*, *Stafford*, *Lincoln*, and *Nottingham*. Then *Anlaf* King of the *Danes*, finding it impracticable to withstand the force of King *Edmund*, desired peace, and withal to be initiated in the Christian Faith; which being granted him, he and all his *Danes* received Baptism, King *Edmund* standing Godfather at the Font: after which both Princes concluding a firm and a lasting Peace, *Edmund* honourably returned to *West-Sex*. The same Year dyed *Ablec* chief King of *Ireland*: And the Year following, *Cadelh* the Son of *Arthuael* a Nobleman of *Wales*, was, for what reason not discovered, murthered by the *English*. To revenge which Indignity, *Edwal Foel* and his Brother *Elis* gathered their Forces together, and fought against the *English* and *Danes*, but were both unhappily slain. This *Edwal Foel* had six Sons, *Meyric*, *Ievaf*, *Iago*, *Conan*, *Edwal Fychan*, and *Roderic*: And his Brother *Elis* had Issue *Owen*, and a Daughter named *Trawst*, the Mother of *Owen ap Sitsylht*, *Gruffydh ap Sitsylht*, and *Blethyn ap Sitsylht*, which two last were afterwards Princes of *Wales*.

Howel Dha.

HOwel Dha had been for a considerable time Prince of *South-Wales* and *Powis*; in which Government he had so justly and discreetly behaved himself, that upon the death of *Edwal Foel*, he was worthily 940.

preferred to the Principality of *Wales*: Notwithstanding that *Edeal* had left behind him several Sons, who at first seem'd to murmure at and resent the Election of *Howel Dha*. The first thing he took care of was to enact good and wholsom Laws for the benefit of his Country; which held in force in *Wales*, till the time of *Edward* the First, when the *Welch* received the Laws of *England*, yet not so generally, but that in some places they continued long after, and are still to be seen in the *Welch* and *Latin* Tongue: For *Howel Dha* perceiving the Laws and Customs of his Country to have grown to great abuse, sent for the Archbishop of *Menevia*, with the rest of the Bishops and chief Clergy, to the number of 140. and all the Barons and Nobles of *Wales*, and ordered that Six of the wisest and best esteemed Persons in every Commot should be cited before him, at his Palace called *Tŷ Gwyn ar Taf*, or the white House upon the River *Taf*. Thither coming himself, he remained with his Nobles, Prelates, and Subjects for all the Lent, in Prayers and Fasting; imploring the assistance and direction of God's Holy Spirit, that he might reform the Laws and Customs of the Country of *Wales*, to the Honour of God, and the peaceable Government of his Subjects. Towards the end of Lent, he chose out of that Assembly Twelve of the wisest and gravest, and Persons of the greatest Experience, to whom he added *Blegored*, a Man of singular Learning, and one exquisitely versed in the Laws. To these he gave commission to examine the antient Laws and Customs of *Wales*, and to collect out of them what was requisite towards the Government of the Country; according to which Charge they retained those that were wholsom and profitable, expounded those that were doubtful and ambiguous, and abrogated them that were superfluous and hurtful: And so these Laws were distinguished into three sorts; The first concerned the Order and Regulation of the King's Houshold and Court. The second the Affairs of the Country and Commonwealth; and the last had regard to special Customs belonging to particular Persons and Places. All which

which being publickly proclaimed and generally allow'd of, Prince *Howel* ordered three Copies to be written; one for his own use, another to be laid up at his Palace of *Aberffraw*, and the third at *Dinefawr*; so that the three Provinces of *Wales* might have easie recourse to either of them, when need required. And for the better observation of these Laws, he caused the Archbishop of S. *Davids* to denounce Sentence of Excommunication against all such of his Subjects as would not obey the same. Within a while after, *Howel*, to omit nothing that might procure any Countenance or Authority to these his Laws, accompanied with *Lambert* Archbishop of S. *Davids*, *Mordaf* Bishop of *Bangor*, and *Chebur* of S. *Asaph*, and Thirteen of the most prudent and learnedst Persons in *Wales*, took a Journey to *Rome*, where the said Laws being recited before the Pope, were by his Holiness ratified and confirmed: After which, *Howel*, with all his Retinue, returned home to his Country. The particulars of these Laws are too numerous to be here inserted; only it is observable, that all matters of Inheritance of Land were determined and adjudged by the Prince in Person; or if sick, by his special Deputy: And that upon view of the same Land, citing together the Freeholders of that place, two Elders of his Council, the chief Justice always attending in the Court, the ordinary Judge of the Country where the Land lay, and the Priest. The Method of their proceeding was in this manner; the Prince sate in his Judicial-Seat above the rest of the Court, with an Elder on each hand, next to whom the Freeholders of both sides, who upon that account were probably called *Uchelwyr*. Below the Prince at a certain distance, sate the chief Justice, having the Priest on his right hand, and the ordinary Judg of the Country concerned upon the left. The Court being thus sate, the Plaintiff with his Advocate, Champion and Bayliff or Sergeant, stood on the left side of the Court, as did the Defendant in like manner on the right. And lastly the Witnesses on both sides appearing and stood at the lower end of the Hall, directly

opposite to the chief Justice, to testifie the best of their knowledg in the matter in debate. After the taking the Depositions of the Witnesses, and a full pleading of the Cause in open Court; upon notice given by the Sergeant, the chief Justice, the Priest, and the ordinary Judg, withdrew themselves for a while, to consult of the matter; and then *secundum allegata & probata*, brought in their Verdict. Whereupon the Prince, after Consultation had with the Elders that sate next him, gave definitive Sentence; excepting the Cause was so obscure and intricate, that the Justice of it could not appear; and then the two Champions put an end to the Controversie by Combate.

Whilst *Howel Dha* is thus regulating the Customs, and meliorating the Laws and Constitutions of *Wales*; *Aulafe* and *Reynald* Kings of the *Danes* forcibly entered the Country of King *Edmund*, who being vexed with their incessant Hostility, gathered his Forces together, and (as some say) by the help of *Llewelyn ap Sitsylht*, who was afterwards Prince of *Wales*, followed them to *Northumberland*; and having overcome them in a pitch'd Battel, utterly chased them out of his Kingdom, and remained a whole Year in those Parts, to regulate and bring that Country to some quiet order. But finding it impracticable to reduce the Inhabitants of *Cumberland* to any peaceable Constitution, having spoiled and wasted the Country, he gave it up to *Malcolme* King of *Scotland*, upon condition that he should send him Succours in
A.D. 942. his Wars, whenever demanded of him. In the mean time the *Welch* had but little occasion to rejoyce; *Hubert* Bishop of S. *Davids*, *Marchlan* Bishop of *Bangor*,
944. and *Ussa* the Son of *Llwfyr* being dead: And shortly after the *English* entering into *Wales* with a very strong Army, put the Country into a great consternation; but being satisfied with the Destruction and Spoil of *Strat Clwyd*, they returned home without doing any more Mischief. The same time *Conan* the Son of *Elis* was like to be treacherously put to death by Poyson; and *Eostus* Bishop of S. *Davids* dyed. The

next

next Year *Edmund* King of *England* was unluckily slain upon S. *Augustines* day; but the manner of his Death is variously delivered; some say, that discovering a noted Thief who was out-law'd, sitting among his Guests, being transported with Indignation against so confident a Villain, ran upon him very furiously, who expecting nothing less than Death, thought to dye not unrevenged, and therefore with a short Dagger gave the King a mortal Wound in the Breast. Others report, that as the King would have rescued a Servant of his from an Officer who had arrested him, he was unwittingly and unhappily slain by the same. But however his Death happened, he lies buried at *Glastenbury*; in whose place his Brother *Edred* was crowned King of *England*, who no sooner had entered upon his Government, but he made an Expedition against *Scotland* and *Northumberland*, which being subdued, he received Fealty and Homage by Oath of the *Scots* and *Northumbrians*, which they did not long observe. Shortly after *Howel Dha*, after a long and peaceable Reign over *Wales*, dyed, much lamented and bewailed of all his Subjects, being a Prince of a religious and a virtuous inclination, and one that ever regarded the Welfare and Prosperity of his People. He left Issue behind him, *Owen*, *Run*, *Roderic*, and *Rabyn*, betwixt whom and the Sons of *Edwal Foel*, late Prince of *North Wales*, great Wars and Commotions arose afterwards about the chief Rule and Government of *Wales*. *A.D.* 948.

But the Sons of *Howel Dha*, as some Writers record, were these, *viz.* *Owen*, who did not long survive his Father, *Einion*, *Meredyth*, *Dyfnwal*, and *Rodri*, the two last whereof, as is conceived, were slain in the Battel fought near *Llanrwst*, in the Year 952. by the Sons of *Edwal Foel*; *Run* Lord of *Cardigan*, who was slain before the death of his Father; *Conan y Cwn*, who possessed *Anglesey*; *Edwin*, who was also slain, as is supposed, in the forementioned Battel. There was also another Battel fought betwixt *Howel* and *Conan ap Edwal Foel* for the Isle of *Anglesey*, wherein *Conan* fell; and *Gruffydh* his Son renewing the War, was likewise over-

overcome; and so *Cynger*, a powerful Person, being driven out of the Island, *Howel* enjoyed quiet possession thereof, and of the rest of *Gwynedh*. It is supposed that this *Howel Dha* was chosen Governour of *Wales*, during the minority of his Uncle *Anaraud*'s Sons, who, at the death of their Father, were too young to manage the Principality; which he kept till his return from *Rome*; at which time *Edwal Foel* being come of age, he resigned to him the Kingdom of *Gwynedh* or *North-Wales*, together with the Sovereignty of all *Wales*: Before which time *Howel* is styled *Brenhin Cymry oll*, that is, King of all *Wales*, as is seen in the Preface to that Body of Laws compiled by him.

Ievaf and *Iago*, the Sons of *Edwal Foel*.

AFter the death of *Howel Dha*, his Sons divided betwixt them the Principalities of *South-Wales* and *Powis*; laying no claim to *North-Wales*, though their Father had been a general Prince of all *Wales*. But *Ievaf* and *Iago* the Sons of *Edwal Foel*, having put by their elder Brother *Meyric*, as a Person uncapable of Government, and being dissatisfied with the Rule of *North Wales* only, imagined that the Principality of all *Wales* was their Right, as descending from the elder Houle; which the Sons of *Howel Dha* denyed them. Indeed, they had been wrongfully kept out of the Government of *North-Wales* during the Reign of *Howel*; in whose time the recovery of their own was impracticable, by reason that for his Moderation and other good Qualities, he had attracted to himself the universal Love of all the *Welch*. But now, he being gone, they are resolved to revenge the Injury received by him upon his Sons; and upon a small

small pretence, endeavour to reduce the whole Country of *Wales* to their own subjection. *Ievaf* and *Iago* were indeed descended from the elder branch; but since *Roderic* the great conferred the Principality of *South Wales* upon his yonger Son *Cadelh*, the Father of *Howel Dha*, it was but just his Sons should enjoy what was legally descended to them by their Father: But Ambition seldom gives place to Equity; and therefore, right or wrong, *Ievaf* and *Iago* must have a touch for *South Wales*, which they enter with a great Army; and being opposed, they obtained a very opportune Victory over *Owen* and his Brethren the Sons of *Howel*, at the Hills of *Carno*. The next Year the two Brothers entred twice into *South-Wales*, destroyed and wasted *Dyfed*, and slew *Dunwallon* Lord of the Country. Shortly after which, *Roderic* the third Son of *Howel Dha* dyed. But his Brethren perceiving the Folly of standing only upon the defensive, muster'd all their Forces together, and entering *North-Wales*, marched as far as *Llanrwst* upon the River *Conwy*; where *Ievaf* and *Iago* met them. A very cruel Battel ensued upon this, and a very great number were slain on both sides, among whom were *Anarawd* the Son of *Gwyriad*, the Son of *Roderic* the Great; and *Edwyn* the Son of *Howel Dha*. But the Victory plainly favoured the Brothers *Ievaf* and *Iago*; so that the Princes of *South-Wales* were obliged to retire to *Cardiganshire*, whither they were warmly pursued, and that Country cruelly harrast'd with Fire and Sword. The next Year *Merfyn* was unhappily drowned; and shortly after *Congelach* King of *Ireland* was slain.

A.D.950. 951. 952. 953.

The *Saxons* and *Northumbrians* having lately sworn Allegiance to King *Edred*, he was scarce returned to his own Country, but *Aulafe*, with a great Army, landed in *Northumberland*, and was with much rejoycing received by the Inhabitants. But before he could secure himself in the Government, he was shamefully banished the Country; and so the *Northumbrians* elected one *Harcius*, the Son of *Harold* for their King. But to shew the Inconstancy of an unsettled Multitude, they

they soon grew weary of *Hircius*, and after Three Years space expelled him, and voluntarily submitted themselves to *Edred*, who after he had reigned eight Years, dyed, and was buried at *Winchester*. To him succeeded *Edwin* the Son of *Edmund*, a Man so immoderately given to Venery, that he forcibly married another Man's Wife; for which, and other Irregularities, his Subjects, after four Years reign, set up his Brother *Edgar*, who was crowned in his stead; with
A.D. 958. grief of which, he soon ended his days. The Summer, that same Year, proved so immoderately hot, that it caused a very dismal Plague in the following Spring, which swept away a great number of People; before which, *Gegan* the Son of *Gwyriad* the Son of *Roderic* dyed. At this time, *Ieuof* and *Iago* forcibly managed the Government of all *Wales*, and acted according to their own good Pleasures, no one daring to confront or resist them. But for all their Power, the Sons of *Ablec* King of *Ireland*, ventured to land in *Anglesey*; and having burnt *Holyhead*, wasted the Country of *Llyn*. Also the Sons of *Edwyn* the Son of *Colhoyn*, destroyed and ravaged all the Country to
961. *Tewyn*, where they were intercepted and slain. About the same time dyed *Idwyric* the Son of *Cadfan*, *Rytherch* Bishop of S. *Davids*, and *Cadwallon ap Owen*. Not long after, the Country of *North-Wales* was cruelly
965. wasted by the Army of *Edgar* King of *England*; the occasion of which Invasion was the non-payment of the Tribute that the King of *Aberffraw*, by the Laws of *Howel Dha*, was obliged to pay to the King of *London*. But at length a Peace was concluded upon these Conditions, that the Prince of *North-Wales*, instead of Money, should pay to the King of *England* the Tribute of 300 Wolves yearly; which Creature was then very pernicious and destructive to *England* and *Wales*. This Tribute being duly performed for two Years, the third Year there were none to be found in any part of the Island; so that afterwards the Prince of *North-Wales* became exempt from paying any Acknowledgment to the King of *England*.
966. The Terror apprehended from the *English*, being by

these

[illegible] storm vanished; there threatned another Cloud from *Ireland*; for the *Irish* being animated by their late Expedition, landed again in *Anglesey*; and having slain *Roderic* the Son of *Edwal Foel*, they destroyed [illegible]. And this danger being over, *Ievaf* and *Iago* who held jointly and agreeably, till now, managed the Government of *Wales* from the death of *Howel Dha*, began to quarrel and disagree among themselves; and *Iago* having forcibly laid hands upon his Brother *Ievaf*, confined him to perpetual Imprisonment. These Heats and Animosities between the two Brothers, gave occasion and opportunity to *Owen* Prince of *South Wales* to carve for himself, who presently seized to his hands the Country of *Gwyr*. And to augment the Miseries of the *Welch* at this time, *Harold* the Son of *Harold*, with an Army of *Danes*, invaded the Isle of *Anglesey*, and spoiled *Penmon*. King *Edgar* was so indulgent to these *Danes*, that he permitted them to inhabit through all *England*; insomuch that at length they became to be as numerous and as strong as the *English* themselves; and fell into such loose courses of Debauchery, and such horrid Drinking, that very great Mischief ensued thereupon. The King to reform this immoderate Sottishness, enacted a Law, that every one should drink by measure, and so stamped a Mark upon every Vessel, how much it should be filled. But *Harold* having taken *Penmon*, made subject to himself the whole Isle of *Anglesey*, which however he did not keep long, being forced to quit the same, and to return home; as did the Fleet of King *Alfred*, which he had sent to subdue *Cornwall* upon *Usa*. And now being rid of the *English* and *Danes*, the *Welch* begin to raise Commotions among themselves. *Ievaf* continued still in Prison, to rescue whom, his Son *Howel* raised his Power, and marched against his Uncle *Iago*, who being vanquished in fight, was forced to quit the Country, to save himself. *Howel* having won the day, took his eldest Uncle, *Meyric* the Son of *Edwal* Prisoner, and pulled out both his Eyes, clapt him in Prison, where in a woful condition he shortly dyed, leaving behind him

A.D. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972.

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A.D. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972.

him two Sons, *Edwal* and *Ionafal*; the first of which lived to be afterwards Prince of *Wales*, and to revenge upon the Posterity of *Howel*, that unnatural Barbarity shewed to his Father. But though *How* delivered his Father from his long and tedious Imprisonment, yet he did not think fit to restore him to his Principality; for whether by Age or Infirmity he was incapable, *Howel* took upon him the sole Government of *Wales*, which he kept and maintained for his life time, but afterwards it descended to his Brethren. For *Ieuaf* had Issue besides this *Howel*; *Meyric*, *Ieuaf*, and *Cadwalhon*; all three Men of great Repute and Esteem.

About this time dyed *Morgan Hen*, in his younger days called *Morgan Mawr*, being an Hundred Years old, having lived Fifty Years after the death of his Wife *Elen*, Daughter of *Roderic* the Great, by whom he had one Son called *Owen*. *Morgan* was a valiant and a victorious Prince, and well beloved of his Subjects; but sometime before his death, *Owen*, the Son of Prince *Howel Dha*, laid claim to *Yftradwy* and *Ewy* (called the two Sleeves of *Gwent Uwchcoed*) being the Right of *Morgan*, and seized upon them to his own use. But the matter, through the mediation of the Clergy and Nobility, being by both Parties referred to the decision of *Edgar* King of *England*, it was by him adjudged, that the said Lands did of right belong to *Morgan*, and to the Diocess of *Lhandaff*; and that *Owen ap Howel Dha* had wrongfully possessed himself of them. The Charter of the said Award was made before the Archbishops, Bishops, Earls and Barons of *England* and *Wales*; as may be seen at *Lhandaff*, in an old Manuscript called *Cwrtta Cyffarwydd Forgannwg*. And there is somewhat to the same purpose in the old Book of *Lhandaff*; only the mistake of both is, that they make *Howel Dha* the Intruder into the said Lands, who had been dead at least Twenty Years before King *Edgar* began his Reign.

How

Howel ap Ievaf.

Howel, after that he had expelled his Uncle *Iago*, and forced him to quit his own Dominions, took upon himself the Government of *Wales*, in right of his Father, who tho alive, yet by reason of his Years, was willing to decline it. About the same time *Dunwallon* Prince of *Stradclwyd*, took his Journey for *Rome*; and *Edwalhon* Son of *Owen* Prince of *South-Wales* died. But the *English* received a greater Blow by the Death of King *Edgar*, who was a Prince of excellent Qualities, both warlike and religious, and one that founded several Monasteries and Religious Houses, and particularly at *Bangor*.

For *Iago ap Edwal* having fled to King *Edgar*, prevailed so far with him, that he brought an Army into *North-Wales* to restore him to his Right. Being advanced as far as *Bangor*, he was honourably receiv'd by *Howel*, who, at his request, was contented his Uncle *Iago* should have a share in the Government, as he had in his Father *Ievaf*'s time. Then *Edgar* founded a new Church at *Bangor*, on the South-side of the Cathedral, which he dedicated to the Blessed Virgin *Mary*; and confirmed the antient Liberties of that City, and bestowed Lands and Gifts upon it: And then with *Howel* and *Iago* in his company, he marched towards *Chester*, where met him, by appointment, seven Kings more, viz. *Kenneth* King of the *Scots*, *Malcolm* King of *Cumberland*, *Macon* King of *Man*, and *Dufnal*, *Sifrethus*, and *Ithel*, three *British* Kings. These Eight Princes having done Homage, and sworn Fealty to him, entred with him into his Barge, and rowed him, four of each side, from his Palace to the Church or Monastery of S. *John Baptist*, and Divine Service being ended, in like state rowed him back again.

To King *Edgar* succeeded his Son *Edward*, surnamed

named the Younger; who after four Years reign, w
treacherously slain through the Treason of his Step
ther *Elfrida*, to make room for her own Son *Edbe*
upon pretence of whose minority, being a Child o
ly of Seven Years, she might have the manage
of the Kingdom in her own hands. But whilst t
A.D. 976. *English* were in this waving and unsettled condit
Eineon, the Son of *Owen* King of *South-Wales*, t
second time entered the Country of *Gwyr*, and hav
spoiled and wasted it, returned home again. Th
though an unsufferable Affront to *Howel* Prince
North-Wales, yet he thought it most convenient
pass by and wink at it; being then warmly engag
against the Aiders and Abettors of his Uncle Ia
and marching against them with a numerous A
consisting of *Welch* and *English*, pursued them to L
and *Kelynnog Fawr*, the very extremity of *Wa*
where after cruel ravaging and miserable harassing
the Country about, *Iago* was at last taken Priso
but so generously received by *Howel*, that he gra
his Uncle to enjoy his portion of the Country pe
ably for his Life. But he did not deal so kindly w
his Uncle *Edwal Fychan* the Son of *Edwal Foel*; w
979. for what pretence, not discover'd, was slain by
It may be, that being in a manner secure of his U
cle *Iago*, he was apprehensive that *Edwal Fychan* w
put in his Pretence for the Principality; and there
he judged it convenient to remove this Obstacle
time, and to send him to seek for it in another Wo
For nothing can be the cause of greater Injustice
Inhumanity in Princes, than the jealousie and ap
hension of Rivals and Pretenders to their Governm
to prevent which, they will sacrifice any thing
is just and legal, so that the Person offending be
moved out of the way. But though *Howel* had w
thered his Uncle *Edwal Fychan*, yet he could not
move all Disputes and Pretences to *North Wa*
For at the same time that he was employed in
unnatural Action, *Cystennyn Ddu*, or *Constantine*
Black, Son to *Iago* then Prisoner to *Howel*, having
ted an Army of *Danes*, under the command of *Go*

...ſon of *Harold*, marched againſt his Couſin *Howel*, ...ed entring *North-Wales*, deſtroyed *Angleſey* and *Lhyn*. ...hereupon *Howel* having drawn his Forces together, ...upon them at a place called *Gwayth Hirbarth*, ...here the *Danes* received a very ſhameful overthrow, ...d *Conſtantine* the Son of *Iago* was ſlain. But ano- ...r Army of *Danes* fared better in *England*, who ha- ...ng landed at, and ſpoiled *Southampton*, over-ran the ...ountries of *Devon* and *Cornwal*, burnt the Town of ...*ton*, whereby the Cathedral Church of St. *Pe- ...ter*, with the Biſhop's Palace, were laid in Aſhes; ...y reaſon of which Diſaſter, that Biſhop's See was ...anſlated to St. *Germains*, where it continued till the ...oining thereof to *Crediton*. Within a while after, ...*Dunſtan* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* died, a Pious ...d Religious Perſon, who fore-told of very great and ...ſupportable Calamities, the *Engliſh* ſhould endure ...m the cruel Outrages of the *Danes*.

But *Godfryd* the Son of *Harold* being highly diſgu- 981.
...ed at the ſhameful rout he received of *Howel* in the ...uarrel of *Conſtantine*, was reſolved to recover his ...redit, and to revenge himſelf of the *Welch*. And ...ccordingly he landed with a powerful Army in *Weſt- ...Wales*, where after that he had ſpoiled the Land of ...*Pyfed*, with the Church of St. *Davids*, he fought the ...mous Battle of *Llanwanno*. But *Harold* being forced ...on this to retire and forſake the Country, the fol- 982.
...wing Year Duke *Alfred* with a conſiderable number ...f *Engliſh* came to ſupply his room, and to conquer ...e *Welch*. But he received as little Advantage or ...onor as *Harold* in this Expedition; for after that ...e had laid waſte and deſtroyed the Town of *Brec- ...knock*, with ſome part of *South-Wales*, he was ſhame- ...fully vanquiſhed, and his Army almoſt totally cut ...off by the Troops of *Eineon* the Son of *Owen* Prince ...of *South-Wales*, and *Howel* Prince of *North Wales*, ...who had joined their Forces againſt him. And now 983.
...the *Welch* having quite diſabled the *Danes* and the ...*Engliſh*, began to fall to their old Courſes, to make ...uſe of their Proſperity and Quietneſs from abroad, ...for quarrelling and creating Diſturbances at home.

The

The Inhabitants of *Gwentland* imagined themselv
very Strong and Powerful, and therefore must no
endeavour to shake off their Allegiance to their Prin
and to set up one of their own making. *Owen* Pri
of *South-Wales* to pacify the rebellious Humor
these seditious and turbulent People, sent his S
Einion to persuade them to Obedience. But a
ſtracted multitude got loose, is not to be worked
on by Arguments, which *Einion* fatally experienc
who was so far from persuading them in their Al
giance by fair means, that they presently set up
him, and thinking that they had the Bird in th
fift, who was next to succeed, put him to pres
Death. And thus most ignobly fell this wort
Prince, who in his Father's time was the only Su
port of his Country, being a stout and a vali
Commander, and one famously experienced in t
Art and Discipline of War. He had Issue two So
Edwyn and *Tewdor Mawr*, or *Theodor the Great*, o
of whose Loins several Princes of *South-Wales* we
984. since descended. But *Howel* Prince of *North-Wa*
did not regard this Dissention and Rebellion in *Sou*
Wales, and therefore took opportunity to strength
and multiply his Army, with which he marched t
next Year for *England*, intending to revenge the l
cursions and Invasions of the *English* upon *Wa*
and to destroy and waste their Country. But h
ving entred into *England*, he was presently fou
with, upon which, being resolved either to retu
Victoriously, or to die Courageously, he fell in amo
them, but in the Action was slain, leaving no Iſſu
behind him to succeed in his Principality, tho' i
some antient Genealogies he is reputed to have a So
called *Conan y Cun*.

Cadwalho

Cadwalhon ap Ievaf.

Howel the Son of *Ievaf* had for a long time enjoyed the Principality of *North-Wales*, more by main Force and Usurpation, than any right of Succession he could pretend to it. For *Ionafal* and *Edwal* the Sons of *Meyric*, the eldest Son of *Edwal Foel*, were living, and tho' their Father had been rejected as unfit for Government, yet that was no reason to deprive them of their Right. Indeed, *Howel* could pretend to no other Right or Title, than that his Father *Ievaf* had been Prince of *North-Wales* before him, and this he thought sufficient to maintain his possession against the rightful Heir, who was far unable to oppose or molest his wrongful Usurpation. But he being slain in this rash Expedition against the *English*, and leaving no Issue to succeed him in the Crown, his Brother *Cadwalhon* thought he might rightfully take upon him the Government of *North-Wales*, seeing his Father and his Brother had without any molestation enjoyed the same. However to make his title secure, he thought fit to remove all manner of Claims which might create any Dispute concerning his Right of Succession, and to that end, concluded it necessary to make away his Cosins *Ionafal* and *Edwal* the lawful Heirs; the first of which he executed accordingly, but *Edwal* being aware of his Intention privately made his escape, and so prevented his wicked Design. This unnatural Dealing with his Cousins *Ionafal* and *Edwal* cost *Cadwalhon* not only his Life, but the loss of his Principality and the utter ruin of his Father's House. For he had scarce enjoyed his Government one Year, but *Meredith* the Son of *Owen* Prince of *South-Wales* entred into *North-Wales*, slew *Cadwalhon* and his Brother *Meyric* the only remains of the House of *Ievaf*, and under the pretence 989.

pretence of Conqueſt, poſſeſſed himſelf of the whole Country. Here we may obſerve and admire the Wiſdom of Providence, in permitting Wrong and Oppreſſion for ſome time to flouriſh and wax great, and afterwards by ſecret and hidden Methods, in reſtoring the Poſterity of the right and lawful Heir to the juſt and priſtine Eſtate of his Anceſtors. For after the Death of *Edwal Foel*, *Meyric* who by right of Birth was legally to ſucceed, was not only depriv'd of his juſt and rightful Inheritance, but had his Eyes moſt inhumanly put out, and being condemned to perpetual Impriſonment, for grief of being ſo barbarouſly treated, quickly ended his Days. But the his Brothers *Ieuaf* and *Iago*, and *Howel* and *Cadwallhon* the Sons of the former ſucceſſively enjoyed the Principality of *North-Wales*; yet not one died naturally or free from the Revenge of *Meyric*'s Poſterity. For *Ieuaf* was impriſon'd by his Brother *Iago*, and he with his Son *Conſtantine*, by *Howel* the Son of *Ieuaf*, and afterwards *Howel* fell by the hands of the *Engliſh*, and his Brethren *Cadwallhon* and *Meyric* were both ſlain by *Meredith ap Owen*. On the other ſide, *Edwal ab Meyric* who was right Heir of *North-Wales* after the Death of his Brother *Ieuaf*, eſcaped the ſnare intended by *Cadwallhon*; and *Meredith ap Owen* after ſome time leaving *North-Wales* expoſed to the Enemies, by reaſon he had enough to do to preſerve *South-Wales*, *Edwal* was received of the *North-Wales* Men as their true Prince.

Meredith ap Owen.

916. MEredith having won the Field and ſlain *Cadwallhon* and his Brother *Meyric*, the only ſeeming Pretenders to the Principality of *North-Wales*, took upon himſelf the Rule and Government of it. But before he could be well confirmed in his Dominions, *Godfrey*

e Son of *Harold*, the third time entred into the
d of *Anglesey*, and having taken *Lhyarch* the Son of
with 2000 Men Prisoners, most cruelly put out
Eyes; which so startled and struck such a Terror
o Prince *Meredith*, that with the rest of his Army
forthwith made his escape and fled to *Cardigan*.
his loss to the *Welch* was the same Year seconded
another, but of another sort; for there happened
ch a dismal and unusual Murren, that the best part
the Cattle of *Wales* perished. Neither were the
glish at this time free from Advertsities and Trou-
es, for the *Danes* landed again in *England* with se-
ral Armies, and at *Westport* and *Wineset*, gave two
glish Lords, *Godan* and *Britchwould* such a blow,
at the King was forced to buy his Peace, with the
yment of 10000 Pound, which was termed *Dane*
. But within a while after, King *Edelred* violated
d brake the Peace himself, and prepared a great
et, thinking to vanquish the *Danes* at Sea: But
proved far otherwise, and much contrary to his ex-
tation, all his Ships being either destroyed or
ken, together with the Admiral, *Alfric* Earl of
rcia. The *Danes* being animated with this Victo-
sailed up to the Mouth of the *Humber*, and land-
in *Yorkshire*, spoiled and destroyed the City of
k and *Lindsey*; but in their march through *Not-
mberland*, were routed and put to flight by *Godwyn*
d *Fridgist*, two *English* Generals who were sent to
ppose them. The same time *Anlaf* King of *Norway*,
d *Swane* of *Denmark* with 94 Gallies sailed up the
mes and besieged *London*, which the Citizens so
avely defended, that at length the *Danes* thought
st to raise and quit the Siege. But though they
ould effect nothing upon the City, yet the Country
as at their mercy, and therefore leaving their Ships,
ey landed and wasted with Fire and Sword all
x, *Essex*, *Sussex*, *Surry* and *Hampshire*. Wherefore
ng *Edelred* instead of manly opposition in the Field,
nds Ambassadors to treat about another payment,
d so the *Danes* being satisfied with a great Sum of
ney and Victuals, lay quiet that Winter at *Sou-*

thampton. Upon this Composition, *Anlaf* was in-
vited by *Adelred*, and Royally entertained, and be-
ing dismissed with very many rich Presents, he pro-
mised upon Oath to depart the Kingdom and never
to molest it any more, which he faithfully per-
formed.

987. Whilst the *English* and the *Danes* were thus for a
time agreed, *Ievaf* the Son of *Edwal* having spent
for several Years a retired and a private Life, died.
And was quickly followed by *Owen* the Son of *Hy-
wel Dha* Prince of *South-Wales*. This *Owen* had three
Sons, *Einion* who in his Father's time was slain by the
Rebels of *Gwentland*, and *Lhywarch* who had his
Eyes put out by *Godfryd* the Son of *Harold* the Dane
and Prince *Meredith*, who had already Conquered
North Wales, and now upon his Father's Death took
possession also of *South-Wales*, without any regard
had to *Edwyn* and *Theodore* the Sons of *Einion* his elder
Brother. But upon his advancement to his new Prin-
cipality, he was like to meet with no very small trou-
bles; for the *Danes* at *Hampton* quickly broke the
League with King *Adelred*, and sailing towards the
West mightily annoyed the Coasts of *Cornwal* and *Dev-
vonshire*, and at last landed in *South-Wales*. Have-
destroyed St *David's*, *Lhanbadarn*, *Lhanrhystyd*, *Lhan-
dydoch*, and several other Religious places; the Coun-
try was so cruelly harassed and weakened, that Prince
Meredith was forced to compound with them, and
988. pay a Tribute of one Peny for every Person with-
his Dominions, which in *Welch* was called *Glum-
otherwise*, the Tribute of the Black Army. *Ire-
Ireland* too at this time received no inconsiderable
blow from the *Danes*, who slew *Elumadra* the Son of
Ablaic King of the Country, and so spoiled and ra-
vaged that Kingdom, that a great Number of the Na-
tives perished by Famine.

989. The year following *Owen* the Son of *Dyfnwal*, a Man
of a considerable Note and Reputation among the *Welch*
was slain; besides which nothing remarkable happe-
ed this year. But the next year *Edwyn ap Einion*, who
was right Heir to the Principality of *South-Wales*
having

aving drawn to his help a great Army of *Engliſh* 990.
nd *Danes* hoſtibly entered into *Meredith*'s Country,
oiled all the Land of *Cardigan*, *Dyfed*, *Gwyr*, *Kid-*
ely and St. *Davids*, and received Hoſtages of the
hief Perſons of thoſe Countries to own him as their
ightful Prince. To return theſe Outrages upon
Edwyn, *Meredith* deſtroyed the Town of *Radnor*, ſpoil- 991.
d *Glamorgan*, and carried the Chieſeſt Men therein
riſoners, who paying their Ranſom, were ſet at Li-
erty. But whilſt *Wales* was in this tottering Con-
ition, and ſcarce any place free from Hoſtility; it
appily fell out, that *Meredith* and *Edwyn* were made
riends, and the Differences compoſed between them,
o that the *Engliſh* and *Danes* who came in with *Edwyn*,
nd who expected to fare beſt by theſe Civil Diſtur-
ances of the *Welch* were unexpectedly caſhiered
nd ſent home. And ſoon after this agreement, *Cad-*
alhon the only Son of *Meredith* died, which ren-
ered the Compoſition between *Meredith* and *Edwyn*
more firm, by reaſon that this latter thought now,
without any Diſpute to ſucceed *Meredith* in his Prin-
cipality. But this fell ſhort of his aim, for *Me-*
redith being very much diſturbed in *South-Wales*, had
o much work upon his hands to defend that Coun-
ry, that he left *North-Wales* open and expoſed to
he Common Enemy, which the *Danes* were quickly
cquainted with, and ſo landing in *Angleſey*, they ra-
vaged and laid waſte the whole Iſland. The *North-*
Wales Men finding themſelves thus forſaken by *Me-*
redith, and their Country like to be over-run by the
Danes, if not timely prevented, ſet up *Edwal* the Son 992.
of *Meyric*, the indiſputable Heir of *North-Wales*,
though long kept from it, and owned him for their
Prince. But thoſe inceſſant Wars and Commotions
in *South-Wales*, occaſioned a very diſmal Famine and
Scarcity in the Country, of which a very conſiderable
number of People periſhed. And thus *Meredith* who
had once conquered *North-Wales*, and for a long
time had got poſſeſſion of *South-Wales*, without any
Right or Title to either, was now obliged to relinquiſh
the one, and was ſcarce able to maintain the other.

Edwal ap Meyric.

993. EDwal after a long and tedious expectation, being now joyfully received by the *North-Wales* Men for their Prince, endeavoured the first thing to defend his Subjects from the Injuries and Depredations they received from the *Danes*. And having in a measure effected that, he was accosted by another Enemy; for *Meredith* being resolved to Revenge the Indignity and Disgrace put upon him by the *North-Wales* Men, in depriving him of the Government of their Country, gathered and mustered together all his Power, intending to recover again that Principality. Being advanced as far as *Lhangwm*, *Edwal* met him, and in plain Battel routed his Army; in which Action, *Theodor* or *Tewdor Mawr*, *Meredith*'s Nephew was slain, leaving behind him two Sons, *Rhys* and *Rytherch*, and a Daughter named *Elen*. But 'tis probable that it was not *Tewdor Mawr*, but his Brother *Edwyn* that was slain in this Battel, which also seems rather to have been fought at *Hengwm* in *Arduduwy* in *Merioneth shire*, than at *Lhangwm*, for in that place there are to this Day certain Monuments of Victory to be seen, as heaps of Stones, Tomb-Stones and Columns, which they call *Carneddi Hengwm*. *Edwal* returning home triumphantly after this Victory, thought he had now secured himself in his Government, and expected to enjoy his Dominions quietly, and without any molestation. But he had scarce recovered the Fatigue of the last Engagement, when *Swane* the Son of *Harold* having lately pillaged and wasted the *Isle of Man*, landed in *North-Wales*, whom *Edwal* endeavouring to oppose, was slain in the Encounter, leaving one Son behind him, called *Iago*.

Within

Within a while after, the *Danes* returned again against St. *Davids*, and destroying all before them with Fire and Sword, slew *Morgeney* or *Urgeney*, Bishop of that Diocese. Prince *Meredith* being highly concerned at the Mischiefs these Barbarous People continually did to his Country, and the more, because he was not able to repel their Insolencies, out of Grief and Vexation died; having Issue one Only Daughter, named *Angharad*, who was twice Married; first to *Llewelyn ap Sitsylht*, and after his Death to *Conan Hirdref*, or as others think, to *Conan ap Gueryslan*. She had Children by both Husbands, which occasioned afterwards great Disturbances and Civil Commotions in *Wales*, the Issue of both Adventures pretending a Right of Succession to the Principality of *South-Wales*.

Aedan ap Blegorad.

Dival Prince of *North-Wales* being killed in the Battel against *Swane*, and having no other Issue but *Iago*, who was a *Minor*, and too young to take upon him the Government; and *Meredith* Prince of *South-Wales* dying without any other Issue than a Daughter, caused very heavy Quarrels and Contentions among the *Welsh*, several without any colour of Right, putting in their Claims and Pretensions to the Government. In *North-Wales*, *Conan* the Son of *Howel*, and *Aedan* the Son of *Blegorad* were the chief Aspirers to that Principality; and because they could not agree who should be the Man, they fairly consented to try the matter in open Field, where *Conan* had the misfortune to be slain; and so *Aedan* was Victoriously proclaimed Prince of *North-Wales*. But who this *Aedan* was descended from, or what 1003.

Colour or Pretence he could lay to this Principality, cannot be as much as guessed at, there being none of that Name to be met with in any *Welch* Records, excepting that *Blegerad* who is mentioned in the List of *Howel Dha*, whose Estate and Quality was too mean, that his Posterity should lay any Claim to the Principality of *Wales*. But be that how it will, *Anarawd* after his Victory over *Cowan ap Howel*, was owned Prince by the *North-Wales* Men, over whom he bore Rule for the space of twelve Years; tho' besides his Conqueſt of *Cowan ap Howel*, there be nothing recorded of him, excepting his being slain, together with his four Sons by *Llewelyn ap Sitsylht*.

But whilst the *Welch* are in this inconstant and unsettled Condition, the *Scots* in *Ireland* began to grow powerful, and having destroyed the Town and County of *Develyn* they took *Gulfath* and *Ubiad*, two *Irish* Lords prisoners, whose Eyes they most inhumanly put out. The *Danes* also, who had lately made their Incursions into *South-Wales*, began now to molest the *English*, and having landed in the *West*, passed through the Counties of *Somerset*, *Dorset*, *Hamp-shire* and *Sussex*, destroying and burning all before them. Having advanced without any Opposition, as far as the River *Medway*, they laid Siege to *Rochester*, which the *Kentish*-men endeavouring to preserve, assembled themselves together, and gave the *Danes* Battel, but were vanquished in the Undertaking. King *Edred* was then in *Cumberland*, where the *Danes* were most numerously planted, which Country he kept quiet and in subjection. But in the mean time another Army of *Danes* landed in the *West*, against whom the Country People of *Somerset-shire* assembling themselves, shewed their readiness to attack them, but wanting a Head to direct them, were easily put to their Heels, and the *Danes* ruled and commanded the Country at their pleasure. The King being sorely vexed at the Insolencies and restless Depredations of the *Danes*, thought convenient to strengthen himself by some powerful Affinity, and to that end, sent Ambassadors to *Richard* Duke of *Normandy*, desiring

a Daughter *Emma* in Marriage, and Succours to pel the *Danish* Incursions. Here it is observable, hat as the *Saxons* being formerly called over as riends and Allies to the well-meaning *Britains*; iolently and wrongfully possessed themselves of the greatest part of the Island; so now the *Normans* being invited to Aid the *English* against the *Danes*, took so good a liking to the Country, that they ever gave over their Design of gaining it, till at ast they became Conquerors of the whole Island. The Mischief of calling in the *Normans*, tho' fore-old to King *Ethelred*, he was so far concerned a-bout the present Calamities received by the *Danes*, hat he was deaf to all futurities, how dangerous nd mischievous soever they might prove. And herefore being puff'd up with hopes of Increase f Strength by this new Affinity, he sent private Letters to all Cities and Towns throughout his Dominions where the *Danes* were quartered, re-quiring them all upon St. *Brice's* Night to Mas-sacre the *Danes*, which was accordingly performed with much Unanimity and Secrecy. This cruel Disaster was so far from discouraging the *Danes*, that they now began to Vow the Eradication of the *English* Nation, and to Revenge that unman-ly Massacre of their Country-men; to which end they landed in *Devon-shire*, and over-running the Country with Fire and Sword, spared nothing that had the least spark of Life in it. The City of *Exeter* they razed to the ground, and slew *Hugh* the *Norman*, whom the Queen had recommended to the Government of it. To prevent their fur-ther Incursions, *Alfmarus* Earl of *Devon* gathered a great Army out of *Hamp-shire* and *Wilt-shire*, and the Country thereabouts, and marched with a Re-solution stoutly to oppose the *Danes*, who put *Al-marus* to Flight and pursued him to *Wilton* and *Salisbury*, which being ransacked and plundered, they carried the Pillage thereof triumphantly to their Ships.

A. D. 1004. The next Year, *Sweyne*, a Prince of great repute in *Denmark*, landed upon the Coast of *Norfolk*, and laid siege to *Norwich*, and wasted the Country thereabouts. But *Wolfkettel* Duke of that Country, being too weak to oppose him, thought it most convenient to make a Peace with the *Danes*; which was quickly broke; and then *Sweyne* marched privately to *Thetford*, which after he had spoiled and ransack'd, he returned with his Prey to his Ships. *Wolfkettel* hearing this, privately drew up his Forces, and stoutly marched against the Enemy; but being far inferiour in number, the *Danes* got the day, and afterwards sailed to their own Country. Within Two Years after, the *Danes* returned again, bringing with them their usual Companions, the Fire, the Sword, and the Spoil, and landed at *Sandwich*; which after they had burnt and pillaged, they sailed to the Isle of *Wight*, where they took up their Winter-Quarters till *Christmas*: And then coming forth thence, they over-ran, by several Parties, the Countries of *Hantshire* and *Berkshire*, as far as *Reading*, *Wallingford* and *Colsey*; devouring up, for want of other Plunder, all the Provisions and Victuals they found in the Houses, and retributed the same with Fire and Sword at their departure. In their return they met with the Army of the *West Saxons* near *Essingtun*, but this consisting only of a raw and unexperienced Rabble, they easily broke through, and passing triumphantly by the Gates of *Winchester*, they got safe with great Booty to *Wight*. King *Adelred* all this while lay at his Mannor-House in *Shropshire*, much troubled and concerned at these uninterrupted Devastations of the *Danes*. But the Nobility of *England*, rather to save some than lose all they possessed, bought their Peace of the *Danes* for the Sum of 30000 *l.* during which interval, King *Adelred* rousing his drooping Spirits, ordained, that every three Hundred Hides of Land, one Hide being as much as one Plough can sufficiently till, through his Dominions, should man out a Ship, and every Eight Hides a Corslet and a Helmet; beside which the King had no inconsiderable Navy sent him from *Normandy*.

This

is Fleet when rendezvous'd at *Sandwich* seemed ter-
le in those days, and was the greatest that ever
e then rode upon the *British* Sea. And now, one
he have thought, that all things would go well
th the *English*, when of a sudden another Cloud
eam; for one *Wilnot*, a Noble Man of *Sussex*, be-
banished by King *Adelred*, got to Sea with a small
ber of Ships, and practised Pyracy along the
sts of *Britain*, and mightily annoyed all Mer-
ns and Passengers. *Brightrych*, Brother to the *A. D.*
ietous *Edric* Earl of *Mercia*, thinking to advance 1008.
Reputation by some signal Exploit, promised to
g *Wilnot* dead or alive before him: To which
, he sets forth with a considerable Fleet; which
eting with a terrible Storm, was by the Tempest
en back, and wreck'd upon the shoars; so that
eat number of the Ships were drowned, and the
burnt by *Wilnot* and his Company. *Brightrych* be-
abused with this unfortunate beginning, return-
gloriously by the *Thames* back to *London*; so
this great Preparation against the *Danes*, was
'd to pieces, and came to nothing.

The *Danes* were not ignorant of the Misfortune the 1009.
sh received by this Storm, and without any fur-
r enquiry, landed at *Sandwich*, and so passed on
Canterbury, which they intending to destroy, was
the Citizens bought off for 3000 *l.* Passing from
ce through *Kent*, *Sussex* and *Hampshire*, they came
Berkshire, where King *Edelred* at length met with
m, and purposing resolutely to set upon them, was
the cunning Insinuations and subtile Arguments of
ythe *Edric* dissuaded from fighting. The *Danes* be-
g thus delivered from the danger which they certain-
expected, passed on joyfully by the City of *London*,
d with great Booty returned to their Ships. The
xt Year they landed again at *Ipswich*, upon *Ascension-*
, where *Wulfketel* entertained them with a sharp
counter; but being over-power'd by Number, he
s forced to give back, and yield the day to the
. Passing from thence to *Cambridge*, they met
th *Erbistan*, King *Edelred*'s Nephew by his Sister,
who

who with an Army was come to oppose them; but the *Danes* proving too powerful, he with many other Noblemen were slain; among whom were Duke Of[thelwyn] and the Earls *Edwyn* and *Wolfrike*. From hence they passed through *Essex*, leaving no manner of Cruelty and Barbarity unpractised, and returned laden with Booty to their Ships, which lay in the *Thames*. But they could not contain themselves long

A. D. 1010. in their Vessels; and therefore sallying out, they passed by the River side to *Oxford*, which they ransack'd over again; adding to their Prey *Buckingham*, *Bedford*, *Hartford*, and *Northamptonshire*; and having accomplished that Years Cruelties, at *Christmas* they returned to their Ships. Yet the Prey of the Country from the *Trent* Southward, would not satisfie these unmerciful Barbarians; but as soon as the Season gave them leave to peep out of their Dens, they

1011. laid siege to the City of *Canterbury*, which being delivered up by the Treachery of *Almarez* the Archdeacon, was condemned to Blood and Ashes, and *Alfric* the Archbishop carried Prisoner to the *Danish* Fleet, where he was at length most cruelly put to death.

1013. The next Year *Swane*, King of *Denmark*, came to the *Humber*, and landed at *Gainesborow*; whither repaired to him *Uthred* Earl of *Northumberland*, with his People, the Inhabitants of *Lindsey*, with all the Countries Northward of *Watling-street*, being a high way crossing from the East to the West Sea, and gave their Oath and Hostages to obey him. Whereupon King *Swane* perceiving his Undertaking to prove so fortunate beyond expectation, committed the care of his Fleet to his Son *Canute*, and marched himself forth to *Oxford*, and then to *Winchester*; which City whether for fear of further Calamities, readily acknowledged him for their King. From thence he marched for *London*, where King *Ethelred* then lay, and which was so stoutly defended by the Citizens, that he was like to effect nothing against that Town, and therefore he directed his course to *Wallingford* and *Bath*, where the principal Men of *West-Saxon* yielded him Subjection. The *Londoners* too, at last

fearing

ring his Fury and Displeasure, made their peace, d sent him Hostages; which City being received to ercy, *Swane*, from that time was accounted King of ll *England*. King *Edelred* perceiving all his Affairs n *England* to go against him, and his Authority and Government reduced to so narrow a compass, having nt his Queen, with his two Sons *Edward* and *Alfred*, o *Normandy*, he thought convenient within a while ter to follow himself. Being honourably received by s Brother in Law *Richard*, he had not been there ng but News arrived of the death of *Swane*, and n he was desired by the *English* to return to his ingdom. Being animated and comforted with this pleasing News, he set forward with a great Army *England*, and landing at *Lyndsey*, he cruelly har- ssed that Province, by reason that it had owned Sub- ction to *Canute* the Son of *Swane*, whom the *Danes* d elected King in his Fathers stead. King *Canute* ing at *Ipswich*, and certified of the arrival of King *delred*, and the Devastation of *Lyndsey*; fearing that s Authority was going down the wind, barbarously t off the Hands and Noses of all the Hostages he ceived from the *English*, and presently struck sail r *Denmark*. And whilst *England* was in this ge- eral Confusion, there fell out no less a storm in *Ire- nd*; for *Brian* King of that Island, and his Son *Mur- ch*, with other Kings of the Countrey subject to *Brian*, joyned their forces against *Sutrie* the Son of *Adlar* King of *Dublin*, and *Mailmorda* King of *Lage- ia*. *Sutrie* being of himself too weak to encounter so numerous a Multitude, hired all the Pyrates and Rovers who cruised upon the Seas, and then gave *Brian* battel, who, with his Son *Murcath*, was slain; nd on the other side, *Mailmorda*, and *Broderic* Ge- eral of the Auxiliaries.

Canute, though he was in a manner forced to *A. D.* sake *England* upon the recalling of King *Edelred*, 1013. t he did not abandon all his pretence to the King- om; and therefore the next year he came to renew s Claim, and landed with a strong Fleet in *West-* x, where he exercised very great Hostility. To

prevent

prevent his Incursions; *Edric* and *Edmund* Bastard Son to *Edelred*, raised their Forces separately; but when both Armies were united, they durst not, whether for fear, or the Dissention of the two Generals fight with the *Danes*. *Edmund* therefore passed to the North, and joyned with *Uthred* Duke of Northumberland, and both together descended and spoiled *Stafford*, *Leicester*, and *Shropshire*. On the other side, *Cnute* marched forcibly through *Buckingham*, *Bedford*, *Huntingtonshire*, and so by *Stafford* passed forward *York*, whither *Uthred* hastened, and finding no other remedy, submitted himself, with all the Northumbrians, to *Cnute*, giving Hostages for the performance of what they then agreed upon. But nevertheless this Submission, *Uthred* was treacherously slain, not without the permission of *Cnute*, and his Dukedom bestowed upon one *Egrick* a *Dane*; whereupon *Edmund* left them, and went to his Father, who lay sick at *London*. *Cnute* returning to his Ships presently followed, and sailed up the *Thames* towards *London*; but before he could draw nigh the City King *Edelred* was dead; having prolonged a long and troublesom Reign for Thirty Seven Years. After his decease, the *English* Nobility chose his base Son *Edmund*, for his eminent strength and hardiness in War, surnamed *Ironside*, for their King. Upon this *Cnute* brought his whole Fleet up the River to *London*, and having cut a deep Trench round about the Town, invested it on all sides; but being valourously repulsed by the Defendants, he detached the best part of his Army to fight with *Edmund*, who was marching to raise the Siege; and both Armies coming to battel at *Pretton*, by *Gillingham*, *Cnute* with his *Danes* were put to flight. But as soon as time and opportunity would give him leave to increase his Forces, *Cnute* gave *Edmund* a second Battel at *Canstane*; but *Edric* *A. C.* *Alfhelm*, and *Algar* under-hand siding with the *Danes*, *1013.* *Edmund* was hard put to it, to maintain the fight obstinately, till Night and Weariness parted them. Both Armies having sufficiently suffered in this action, *Edmund* went to *West-Sex* to reinforce himself, and the *Danes*

returned to the siege of *London*, where *Edmund* ickly followed, raised the siege, and forced *Cnute* d his *Danes* confusedly to betake themselves to their ips, and then entered triumphantly into the City. o days after, passing the *Thames* at *Brentford*, he ll upon the Enemies backs; by which lucky oppor- nity obtaining a considerable Victory, he returned ain to raise Recruits among the *West-Saxons*. *Cnute*, on *Edmund*'s removal, appeared again before *Lon-* , and invested it by Land and Water; but all in in; the besieged so manfully and resolutely defen- ng themselves, that it was impracticable to master e Town before *Edmund* could come to the relief of . And this they presently experienced; for *Edmund*, er having augmented his Forces, crossed again the mes at *Brentford*, and came to *Kent* in pursuit of , who upon engaging, was so shamefully defeat- at first, and his Men put to that terrible flight, that ere wanted nothing of a full and absolute Victory, the true Loyalty of the Traytor *Edric*, who per- ving the Victory to incline to *Edmund*, and the es like to receive their mortal and final Blow, yed aloud, *Fled Engle*, *Fled Engle*, *Edmund is dead*, d thereupon fled with that part of the Army under command, leaving the King over-power'd with mber. By this Defertion the *English* were at the st overthrown, and a great number slain; among hom were Duke *Edmund*, Duke *Alfric*, Duke *God-* , and *Ulfketel*, the valiant Duke of the *East-An-* , together with all the *English* Cavalry, and a eat part of the Nobility. After this Victory, *Cnute* arched triumphantly to *London*, and was crowned ing; but *Edmund* preparing to try his Fortune in an- ther Field, muster'd together all the Forces he could, nd meeting with *Cnute* in *Gloucestershire*, intended give him battel; But considering what cruel and natural Bloodshed had already happen'd, both ge- rally agreed to put an end to this tedious Quarrel by ngle Combat; and the place being appointed, *Edmund* nd *Cnute* fell to it very vigorously, till at last *Cnute* eceiving it impracticable to vanquish a Man of Iron

Sides

Sides, laid down his Weapon, moving this Compos-
tion, to divide the Kingdom fairly betwixt them
Edmund was not displeased at the Offer, and there-
fore both Parties submitted to this Decision, that Ed-
mund should rule the *West-Saxons* and the *South*; Cnu-
in *Mercia* and all the *North*; and so they part-
Friends, *Cnute* moving to *London*, and *Edmund* t-
Oxford. But *Edric* was not pleased, that *Edmu-*
should have any share at all of the Government, a-
therefore he is resolved to conspire against his Lif-
and to deliver the whole Kingdom of *England* in-
the hands of *Cnute*; of whom he might reasonab-
expect for this, and other traiterous Services, a ver-
ample and an answerable return. This he committ-
to one of his own Sons to put in execution, an l-
of the old stock, and one early versed in wicked a-
traiterous Designs; who perceiving the King to go t-
stool, thrust up a sharp Knife up his *Fundament*,
which Wound he presently dyed. *Edric* being quick-
ly certified of the Fact, posted it up to *London*, a-
with great Joy and loud Acclamations came to Cnu-
greeting him as sole King of *England*, and with-
telling him in what manner, and by whose means h-
old Enemy King *Edmund* was assassinated and killed
Oxford. *Cnute*, though pleased at the death of Ed-
mund, was a Person of greater Honour than to com-
mend so horrible a Deed, though done to an Enem-
and therefore told *Edric*, that he would without fa-
take care to reward him, as his Deserts required, a-
would advance him above all the Nobility of *Engla-*
which was quickly performed, his Head being plac-
upon the highest Tower in *London*, for a Terrour t-
such villainous Traytors to their King. *Edric* be-
thus deservedly disappointed of the mighty Thoug-
he entertained of Greatness, upon the Advancem-
of King *Cnute*: this generous *Dane* scorned his Ba-
ness, and so having paid him a Traytors Rewar-
caused Execution to be done upon all *Edric*'s Comp-
ces, and those that consented to the base Murther o-
that brave Prince King *Edmund*.

Abo-

About the same time there happen'd no small Disturbance and Commotions in *Wales*; *Llewelyn ap Sitsylht* having for some Years sate still and quiet, began now to bestir himself; and having drawn all his Forces together, marched against *Aedan*, who forcibly and without any legal Pretence, had entred upon, and for all this time had kept himself in the Government of *North-Wales*. *Aedan* would not easily quit himself from what had been so long in his possession; to maintain which, he gave *Llewelyn* Battel; but the day going against him, himself, with his four Sons, were slain upon the spot; upon which, *Llewelyn*, without any regard had to *Iago* the Son of *Edwal* the right Heir, took upon himself the Title and Authority of Prince of all *Wales*. His pretence to *North-Wales* was, as being descended from *Trawst* Daughter to *Elis*, second Son to *Anarawd*, who was the eldest Son of *Roderic* the Great; and to *South Wales*, as having married *Angharad* the onely Daughter of *Meredith* Prince of *South-Wales*; by virtue of which Pretensions he assumed to himself the Government of all *Wales*. *A. D.* 1015.

Llewelyn ap Sitsylht.

Llewelyn having, as is said, taken upon him the general Government of *Wales*, managed his Charge with such Prudence and Moderation, that the Country in a short time became very flourishing and prosperous; Peace and Tranquility being established produced plenty and increase of all things necessary to humane Subsistence. For there was none that could lay any Claim or Pretence to either of the Principalities, excepting *Iago* the Son of *Edwal*, who was indeed lawful Heir of *North-Wales*; but either too weak to withstand, or unwilling to disturb *Llewelyn*'s Title, he lay quiet for a time, expecting a better opportunity

portunity to recover his Right. In the mean time *Cnute* being crowned King of all *England*, marries *Emma* the Widow of King *Edelred*; and for the better securing the *English* Crown to himself and his Heirs, he thought it expedient to dispatch *Edmund* and *Edward* the Sons of *Ironside* out of the way. But lest such an execrable Fact should seem too black to be done in *England*, he sent the two Youths to *Solomon* King of *Hungary*, willing him to use some convenient opportunity to take away their Lives; which seemed to *Solomon* so very unnatural, that instead of complying with *Cnute's* Request, he educated and brought them up as his own Children. But *Cnute* imagined now that his Fear was over, and his business effectually finished; so that he could the more boldly demand of his Subjects, what either his Necessity or Curiosity would prompt him to. And reflecting with himself, what excessive Expence he had been at in the Conquest of *England*, was resolved that the *English* should repay him; and therefore required a Subsidy of Seventy Two Thousand Pounds, besides Eleven Thousand, which the City of *London* contributed. The same time *Meyric* the Son of *Arthfael*, a Person of Quality in *Wales*, rebelled, and raised an Army against Prince *Llewelyn*, who no sooner appeared in the Field to quell this male-contented General, but manfully slew him with his own hand, and easily discomfited his Followers. The same time *Cnute* sailed over into *Denmark*, and made War upon the *Vandals*, who, for all that they had a greater Army in the Field, were overcome by the incomparable Valour of Earl *Godwyn*; for which famous Action *Cnute* had the *English* in great esteem ever after.

A. D. 1020. But *Llewelyn* Prince of *Wales*, though he had lately quell'd the Rebels headed by *Meyric*, was now to encounter with another Difficulty, which seemed to threaten greater Disturbance and trouble to him: For a certain Person of a mean Quality in *Scotland*, coming to *South-Wales*, assumed the Name of *Run*, and put out that he was the Son of *Meredith* Prince of *South-Wales*; to whom joyned a great Number of the No-

bility

bility, who had no great Affection to *Llewelyn*, and proclaimed *Run* Prince of *South-Wales*. *Llewelyn* being then in *North-Wales*, and certified of this famous Impostor, drawing his Army together, marched to meet him; with the whole strength of *South-Wales* then lay at *Abergwill*, where he abode the arrival of *Llewelyn*. When both Armies were ready to joyn battel, *Run* makes a vaunting Speech to his Soldiers, assuring them of Victory; and so perswading them courageously to fall on, privately himself retired out of harms way; there one might have observed on the one side a valiant Army under a cowardly General, and on the other part a valiant and a noble Commander engaging with a slow and a faint-hearted Army; for *Llewelyn*, like a bold and courageous Prince, entred into the midst of his Enemies, whilst *Run* privately undertook all danger; and the *South-Wales* Men were more fierce and eager in the Cause of a Pretender than the *North-Wales* Men, to maintain the Quarrel of a Prince of their own Blood. But after great slaughter on both sides, the *North-Wales* Men calling to mind the several Victories they had obtained, and withal being in a very great measure animated by the incomparable Valour of their Prince, fell on so warmly that they put their Enemies to flight, and pursu'd them so close, that notwithstanding his several shifts, he was at last overtaken and slain. *Llewelyn*, after this Victory, returned laden with Spoil into *North-Wales*, and for some time lived peaceably and without disturbance. But the next Year *Howel* and *Meredith*, the Sons of *Edwyn*, conspired against him and slew him, having behind him a Son called *Griffydh ap Llewelyn*, who afterwards, though not immediately, attained to the Principality of *North-Wales*.

Iago ap Edwal.

After the death of *Llewelyn*, *Iago* the Son of *Edwal*, the true Heir to the Principality of *North-Wales*, who had been all his time wrongfully kept from it; thought this the best opportunity to enter upon his Right, by reason of the minority of *Griffith* the Son of *Llewelyn*; upon which pretence likewise *Rytherch* the Son of *Jestyn* forcibly assumed the Principality of *South-Wales*. About the same time *Canute* King of *England* sailed over to *Denmark* and *Sweden*, against *Ulf* and *Alaf*, who had moved the *Finlanders* against him; whom he subdued with the loss of a great part of his Army, as well *English* as *Danes*. Within a while after his return to *England*, he made a very pompous and magnificent Journey to *Rome*, more to satisfie his ambitious Temper, and to signifie to the World his Greatness and Might, which he expressed by his costly Presents and princely Behaviour, than any way to make atonement for the Oppression and Bloodshed by which he had established himself in his Kingdom: For what Holiness and Mortification he had learnt at *Rome*, presently appeared upon his return to *England*; for upon no provocation he marched with an Army into *Scotland*, and forced *Malcolm* the King thereof, together with *Melbeth* and *Jermare*, the Kings of the *Orkneys* and *Ennist*, to do him Homage.

A. D. 1031. But the Affairs of *Wales* were at this time very turbulent and uneasie; for *Howel* and *Meredith*, after the Murther of Prince *Llewelyn*, expected to enjoy some part of his Principality themselves; but finding *Iago* to have seized upon *North-Wales*, and *Rytherch* upon *South-Wales*, and withal perceiving their own Power too weak to oppose their Designs, they invited over the *Irish-Scots* to their aid against *Rytherch ap Iestyn*

Prince

Prince of South-Wales. By the help of these, *Howel* and *Meredith* prevailed over *Rytherch*, who being at length slain, they joyntly took upon them the Rule and Government of *South Wales*. But this was not a sufficient title to establish them so firmly in it, that their Usurpation would not be called in question; for the Sons of *Rytherch*, presently after their Fathers death, gathered their Forces together to fight with the Brethren *Howel* and *Meredith*, who met at *Ivathwy*, where a cruel Battel was fought, called *Gwaith Ivathwy*; and at last the Sons of *Rytherch* were put to flight. But though these Victories, the one over *Rytherch*, and the second over his Sons, seemed in a great measure to favour *Howel* and *Meredith*'s pretence to, and establishment in the Principality, yet so unpardonable a Crime as the murther of *Llewelyn*, a Prince of so extraordinary Qualities, could not remain long unrevenged; for the Sons of *Conan* the Son of *Sitsylht*, Prince *Llewelyn*'s Brother, were resolved to return their Uncles Murther upon the two Usurpers, which in short time they effected against *Meredith*, who met with the same end from the Sons of *Conan*, that he had formerly inflicted upon *Llewelyn*. But these civil Discords in *Wales* were quickly discovered by the *English*, who taking advantage of so fair an opportunity, entered with a great Army into the Land or *Gwent*, where after they had committed considerable Wasts for some time, *Caradoc* the Son of *Rytherch ap Iestyn*, gave them battel, but was in that Engagement unhappily slain. And shortly afterwards dyed King *Cnute*, the most famous and mightiest Prince then in the Western Parts of the World; whose Dominions extended over all *Sweden*, from *Germany* almost to the North-Pole; together with the Kingdoms of *Norway* and *Denmark*, and the noble Island of *Britain*. To him succeeded his Son *Harold*, for his Swiftness surnamed *Harefoot*, begotten upon *Alwyn* the Daughter of Duke *Alfelm*; though several stickled firmly for *Hardiknute*, his other Son by *Emma*, who was then in *Denmark*. But *Harold* being once advanced into the Throne, took care to establish himself as firmly as he could

A. D. 1032. 1033. 1034. 1035.

could in it; and to that end, thought it expedient to banish out of his Dominions his Mother in Law *Emma*, who was restless to promote the Interest of her own Son *Hardecnute*, and to bring him to the Crown of *England*.

A. D. 1037. And whilst *Harold* was by these measures settled in his Throne, *Iago ap Edwal* was just upon the point of losing his Principality of *North Wales*: For *Gruffydh* the Son of *Llewelyn ap Sitsilht*, sometime Prince of *North Wales*, having once hinted a Rebellion against *Iago*, was so generally encouraged, and universally followed by all People, for the love they bore to his Father; that in a short time his Army mounted to an invincible number. However, *Iago* was not so throughly affrighted, that he would deliver up his Principality without drawing Sword for it; but providing for himself as well as he could, and drawing together what Forces he was able, he gave *Gruffydh* battel: But his number being far too weak to oppose so great an Army as sided with *Gruffydh*, was presently overpower'd and put to the rout, and himself slain, leaving after him a Son called *Cenan*, by his Wife *Afanwed*, Daughter to *Gwer* the Son of *Pyll*.

Gruffydh ap Llewelyn.

Iago ap Edwal being killed, *Gruffydh ap Llewelyn* was received with loud Acclamations, and joyfully saluted Prince of *North-Wales*; who treading in his Father's steps, behaved himself in his Government with that Prudence and Conduct, that he manfully defended his Country from the frequent Invasions of the *English* and *Danes*: For he was scarce settled in his Throne, when these inveterate Enemies of the *Welch* entered in an hostile manner into *Wales*, and advanced as far as *Croxford* upon the *Severn*, where *Gruffydh* met them, and forced them shamefully to fly, and

and retire back to their own Country. From thence *Gruffydh* passed to *Llanbadarn Vawr* in *Cardiganshire*, which he laid in Ashes; and afterwards marched through all the Country of *South Wales*, receiving of the People Oaths of Fidelity and Subjection to him. In the mean time, *Howel ap Edwyn* Prince of *South-Wales* fled to *Edwyn* Brother to *Leofric* Earl of *Chester*, and prevailed with him to come with an Army consisting of *English* and *Danes*, to his aid against *Gruffydh*, who meeting his Enemies in the Field, easily overcame them, *Edwyn* being slain upon the spot, and *Howel* forced to preserve his Life by flight. After which Victory, *Gruffydh* having reduced all the Country of *Wales* to subjection, returned again to *North Wales*. *A. D.* But *Howel* as soon as he could recover himself, and 1039. recruit his Army, entred again into *South-Wales*, intending the recovery of that Principality, which he was now so well assur'd of, that he brought his Wife with him to the Field, to let her see how easily he could conquer and overcome Prince *Gruffydh*. But no great an assurance of Victory seldom proves prosperous, which *Howel* presently experienced; for *Gruffydh* meeting with him at *Pencadair*, gave him so warm an Entertainment, that he was forced presently to take his Heels, which however could not so well secure him, but that he was narrowly pursued, and his Wife who was to be entertained with the Conquest of *Gruffydh*, on the contrary, saw her self taken Prisoner by him, and forced to comply so far to his humour, as to be his Concubine.

The same time *Harold* King of *England* died, and was succeeded by his Brother *Hardecnute*, a Prince very famous for Hospitality, and a great lover of good Cheer, having his Table covered four times a day, with great plenty and variety of Dishes, with other Superfluities for all Comers. But he likewise dying at *Lambeth* after two Years reign, the *English* agreed to send for *Alfred* the eldest Son of *Edelred* from *Normandy*, and so make him King. This Message by no means pleased Earl *Godwyn*, a Man of great sway now in *England*; who knowing *Alfred* to be a person of

greater spirit than to permit him to domineer as he pleased, endeavoured all he could to dissuade the *English* from sending for *Alfred*. He shewed them how dangerous it was to permit a warlike Nation to take root in their Country, and how well *Alfred* was accompanied with *Normans*, to whom he had promised the chief Places and Rule of the Kingdom; by which and other like Insinuations he so disgusted the *English* Nobility against the *Normans*, that to diminish their number, they put every tenth Man to death. But seeing this was not sufficient, they acted the same part over again, and tythed them the second time; and being highly enraged against the *Normans*, they lead *Alfred*, who had brought them over, from *Gilford*, where this Execution was committed, to *Gillingham*, where having put out his Eyes, they removed him to *Ely*, and there at length pitifully murthered him. Then they sent for *Edward* out of *Normandy*, and made him King, who according to his promise to Earl *Godwyn*, married his Daughter *Edith*, a Lady much commended not only for Beauty, Modesty, and other feminine Qualifications, but also beyond what is requisite for a Woman, Learning. But King *Edward* did not deal so favourably with her Brother *Swane*, Son to Earl *Godwyn*, who upon some Distaste was banished *England*, and thereupon forced to betake himself to *Baldwyn* Earl of *Flanders*, by whom he was very honourably received.

A. D. 1041. These Troubles and Revolutions in *England* were succeeded by others of no less consequence in *Wales*. For *Howel*, not brooking to be kept so shamefully out of his Kingdom, returns again the third time into *South-Wales*, where he had not continued long, but a great number of Strangers landed in the West of *Wales*, and advancing farther into the Country, pillaged and destroyed all places they came to. *Howel*, tho desirous to reserve his Army to fight with Prince *Gruffydh*, yet could not behold his Country so miserably wasted and over-run by Strangers; and thinking moreover, that by so charitable an Action he should win the univerſal Love of the *South-Wales* Men, drew up his Forces against them, and overtaking them at

Pwl

Pull Fynach, forced them with much loss, to retire to their Ships; which Action was call'd in *Welch*, *Gorsedh Pull Fynach*. At the same time *Conan* the Son of *Lege ap Edwal*, who was forced for fear of Prince *Gruffydh* to flee to *Ireland*, with the Forces of *Alfred* King of *Dublin*, whose Daugher named *Ralph* he had married, landed in *North-Wales*; and having by some treacherous Stratagem taken *Gruffydh*, triumphantly carried him Prisoner towards his Ships. This unhappy accident being discovered, and publickly known, the *North Wales* Men did rise on a sudden, and so unexpectedly overtook the *Irish*, that they easily recover'd their Prince, and drove his Enemies with great slaughter to their Ships; who, without any further consultation, were glad to strike sail with *Conan* for *Ireland*. And now *Wales*, both North and South, is free from all foreign Invasion; and *Howel*, as yet too weak to dispute his Title with *Gruffydh*; so that the next Year could be subject to no great Action, in which nothing happen'd remarkable, saving the death of *Howel* the Son of *Owen* Lord of *Glamorgan*, a Man of great Quality and Esteem in *Wales*. But as soon as *Howel* could call in his *Danes*, to whom he added all the Forces he could raise in *South-Wales*; he intended presently to march against Prince *Gruffydh*. But he being aware aforehand to what end those Levies were designed, prepared against the ensuing storm; and to avert the War from his own Country, marched coutageously to *South Wales*, not fearing to face an Enemy whom he had shamefully vanquished twice already. Both Armies being joyned, *Gruffydh* easily overcame, and pursued *Howel* as far as the Spring-Head of the River *Towy*, where after a long and a bloody Fight, *Howel* was at last slain, and his Army so universally routed, that few escaped with their Lives. But though *Howel* was dead, yet there remained still more Pretenders to the Principality of *South-Wales*; so that *Gruffydh* was in no great prospect to enjoy the same peaceably: For as soon as it was published that *Howel*'s Army was defeated, and himself slain; *Rytherch* and *Rhys* the Sons of *Rytherch ap Iestyn*

A. D. 1042. 1043.

ap Iestyn put in their claim to *South-Wales* in right of their Father, who had once enjoyed the Sovereignty of that Country. And in order to the recovery of the same, they drew together a great Army, consisting partly of Strangers and partly of such as they could raise in *Gwentland* and *Glamorgan*, and marched to fight with *Gruffydh*. The Prince according to his usual manner detracted no time, but animating and solacing his Soldiers with the remembrance of their former Victories and Conquests, bid the Enemies battel, which proved so very bloody and terrible, that nothing could part them beside the darkness of the Night. This Battel so tired and tamed both Armies, that neither was very desirous of another Engagement, and so one being unwilling to set upon the other, they both agreed to return to their own Habitations. The same time *Joseph* Bishop of *Teilo* or *Llandaf* died at *Rome*. But both Armies being separated, Prince *Gruffydh* enjoyed a quiet and unmolested Possession of all *Wales* for about Two Years; after which, the Gentry of *Ystrad Tewy* treacherously slew 140 of the choice of his Army, which he took in so high an indignation, that to revenge their death, he destroyed all *Dyfed* and *Ystrad Tewy*.

About the same time, *Lurben* and *Hyrling* two *Danish* Pyrats, with a great number of *Danes*, landed at *Sandwich*, and having plundered the Town, returned again to their Ships, and sailed for *Holland*, where they sold the Booty they had taken, and then returned to their own Country. Shortly afterwards Earl *Swayn* came out of *Denmark* with Eight Ships, and returned to *England*, and coming to his Fathers House at *Peversey*, humbly requested of him, and his Brothers *Harold* and *Tostie*, to endeavour his reconciliation with the King. Earl *Beorned* too promised to intercede for him, and going to *Swayn's* Fleet to sail to *Sandwich*, where the King then lay, he was by the way most treacherously and ungratefully murthered, and his Body cast upon the shoar, which lay there exposed, till his Friends hearing of the Fact, came and carried it to *Winchester*, and buried it by the Body of King *Canut*, *Beorned's*

...'s Uncle. *Sweyn* having committed this most ...able Murder, put himself again under the Pro... of the Earl of *Flanders*, not daring to shew ... Face in *England*, till his Father by earnest Medi... had wrought his Peace with the King.

This Year *Conan* the Son of *Iago* raised again an ... of his Friends in *Ireland*, and sailed towards ... purposing to recover his Inheritance in ... Country. But when he was come near the ... Coast, there suddenly arose such a violent ... that his Fleet was presently scattered, and ... of his Ships drowned, which rendered this Expe... ineffectual. About the same time, *Robert* Arch... of *Canterbury* impeached Earl *Godwyn* and his ... *Sweyn* and *Harold* of Treason, and the Queen ... Adultery, and upon the account of their non... ...earance when cited before the Peers at *Gloucester*, ... Queen was divorced, and *Godwyn* and his Sons ...ished, who with his Son *Sweyn* fled to *Flanders*, ... *Harold* to *Ireland*. But these unlucky Clashings, ... the many Troubles that ensued thereupon, hap... ...ed upon this occasion. *Eustace* Earl of *Bologne* be... Married to *Goda* the King's Sister, came over this ... to *England* to pay King *Edward* a Visit, and in ... return to *Canterbury*, one of his Retinue forcibly ...anding a Lodging, provoked the Master of the ...se so far, as by Chance or Anger to kill him. *Eu*... upon this Affront returns back to the King, and ... insinuations of the Archbishop, makes a loud ...plaint against the *Kentish*-men; to repress whose ...olences, Earl *Godwyn* is commanded to raise For... which he refusing to do, for the Kindness he bore ... Country-men of *Kent*, the King summons a ...liament at *Gloucester*, and commands *Godwyn* to ...ear there. But he mistrusting either his own ...ty, or the Malice of his Adversaries, gathered a ...erful Army out of his own and his Sons Earl... ..., and marched towards *Gloucester*, giving out ...t their Forces were to go against the *Welch*, who ...ended to invade the *Marshes*. But King *Edward* ...g informed by the *Welch* that they had no such

Design

Design in hand, commanded *Godwyn* to dismiss his [illegible] my, and to appear himself to answer to the Articles [illegible] hibited against him. *Godwyn* refusing to obey, the Ki[illegible] by the Advice of Earl *Leofrick*, summoned an Asse[illegible] bly at *London*, whither a great Number of Forces [illegible] rived from *Mercia*, which *Godwyn* perceiving, and wi[illegible] al, finding himself unable to withstand the Ki[illegible] proceedings, privately retired with his Sons ou[illegible] the Kingdom, and fled into *Flanders*. Whereu[illegible] the King issued our an Edict, proclaiming Go[illegible] and his Sons Out-Laws, and then confiscating th[illegible] Estates, bestowed them upon others of his Nob[illegible] And to pursue his Displeasure the farther, he Di[illegible] ced his Queen *Edith*, Earl *Godwyn*'s Daughter, [illegible] committed her to a Cloyster, where in a mean C[illegible] dition she spent some part of her Life. In the di[illegible] bution of the forfeited Estates, *Adonan* obtained [illegible] Earldoms of *Devon* and *Dorset*, and *Algar* the [illegible] of *Leofrick*, that of *Harold*. But *Godwyn* could [illegible] patiently behold his Estate bestowed upon anot[illegible] and therefore having hired some Men and Ship[illegible] *Flanders*, he sailed to the Isle of *Wight*, where [illegible] that he had made a sufficient havock, he put in[illegible] *Portland*, which he treated after the same ma[illegible] The same time *Harold* having sailed from *Ireland*, [illegible] length met with his Father, and then with their u[illegible] Navy, they burnt *Provenseay*, *Romney*, *Heath*, [illegible] *ston*, *Dover* and *Sandwich*, and entering the The[illegible] they destroyed *Chepney*, and burnt the King's H[illegible] at *Middletown*. Then they sailed up the River [illegible] wards *London*, where the King's Army being re[illegible] to oppose them, a Treaty of Peace was by the m[illegible] of Bishop *Stigand* agreed upon, which proved so [illegible] fectual of Godwyn's side, that the King received [illegible] again to his Favour, restored him and Sons to all t[illegible] Estates, re-called the Queen, and banished the A[illegible] bishop, with all the *French-men* who had been [illegible] moters of that unhappy Suspicion the King had en[illegible] rained of them.

About this time, *Rhys* Brother to *Gruffydh* Pr[illegible] of *Wales*, who by several Irruptions upon the Bor[illegible]

considerably gauled and damaged the *English*, taken and put to Death at *Bulendun*, whose head being cut off, was presented to the King, then at *Gloucester*. But he received better News some time after from the *North*, for *Siward* Earl of *Northumberland*, having sent his Son against *Macbeth* King of *Scotland* vanquished the *Scots*, tho' not without the loss of his Son, and many others both *English* and *Scots*. But *Siward* was not cast down at his Son's death, but enquiring whether he received his Death's wound before or behind, and being assured that it was before, replied, *He was very glad of it, for he would not wish his Son to die otherwise*. After this victory, King *Edward* marched in Person to *Scotland*, and having again overcome *Macbeth* in Battel, made the whole Kingdom of *Scotland* Tributary to the Crown of *England*. The next year, Earl *Godwin* sitting with the King at Table, sunk down dead on a sudden, being choak'd, as 'tis thought, in swallowing a morsel of Bread; whose Earldom the King bestowed upon his Son *Harold*, and his upon *Leofric* Earl of *Chester*.

To this time is referred the Original of the *Steelyards* in *Scotland*, which being a remarkable passage, and in a great measure dependant upon the Affairs of the *Welch*, is requisite to be here recorded. *Macbeth* King of *Scotland* having caused *Banchо* a Nobleman of that Kingdom to be inhumanly murdered; *Banchо*'s Son, to avoid the like Cruelty to himself, fled to *Gruffydh ap Llewelyn* Prince of *Wales*, making a very great liking to his Person, and that commiserating his Condition, shewed him all Respect and Kindness possible. But *Fleance* had not contended long with *Gruffydh* when he fell enamoured upon the Prince's Daughter, and having obtained her Good-Will, without any regard had to the Father's Civility towards him, abused her so far as to beget her with Child. *Gruffydh* being acquainted with the Matter of Fact, so hainously resented the Affront, that he occasioned *Fleance* to be slain, and treated his Daughter most servilely for

prostrating

prostrating her Chastity, especially to a Stran
However, she was in a short time delivered of a
whose Name was Christened *Walter*; a Child,
in his Youth expressed very great hopes, and in
probability like to make a very considerable
which happened according to expectation. But
first Original of his future Greatness happened
a very accidental occasion; being reproached of
stardism by one of his Fellow Companions, he
it in so unpardonable a dudgeon, that nothing
satisfy his Revenge, but the Life of the Aggr
Being upon this Mischance afraid to undergo the
nishment of the Law, he thought it safe to fly
Scotland, where falling in Company with co
English Men who were come thither with Q
Margaret Sister to *Edgar Etheling*, he behaved hi
so soberly and discreetly, that he won the Favour
good Character of all that knew him. But his
daily increasing, he grew at length to that height
Reputation, as to be employed in the most im
Affairs of the Commonwealth, and at last was
Lord Steward of *Scotland*, from which Offic
Posterity retained the Surname of *Steward*, the K
of *Scotland* of that Name, with several other F
lies of Quality in that Kingdom being descended
him.

But to return to *England*; *Siward* the worthy
of *Northumberland* died about this time of the Blo
Flux, a Man of a rough Demeanour, and a
Soldierly Temper, as he plainly manifested at
point of Death. For bewailing his Misfortune
had escaped so many dangerous Engagements
withal disdaining to die so effeminately in Bed
caused himself to be compleatly Armed, and
were in Defiance of Death, presently expired
Martial Bravery. But his Son being too young,
King bestowed his Earldom upon *Tosty* the So
Earl *Godwin*.

1054. *Wales* had been now a long time quiet, and
of all troubles both abroad and at home, but it c
not be expected that such a Life should prove di

for something or other would create New Commotions and Disturbances. *Gruffydh* Son to *Rywallon ap* having recruited and recovered himself after the blow he received from Prince *Gruffydh*, must needs make another trial for the Principality of *South-Wales*. The Prince prevented no time, speedily marched to him, and both Armies being joined, *Gruffydh* was easily vanquished, and in fine, slain. The troubles of the *Welsh* did not end with him, for Earl of *Chester* being convicted of Treason, thereupon banished the Kingdom, fled to *Gruffydh* Prince of *Wales*, requesting his Aid against King *Edward*, who repeating the frequent Wrongs he had received at the hands of the *English*, by upholding Rebellion against him, gladly embraced the Opportunity, and promised him all imaginable Support. Hereupon assembling his Forces, he entred with them *Herefordshire*, and advancing into the Country within two Miles of the City of *Hereford*, they were opposed by *Randolph* Earl of that County, who boldly gave them Battel. The Fight continued very dreadful and dubious for some hours, till *Gruffydh* so encouraged his Soldiers with the remembrance of their former Victories over the *English*, that they fell on a main, and easily discomfited *Randolph*, and slew the best part of his Army. Afterwards they pursued their Chase to the Town, and having made all the waste and havock they were able, they laid the Town it self in ashes, and so returned home triumphantly, laden with rich Booty and Plunder. King *Edward* receiving notice of this Action, presently gathered a great Army at *Glocester* under the Conduct of *Harold* Earl *Godwyn*'s Son, who courageously pursuing the Enemies, entred into *Wales*, and encamped beyond *Snowdon-hyll*. But *Gruffydh* not daring to oppose him, retired further into *South Wales*, of which *Harold* being certified, left one part of his Army behind with Orders to watch Occasion offered, and with the other passed over *Severn*, which he fortified with a strong Wall from the Town. *Gruffydh* perceiving his undaunted

Industry,

Industry, after many Messages concluded a Pe
with *Harold* at a place called *Biligelhag*, by w
Articles *Algar* was pardoned by the King, and
stored to his Earldom of *Chester*. But he did
continue long in the King's Favour, for about
years after, upon Conviction of Treason he wa
gain banished the Land, so that he was forced to
take himself to his old Friend *Gruffydh* Prince
Wales, by whose Aid, and a Fleet from *Norway*
spight of the King he was restored to his Earl
But King *Edward* was sore offended with the P
of *Wales* for harbouring Traytors, and therefor
be Revenged upon him, he dispatched *Harold*
with an Army to *North-Wales*; who coming
Ruthlan, burnt the Prince's Palace there, and his
that lay in the Harbor, and then returned to
King at *Gloucester*.

This year *Edward* the Son of *Edmund Ironside*,
was sent for out of *Hungary*, being designed Succes
the Crown came to *England*, but in a short time
his coming died at *London*, leaving behind him
Son called *Edgar Edeling*, and a Daughter na
Margaret, who was afterwards Queen of the S
and Mother to *Maud* the Wife of *Henry* the F

2056. About two Years after, *Roderic* Son to *Harold*
of *Denmark*, came with a considerable Army
Wales, and being kindly received by Prince *Gr*
united his Power with the *Welsh*, and so entred
England, which they cruelly harassed and destro
But before they could advance any considerable
stance, *Roderic* was compelled to Sail for *Den*
and so *Gruffydh* returned laden with Spoils
Wales. The same time, *Harold* Earl *Godwyn's*
sailing to *Flanders*, was driven by force of Wea
to Land at *Poytiers*, where being seized upon
was brought before *William* Bastard Duke of
mandy, to whom he declared the reason of his V
age, that it was purposely to tender him his Ser
in the Affairs of *England*; and so taking an Oath
to Marry the Duke's Daughter, and after the Dea
Edward to secure the Kingdom of *England* for

was honourably dismissed. Upon his return to land, by the persuasions of *Caradoc* the Son of *Gruffydh ap Rytherch*, himself with his Brother *Tosty*, ...led a great Army and entred into *South-Wales*, which they destroyed after that manner, that the ...lsh were glad to deliver up Hostages for the ...yment of the antient Tribute, which afore-time ...y were used to pay. *Gruffydh* hearing of the In... of the *English* in *South-Wales*, made all pos... haste and preparation to oppose them, but all ...n purpose; *Harold* having already treacherously ...ed some of *Gruffydh*'s nearest Friends to Murder ..., who watching their opportunity, executed their ...ted Design and brought his Head to *Harold*. ...ffydh* being dead, *Harold* by King *Edward*'s Orders, ...ointed *Meredith* Son of *Owen ap Edwyn* Prince ...th-Wales*, and the Government of *North-Wales* ...Blethyn* and *Rywallon* the Sons of *Conyn*, Brothers ...y the Mother side to Prince *Gruffydh*, and who pro... by the desire of Rule, were accessary to the ...der of that Noble Prince. This *Gruffydh ap Llew...* enjoyed the Principality of *Wales* for the space ...thirty four years; a Prince of incomparable Ver..., both Wise and Valiant, Beloved of his Subjects ...d Formidable to his Enemies, in all his Actions he ...wed himself Great and Princely; and having De...ded his Country so bravely against all Foreign Op...ssion, he was far unworthy of that treacherous ...d cruel Death, which his unkind Subjects and un...ural Friends bestowed upon him. He left Issue ...e Daughter called *Nest*, abused first by *Henry* ...e of Beucle, and afterwards married to *Trahaern* ...Caradoc* Prince of *North-Wales*.

Blethyn

Blethyn and Rywalhon.

After the deplorable Murder of Prince Gruff
Meredith the Son of Owen ap Edwyn, who
ording to some, was Son to Howel Dha, did take
on him, as 'tis said, the Government of South-W
and Blethyn and Rywalhon the Sons of Conyn,
Brothers to Gruffydh, as descended from Angh
Daughter to Meredith sometime Prince of W
entered upon the Principality of North-Wales,
she Son Iago ap Edmel the right Heir to that C
being then with his Father-in-Law in Ireland.
garrison of Wales fell much short of the exp
tion of Caradoc ap Gruffydh ap Rytherch, who
ing the chief promover of Harold's making an
pedition against Gruffydh ap Llewelyn, made no
dition to attain to the Government of South-Wa
case Gruffydh got the worse. But it happened o
wise; Harold being sensible of Caradoc's Subtilty
Knavery, and doubting whether if he was
Prince of South-Wales, he could obtain a certain L
ship nigh Hereford, which he had a longing mi
made a Composition with Meredith ap Owen for
said Lordship, and created him Prince of South-W
and on the contrary banished Caradoc out of
Country. Harold having obtained his Request,
a very magnificent House at a place called Pare
in Monmouth-shire, and storing it with great qu
tity of Provision, splendidly entertained the K
who honoured him with a Visit. This was by
means pleasing to Tosty, to see his younger Bro
in greater Esteem and Favour with the King t
himself, and having concealed his displeasure fo
time, could not forbear at length but discover
grievance. For one day at Windsor, while Ha
reached the Cup to King Edward, Tosty ready to b

for Envy that his Brother was so much respected be-
yond himself, could not refrain to run furiously up-
on him, and pulling him by the Hair, dragged him
to the Ground, for which unmannerly Action, the
King forbad him the Court. But he with continued
Rancour and Malice rides to *Hereford*, where *Harold*
had many Servants preparing an Entertainment for
the King, and resting upon them with his Followers,
lopped off the Hands and Legs of some, the Arms and
Heads of others, and threw them into the Buts of
Wine and other Liquors, which were put in for the
King's drinking, and at his departure charged the
Servants to acquaint him, *That of other fresh Meats*
he might carry with him what he pleased, but for
Beef he should find plenty provided ready for him;
for which barbarous Offence, the King pronounced
Sentence of perpetual Banishment upon him. But
Gruffydh gave a finishing stroak to *Harold's*
House, and the King's Entertainment at *Portaskyth*;
for coming thither shortly after *Tosty's* departure, to
be revenged upon *Harold*, he killed all the Work-men
and Labourers, with all the Servants he could find,
and utterly defacing the Building, carried away all the
Costly Materials which with great Charges and Ex-
pence had been brought thither to beautify and adorn
the Structure. Soon after which, the *Northumbrians*
who could not endure the Insolencies of the two Bro-
thers *Harold* and *Tosty*, who bearing an uncontroul-
able sway in the Kingdom, were used to practise
most hellish Villanies to encompass any Man's Estate
that displeased them,) in a Tumult at *York*, beset the
Palace of *Tosty*, and having pillaged his Treasure,
slew all his Family, as well *English-men* as *Danes*,
then adjoining to themselves the People of *Lincoln*,
Nottingham and *Derbyshire*, they elected *Marcher* the
Son of Earl *Algar* their General, to whom came his
Brother *Edwyn* with a considerable number of Forces,
and a great party of *Welch men*. Then they marched
in an hostile manner to *Northampton*, where *Harold*
met them, being sent by the King to know their De-
mands; to whom they laid open their Grievances,

and the Cruelty of *Tosty*'s Government, and at last, with an absolute refusal of admitting him again, desired that *Marcher* should be appointed Earl over them, which the King upon the reasonable Complaints of Injuries done by *Tosty*, easily granted, and willingly confirmed *Marcher*'s Title. Whereupon they peaceably returned back to the *North*, and the *Welch* with several Prisoners and other Booties got in this Expedition, returned to *Wales*.

1666. The year following, King *Edward* died, and was buried at *Westminster*, being the last King of the *Saxon* Blood before the Conquest that Governed the Kingdom of *England*, which from *Cerdic* King of the *West-Saxons* had continued 544, and from *Egbert* the first Monarch, 171 Years. *Edward* being dead, the next debate was about an Election of a Successor, *Edgar Edeling* being set up by some, as lawful Heir to the Crown, which *Harold* as being a Person of greater Power and Authority in the Kingdom, much wealthier and better befriended, presently thwarted, and brought Matters so cunningly about, that himself was chosen King, without any regard observed to the Oath and Promise he had formerly made to *William* Duke of *Normandy*. Duke *William* upon notice of *Harold*'s advancement, how that he had accepted of the Crown of *England* contrary to the Articles between them, convened together his Nobles, and laid before them the several Wrongs and Affronts he had received at the Hands of *Harold*, as the Death of his Cosin *Alfred*, the Banishment of Archbishop *Robert*, Earl *Odon* and all the *Normans*, and lastly the Breach of his Oath and Promise. Then he declared to them the Pretence he had to Claim the Crown of *England*, that *Edward* had given him formerly an absolute Promise in *Normandy*, that if ever he enjoyed the *English* Crown, *William* should be his Heir; which Title, tho' in it self weak and insignificant served *William*'s purpose well enough to make an Expedition against an Intruder. Duke *William*'s Pretence seemed plausible enough to the *Norman* Nobility, but the Difficulty of the Undertaking

taking and the Danger of this Expedition was some-thing perplexive, and made them less inclinable to encourage so precipitous an Undertaking; which they the more disliked upon the persuasion of *William Fitzosbern* the Duke's Sewer, whom they pitched upon to deliver their thoughts as to the Expedition, unto the Duke. But he instead of disswading him from this Voyage, politickly declared that himself with all his Power were ready to live and die with him in this Expedition, which the rest hearing, could not but offer the Duke their Service in the same manner; and so all things were prepared for an Invasion of *England*. In the mean while *Tosty* full of Indignation at his Brother's advancement to the Crown, entered the River *Humber* with forty Sail, but meeting with Earl *Edwyn* who came to oppose him, he was forced after a considerable Encounter to bear off, and secure himself by flight. But meeting with *Harold* King of *Norway* upon the Coast of *Scotland*, coming for *England* with 300 Sail, he joined his Forces with *Harold*, and so both together entring the *Humber*, they landed their Army and marched to *York*, where the Earls *Edwyn* and *Marcher* unsuccessfully gave them Battel. Having pillaged and destroyed that City, they passed on to *Stamford*-Bridge, and there met with King *Harold*, who with a well disciplined Army was come to stop their farther carreer. After a long and a terrible Fight, and much blood-shed on both sides, the *Norwegians* began at last to give back, which the *English* perceiving, fell on so manfully, that few or none escaped with their Lives, *Harold* and *Tosty* being also slain upon the spot. One of the *Norwegians* is deservedly recorded for his incompatible Exploits performed in this Battel, who with incredible Valour maintaining the Bridge against the whole Strength of the *English* Army for above an hour with his single Resistance delayed their Victory, and having slain a great number of his Enemies, he seemed invincible, till in the end, no one daring to grapple with him fairly, he was run through with a Spear from under the Bridge, and so by his fall, a

Passage was opened for pursuit to compleat the Victory. King *Harold* over-joyed with this Success, triumphantly entered into *York*, and whilst he was making merry with his Nobles at a sumptuous Feast, News came that Duke *William* of *Normandy* was safely landed at, and began to Fortify himself in *Hastings*, with which Tidings being no way dashed, as fearing nothing after his late Victory, he forthwith marched towards him, and as soon as he was arrived in *Sussex*, without any consideration of the Fatigue his Army had underwent in their March, bid *William* Battel. The Duke dividing his Army into five Battalions, made a long harangue to his Soldiers, wherein he repeated and commended the Noble Acts of their Ancestors the *Danes* and *Norwegians*, who had perpetually vanquished the *English* and *French*, and other Nations, as many as they had to do with; how that themselves being well Horsed and Armed, were now to engage with a People void of both, who had no other Defence to trust to, than the nimbleness and swiftness of their Heels. Both Armies being joyned upon the *14th.* of *October*, Duke *William* after some hours Engaging, ordered his Army so to retire, as if they seemed to fly, which the *English* perceiving, broke their Ranks in haste of pursuing the supposed Chase, which falling out according to the Duke's expectation, he sent in a fresh supply of *Normans*, who falling upon the confused Battalions of the *English*, easily overcame them, and *Harold* receiving first a Wound by an Arrow, was at length slain, and then both the Field and the Victory was left to the *Normans*. The day being thus won, *William* from this time called the *Conqueror*, went strait to *London*, where he was received with all possible Formality, and upon *Christmas*-Day solemnly Crowned King of *England*. This change and Alteration in *England*, was afore prognosticated by a Comet which appeared in the Spring of this Year, upon which a certain Poet made the following Verses;

Anno milleno, sexageno quoque seno,
Anglorum metæ flammas censere Cometæ.

King

King *William* having eſtabliſhed himſelf in the Crown of *England*, paſſed over the next Year to *Normandy*, ſo to ſettle Affairs there, as afterwards they might have no need of his preſence. In the mean while *Edgar Edeling* taking Avantage of his abſence, returned from *Scotland* to *York*, being declared King by the Inhabitants of that Country, who had already ſlain *Robert*, upon whom *William* had beſtowed that Earldom with 900 of his Men. But the King upon his return from *Normandy*, preſently marched to the *North*, and having ſufficiently revenged himſelf upon the Inhabitants, by waſting and deſtroying their Country, chaſed *Edgar* to *Scotland* again. The like Advantage *Edric Sylvaticus* the Son of *Alfric* Earl of *Mercia* embraced, who refuſing to own any Submiſſion to the Conqueror, took the opportunity of his departure to *Normandy* to fall foul upon ſuch as were appointed Vicegerents and Governours of the Kingdom in his abſence. Whereupon *Richard Fitzſcrope* Governor of the Caſtle of *Hereford*, with the Forces under his Command ſo bitterly gauled him, by waſting and conſuming his Lands, and carrying off the Goods of his Tenants, that he was compelled to deſire Aid of *Blethyn* and *Rywalhon* Princes of *Wales*, by whoſe help, to recompence the Loſs he had received, he paſſed into *Hereford*, and after that he had over-run and pillaged the Country to *Wyebridge*, returned back with exceeding great Booty. But no ſooner were *Blethyn* and *Rywalhon* arrived in *North-Wales*, but they received News of a Rebellion raiſed againſt them by *Meredith* and *Ithel* the Sons of *Gruffydh ap Llewelyn*, who had drawn together a conſiderable number of Men, upon pretence of recovering the Principality of *North-Wales*, which they ſaid was fraudulently detained from them. *Blethyn* and *Rywalhon* did not delay to march to find the Enemies, and meeting with them at a place called *Mechain*, without any farther Ceremonies, ſet upon the Rebels, who behaved themſelves ſo gallantly, that after a Fight of ſeveral hours, they wanted nothing but Number to compleat the Victory. There fell in

1067.

in this Batrel on the one side Prince *Rywalhon*, and on the other *Iebel*, who being slain, *Meredith* was forced to give Ground, and endeavour to save himself by flight, which could not secure him, he being narrowly pursued by *Blethyn*, that in fine, he was glad to escape to the Mountains, where for want of Victuals and other Necessaries, he quickly perished, leaving *Blethyn ap Confyn* sole Prince of *North-Wales* and *Powis*. During these *Welch* Disturbances, *Swane* King of *Denmark* and *Osburn* his Brother with 300 Sail came up the *Humber*, and being joyned by *Edgar Edeling* and Earl *Waltelfe*, marched to *York*, and taking the Castle, disposed of their Forces to Winter Quarters, betwixt the Rivers of *Ouse* and *Trent*. The King understanding the Matter, posted to the *North*; whose coming, so dashed the Confederates, that they quickly dispersed their Power, and the *Danes* escaped to their Ships, and the King having taken Vengeance upon the rebellious Inhabitants of the Country, and upon his submission, having pardoned Earl *Waltelfe*, returned back to *London*.

Blethyn ap Confyn.

1070. ABout the same time *Caradoc* Son to *Gruffydh ap Rytherch ap Ieshyn* all this while being sorely dissatisfied that he could not attain to the Principality of *South-Wales*, invited over a great Number of *Normans* to whom he joined all the Forces he could raise out of *Gwentland* and other Parts of *Wales*. Then setting upon Prince *Meredith* who was far too weak to Encounter so considerable an Army, gave him an easy over-throw near the River *Rymny*, where *Meredith* was slain, and so *Caradoc* obtained the Government of *South-Wales*, which for a long time he had endeavoured finistrously to encompass. He had sometime afore procured *Harold* to make an Invasion upon

upon *Griffith ap Llewelyn*, purposely that himself might arrive at the Principality of *South-Wales*; and failing then of his expectation, he now invites over the *Normans*, not being willing to trust the *English* any more, by reason that he had so ungratefully been baffled by *Harold*: So that it seems he cared not by what course, or by whose means he should gain his point; though it were by the Ruin and Destruction of his Country, which hitherto he had earnestly promoted. Being at length advanced to his long expected Government of *South-Wales*, (which though not recorded, seems yet very probable, by reason that his Son *Rytherch ap Caradoc* enjoyed the same very soon after) he did not enjoy this Honour long, but dying in a short time after his Advancement, left to succeed him, his Son *Rytherch ap Caradoc*. At the same time that *Caradoc* carried on this Rebellion in *Wales*, the Earls *Edwyn*, *Morcher*, and *Hereward* revolted from the King of *England*; but *Edwyn* suspecting the success of their Affairs, and determining to retire to *Malcolm* King of *Scotland*, in his Journey thither was betrayed, and slain by his own Followers. Then *Morcher* and *Hereward* betook themselves to the Isle of *Ely*, which though sufficiently fortified, was so warmly besieged by the King, that *Morcher* and his Accomplices were in a short time forced to surrender themselves up Prisoners; only *Hereward* made his escape to *Scotland*: But the King followed him close; and after he had received Homage of *Malcolm* King of *Scotland*, returned back to *England*; and after a short stay here, passed over to *Normandy*, where he received *Edgar Edeling* again to Mercy.

The next Year, the *Normans* having already tasted of the sweetness of waiting and plundering a Country, came over again to *Wales*; and having spoiled and destroyed *Dyfed* and the Country of *Cardigan*, returned home with very great Spoil; and the following Year sailed over again for more Booty. About the same time, *Bleythyd* Bishop of S. *Davids* died, and was succeeded by one *Sulien*. But 1071.

this was not all the Misfortune that befel the *Welch*; for *Radulph* Earl of the *East-Angles*, together with *Roger* Earl of *Hereford* and Earl *Waltelpe*, entered into a Conspiracy against King *William*, appointing the day of Marriage between *Radulph* and *Roger*'s Sister, which was to be solemnized in *Essex*; to treat of and conclude their Design. *Radulph*'s Mother was come out of *Wales*, and upon that account, he invited over several of her Friends and Relations to the Wedding, meaning chiefly by this seeming Affection, by their help and procurement to bring over the Princes and People of *Wales*, to favour and assist his Undertaking. But King *William* being acquainted with the whole Plot, quickly ruined all their Intrigues; unexpectedly coming from *Normandy*, surprized the Conspirators; only *Radulph*, who either doubted of the success of their Affairs, or else had intimation given him of the King's landing, before hand took shipping at *Norwich*, and fled to *Denmark*. *Waltelpe* and *Roger* were executed, and all the other Adherents; more particularly the *Welch*, some of whom were hanged, others had
1073. their Eyes put out, and the rest were banished. Soon after, *Blethyn ap Confyn* Prince of *Wales* was basely and treacherously murthered by *Rhys ap Owen ap Edwyn* and the Gentlemen of *Tyfrad Tywy*, after he had reigned 13 Years: A Prince of singular Qualifications and Virtues, and a great Observer of Justice and Equity towards his Subjects; he was very liberal and magnificent, being indeed very able, having a prodigious and almost an incredible Estate, as appears by these Verses made upon him;

Blethyn ap Confyn bôb Cwys
Ei hun bioedh hên Bowis.

He had four Wives, by whom he had Issue, *Meredith* by *Haer* Daughter of *Gylbyn*, his first Wife; *Llywarch* and *Cadogan* by the second; *Madoc* and *Ririd* by the third; and *Iorwerth* by his last.

Trahaern

Trahaern ap Caradoc.

Lethyn being, as is said, traiterously Murdered, there was no regard had to his Issue, as to their right of Succession; but *Trahaern ap Caradoc* his Cousin-German being a Person of great Power and Sway in the Country, was unanimously elected Prince of *North-Wales*, and *Rhys ap Owen* with *Rytherch ap Caradoc* did joyntly govern *South-Wales*. *Trahaern* indeed had none of the least Pretence to that Principality, as having married *Nest* the only surviving Issue of that great Prince, *Gruffydh ap Llewelyn*; his two Sons *Howel* and *Ithel* being lately slain in their attempt against *Blethyn* and *Rywalhon*. But his Title could not secure him in his Government as much as his possession, since there was one still living, tho' not much regarded, who without any Dispute, was true Heir and Proprietor of the Principality of *North-Wales*. And this was *Gruffydh* Son to *Conan*, Son to *Iago ap Idwal*, who being informed of the Death of *Blethyn ap Conan*, and the Advancement of *Trahaern*, thought it a proper time to endeavour the Recovery of what was truly his Right, and our of which he had been all this time most wrongfully excluded. Wherefore having obtained help in *Ireland*, where he privately sojourned during the Reign of *Blethyn ap Conan*, from *Eucunnalhon* King of *Ulconia*, *Ranalht* and *Mathaun* two other Kings of that Country, he sailed for *Wales*, and landed in the Isle of *Anglesey*, which he easily reduced and brought to subjection. At the same time *Cynwric ap Rywalhon*, a Nobleman of *Maelor* or *Bromfield* was slain in *North-Wales*, but how, or upon what account, is not known. But whilst *Gruffydh ap Conan* endeavours to dispossess *Trahaern* out of *North-Wales*, *Gronow* and *Llewelyn* the Sons of *Cadwgan ap Blethyn* having united their Forces

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Forces

Forces with *Caradoc ap Gruffydh ap Rytherch*, inte
ded to revenge the Murther of their Grandfather *Bl*
thyn ap Conſyn, upon *Rys ap Owen* and *Rytherch*
Caradoc, the joynt Rulers of *South-Wales*. And th
marching confidently to find them, both Armies m
together and fought at a place called *Camdhwr*; whe
after a ſore Engagement, the Sons of *Cadwgan* at leng
obtained a glorious Victory. In *North Wales* the ſa
time, *Gruffydh ap Conan* having eſtabliſhed his Poſſ
ſion of the Iſle of *Angleſey*, intended to proceed f
ther in the Continent of *Wales*; to which end, h
ving tranſported his Forces over the River, incamp
in the neighbouring Countrey of *Carnarvonſhire*, p
poſing to reduce *North-Wales* by degrees. *Trahe*
ap Caradoc being informed of this Deſcent of *Gr*
fydh's, made all poſſible ſpeed to prevent his furt
progreſs; and having made all neceſſary Prepara
that the ſhortneſs of the Opportunity would permi
he drew up his Forces to *Bronyr Erw*, where he gu
Gruffydh battel, and in fine put him to a ſhamef
flight; ſo that he was glad to retire back ſafe
Angleſey.

A. D. 1074. The next Year *Rytherch ap Caradoc* Prince of *Sou*
Wales dyed, being murthered through the unnatu
Villainy of his Coſin-German *Meyrchaon ap Rhy*
Rytherch; after whom *Rhys ap Owen* obtained the h
Government of *South-Wales*: But his enjoyment
the whole Principality was not very laſting, and ſca
1075. at all void of Trouble and Vexation of War. F
ſhortly after the death of *Caradoc*, the Sons of *Cadw*
thinking they might eaſily now foil and vanquiſh o
ſeeing they had ſometime ago victoriouſly overco
both Princes together, with all the Forces they co
raiſe, ſet upon *Rhys* again at a place called *Gwanyſſ*
who not being able to endure their Number, was ro
ed and forced to flee; however the Blow was not
mortal, but that *Rhys* gathered together new Levi
by the help of which he was embolden'd ſtill to ma
tain himſelf in his Principality. But Fortune whi
had advanced him to the Crown, ſeemed now
frown at and croſs all his Endeavours and Undertak
in

and being reduced to a very weak condition in the Battel, he was set upon by a fresh Enemy, before could have sufficient time to recover and recruit self. For *Trahaern ap Caradoc* Prince of *North-Wales*, perceiving the Weakness and Inability of *Rhys* make opposition against any foreign Enemy that aded his Territories, thought it now very feasible obtain the Conquest of *South-Wales*, and then nnex it to his own Principality of *North-Wales*. ng egg'd on by these pleasant Imaginations, he dis-ched his Army to *South-Wales*, to fight with *Rhys*, with all the Forces he could possibly levie, as lay-his whole Fortune upon the event of this Battel, dly met him at *Pwllgwastie*; where after a tedious on both sides, *Rhys* having lost the best part of his y, was put to flight, and so warmly pursu'd, that long shifting from place to place, himself with his ther *Howel* fell at length into the hands of *Caradoc Gruffydh*, who put them both to death, in revenge the base Murther of *Blethyn ap Confyn*; by them nerly transacted. The Principality of *South-Wales* ng thus vacant by the death of *Rhys ap Owen*; *Rhys* to *Theodor*, *ap Einion*, *ap Owen*, *ap Howel Dha*, lawful Heir to that Government, put in his Claim, ch being very plain and evident, so prevailed with People of the Country, that they unanimously ted him for their Prince; much against the expe-ion of *Trahaern ap Caradoc* Prince of *North-Wales*.

e next Year S. *Davids* suffer'd greatly by Strangers, *A. D.* o landing there in a considerable number, spoiled 1077. d destroyed the whole Town; shortly after which barous Action, *Abraham*, Bishop of that Sea, ed; and then *Sulien*, who the Year before had inquished and resigned up that Bishoprick, was mpelled to resume it.

The Government of all *Wales*, both *North* and 1079. *uth*, had been now for a long time supply'd by Usur-rs, and forcibly detained from the right and legal heritors; but Providence would suffer Injustice to ign no longer, and therefore restored the rightful heirs to their Principalities. *Rhys ap Theodor* had actual

actual poſſeſſion of *South-Wales*; and there was no more at this time, but to bring in *Gruffydh ap* [illegible] *nan* to the Principality of *North-Wales*; both the Princes being indiſputably right and lawful Heirs their reſpective Governments, as lineally deſcend from *Roderic* the Great, who was legal Proprietor all *Wales*. *Gruffydh ap Conan* had already reduced Iſle of *Angleſey*; but not being able to levy a ſuffic Army from thence to oppoſe *Trahaern*, he invited a great Party of *Iriſh* and *Scots*, and then with whole Army joyned with *Rhys ap Theodor* Prince *South-Wales*. *Trahaern* in like manner aſſociating himſelf *Caradoc ap Gruffydh* and *Mailyr* the Sons *Rywallon ap Gwyn* his Coſin-Germans, the greateſt moſt powerful Men then in *Wales*, drew up his ces together, with reſolution to fight them. Armies meeting upon the Mountains of *Carno*, a rible and a cruel Battel enſued preſently thereu which proved the more fierce and bloody, by re that both Parties reſolutely referred their whole tune to the ſucceſs of their Arms; and Life w prove vain if the Day was loſt. But after a di Fight on both ſides, the Victory fell at laſt to *Gru* and *Rhys*; *Trahaern* with his Coſins being all ſla the Field; after whoſe death *Gruffydh* took poſſe of *North-Wales*; and ſo the Rule of all *Wales*, a tedious interval, was again reſtored to the Line. About the ſame time, *Urgeney ap Sitſ* Perſon of noble Quality in *Wales*, was treache murthered by the Sons of *Rhys Sais*, or the *En* *man*; by which Name, the *Welch* were accuſt to denominate all Perſons, as either had lived any ſiderable time in *England*, or could fluently and ſ ſoundly ſpeak the *Engliſh* Tongue.

Gru

Gruffydh ap Conan.

Gruffydh ap Conan being confirmed in the Princi-
pality of *North-Wales*, and *Rhys ap Theodor* in
of *South-Wales*; there was no body that could
them any Moleſtation or Diſturbance upon the
ount of Right, which was unqueſtionably juſt;
that they quietly enjoyed for ſome time their re-
ctive Dominions, without apprehenſion of any other
ender. Indeed, it had ſeldom been known before,
that one of the Princes was an Uſurper; and par-
larly in *North-Wales*, where from the time of *Ed-
Foel*, none had legally aſcended to the Crown,
cepting *Edwal* the Son of *Meyric*, eldeſt Son to
al Foel; in whoſe Line the undoubted Title of
th-Wales lawfully deſcended. And the right Line
g now reſtored in *Gruffydh ap Conan*, the ſame le-
y continued to *Lhewelyn ap Gruffydh*, the laſt
nce of the *Britiſh* Blood. But during theſe Revo-
ions in *Wales*, ſome things memorable were tranſa-
d in *England*; *Malcolm* King of the *Scots* deſcen-
g into *Northumberland*, ravaged and deſtroyed the
untry without Mercy, carrying away a great num-
of Priſoners; after which the *Northumbrians* fell
on *Walter* Biſhop of *Durham*, whom they ſlew, to-
her with a hundred Men, whilſt he ſate keeping of
urt, not dreaming of any ſuch treacherous Villainy.
e ſame time *Robert Curthoys* the Baſtards eldeſt Son,
ng for ſome reaſon diſguſted againſt his Father, and
on by the inſtigation of the King of *France*, en-
red *Normandy* with an Army, and claimed it as his
ght; which King *William* being acquainted with,
ſled over to *Normandy*, and meeting with his Son
nd to hand in Battel, was by him overthrown.
ut being returned from *Normandy*, he entered with
great Army into *Wales*, and marching after the man-

ner,

ner of a Pilgrimage as far as S. *Davids*, he offered
paid his Devotion to that Saint, and afterwards
ceived Homage of the Kings and Princes of the Co
try. About the same time the Tomb of *Walwe*
Arthurs Sister Son, a most valiant Person in his
and Governour of that Country, from him c
Walwethey, was discovered in the Country of
nigh the Sea-shoar, whose Body proved monstro
prodigious, being in length about fourteen foot.

A. D. This year *Madawc*, *Cadwgan* and *Riryd*, the Sons
1086. *Blethyn ap Confyn* sometime Prince of *Wales*, rais
Rebellion against *Rhys ap Tewdor*; and having dr
together a great number of licentious and malecon
ted People, thought to eject him out of the Prin
lity of *South-Wales*. *Rhys* had not Power and
ces enough to oppose them; the Rebels Army in
sing daily by the addition of the discontented M
tude, who always rejoyce at any new Commotio
Disturbance; and therefore he was compell'd to
to *Ireland*, where he obtained a very considerable
of *Irish* and *Scots*, upon promise of a sufficient
ward, in case he was restored again to his Princip
Having by this measure got a very sensible increa
his former strength, he landed in *South-Wales*;
News of whole arrival being blazed abroad,
Friends from all quarters presently retired to him
that in a short time his Army became numerous,
able to confront the Enemy. The Rebels were
sible how the Princes Forces daily multiplyed,
therefore to prevent any farther addition, they
all possible haste to force him to a Battel, whi
a short time after happened at *Lhech y Creu*, where
Rebels were vanquished; *Madawc* and *Riryd* being
and *Cadwgan* glad to save his Life by flight. *Rhys*
ving won so signal a Victory, and fearing no fu
Disturbance, dismissed the *Irish* and *Scots* with
Rewards, who honourably returned to their
1087. Country. Within a while after, an unaccount
Sacriledg was committed at S. *Davids*; the Sh
belonging to the Cathedral, being feloniously con
out of the Church, all the Plate and other Ute

re ſtoln, and only the Shrine left empty behind. e ſame Year a Civil War broke out in *England*, h ſeveral Armies in ſeveral parts of the Kingdom re up in Arms at the ſame time, and among the the *Welch*, who entering into *Glocester* and *War-er Shires*, burnt and deſtroyed all before them, to Gate of *Worceſter*. The King having drawn his my together, proceeded againſt his Enemies by de-et, and falling upon their ſeperate Parties, without great difficulty, reduced all to Obedience. With- *A. D.* two Years after, Archbiſhop *Sulien*, the moſt pious *1089.* d learned Perſon in *Wales*, dyed, in the Eightieth ar of his Age, and in the Sixteenth Year of his Bi-prick; preſently after whoſe death the Town of *Davids* ſuffered a more ſenſible Calamity, being firſt ndered, and afterwards burnt by a company of Py-, who ſorely infeſted the *Britiſh* Coaſts. About e ſame time alſo dyed *Cadifor* the Son of *Calhoyn* d of *Dyfed*, whoſe Sons *Lhewelyn* and *Einion* mo-d *Gruffydh ap Meredith* to take up Arms againſt his vereign Prince *Rhys ap Tewdor*, with whom they yned all the Forces they couly levy among their mants and Dependants; then paſſing with their Ar-to *Lhandydoch*, boldly challenged *Rhys* to fight; o thereupon gave them battel, and after a reſolute gagement of both ſides, the Rebels were at length ſted, and put flight, and then ſo narrowly purſued, t *Gruffydh ap Meredith* was taken Priſoner, and in executed as a Traitor: But *Einion* made his ape, and not daring to truſt himſelf with any of own Kindred, he fled to *Ieſtyn ap Gurgant*, Lord *Morganwc*, who was then in actual Rebellion inſt Prince *Rhys*. And to ingratiate himſelf the re in *Ieſtyn*'s favour, he promiſed, upon condition the performance of certain Articles, one of which re eſpecially was, That he ſhould receive his Daughter in Matrimony; That he would bring over his aid a conſiderable Body of *Normans*, with whom was ſingularly acquainted, as having ſerved a long me in *England*. Theſe Articles being agreed to and ecorded, *Einion* poſted to *England*, and in a little

time

time brought matters so about, that he prevailed wi
Robert Fitzhamon and Twelve more Knights, to le
a strong Army of *Normans*, and to come to *Wales*
A. D. the protection and aid of *Ieſtyn*. The beginning
1090. the following Year they landed in *Glamorganſhi*
and were honourably received by *Ieſtyn*, who joyn
his Power to theirs, marched to Prince *Rhys* his Do
minions, where, without the leaſt ſhew of Mercy to
own Countrymen, he encouraged the *Normans*, by
own Example, to ſpoil and deſtroy all that came
fore them. Prince *Rhys* was mightily grieved to ſ
his Country ſo unmercifully haraſſed; and though
this time very antient, being above 98 Years of
he could not refrain but meet his Enemies; and hav
with all poſſible ſpeed raiſed a convenient Army;
met with them near *Brecnock*, where after a ter
Fight, and a great ſlaughter on both ſides, he wa
happily ſlain. With him fell the Glory and Gran
of the Principality of *South-Wales*, being afterw
rent in pieces, and divided into ſeveral parts
piece-meals among theſe *Norman* Captains, as ſha
by and by more particularly related. Prince *Rhys*
Iſſue behind him by the Daughter of *Rywalhon ap O*
fyn, two Sons, *Gruffydh* and *Grono*, the latter of wh
was detained Priſoner by the King of *England*;
the Author of the winning of the Lordſhip of *Gla*
gan, affirms, that he was ſlain, together with his
ther, in this Battel againſt the *Normans*.

The *Normans* having received a ſufficient Rew
from *Ieſtyn*, upon the account of their Service aga
Prince *Rhys*, returned to their Ships, in order to t
Voyage homeward. But before they could looſe
chor to ſail off, *Eineon* recalled them, being ungra
fully affronted by *Ieſtyn*, who abſolutely refuſed
make good to him the Conditions which they
agreed upon, before the *Normans* were invited
Wales. Upon this account, *Eineon* was ſo irrecon
lably incenſed againſt *Ieſtyn*, that to be revenged u
him, he was willing to ſacrifice his native Country
to the hands of ſtrangers; and therefore endeavou
to perſuade the *Normans* concerning the Fatneſs
Fertil

Fertility of the Country, and how easily they might Conquer and make themselves Masters of it. But he needed not many Arguments to persuade a People that were willing of themselves, especially being encouraged thereto by a Person of some esteem in the Country; whereupon, without any more Questions, they presently fell to their business; and from Friends became unexpectedly Foes. *Iestyn* was much surprised to find the *Normans*, whom he had but lately honourably dismissed from his service, and as he thought, with Satisfaction, so soon become his Enemies; but perceiving a Serpent in the Hedg, and *Eineon* so amicably great among them, he quickly guessed at the reason, of which there was no other remedy left but to bewail the unnecessary Folly of his own Knavery: The *Normans* easily dispossessed *Iestyn* of the whole Lordship of *Glamorgan*; the most pleasant and fertile part of which they divided among themselves; leaving the more mountainous and craggy ground to the share of *Eineon*. The Knights who accompanied *Fitz-Hamon* in this Expedition were, *William de London* or *London*; *Richard de Grena villa*, or *Greenfield*; *Reginald de Turberville*; *Robert de S. Quintino*, or *Quintin*; *Richard de Syward*e; *Gilbert de Humfrevile*; *Roger de Berkrolles*; *Reginald de Sully*; *Peter le Soore*; *John le Fleming*; *Oliver de S. John*; *William de Esterling*, or *Stradling*. These Persons having distributed that fair and pleasant Lordship among themselves, and considering that they were much better provided for here than they could be at home, settled in *Glamorgan*, where their Posterity have continued to this time. And here we may observe, what a Train of Circumstances concurr'd together, in favour of the *Normans*, having possession of this Lordship: For had not *Eineon*, being vanquished by Prince *Rhys*, fled to *Iestyn*, rather than to another; or had not *Iestyn* been so vain as to attempt the Conquest of *South-Wales*, and to that end consented to the Advice of *Eineon*; there had been no necessity of inviting the *Normans* at all to *Wales*. And then, the *Normans* being arrived, had not *Iestyn* ingenteely violated his Promise, and refused to perform

the Articles agreed upon between him and *Einea*
or, had not *Eineon* purſued ſo deſperate a Revenge
but ſatisfied his Paſſion upon *Ieſtyn*, without pre
dice to his Country; the *Normans* would have
turned home with ſatisfaction, and conſequen
could never have been Proprietors of that no
Country they then forcibly poſſeſſed. And n
again the *Welch* experienced the dangerous Con
quence of calling in a foreign Nation to their a
the *Saxons* had already diſpoſſeſſed them of the
part of the Iſland of *Britain*, and now the *Norm*
ſeized upon a great part of that ſmall Country, wh
had eſcaped the Sovereignty and Conqueſt of the
liſh. But here it will be neceſſary to lay down
ſtate and condition of this Lordſhip of *Morganno*
Glamorgan, and what ſhare each particular Knight
tained in the diſtribution of it.

The Lordſhip of *Glamorgan* reaches in length
Miles, even from *Rymny-Bridge* to the Eaſt, to
Conan Weſtward; and in breadth from *Aberth*
otherwiſe *Aberdaon* on the South-part, to the
fines of *Brecnock ſhire* above *Morleys* Caſtle, 22 M
This being a Royal Lordſhip, the Lords thereof
ing no other Subjection than Obedience only to
Crown, aſſumed to themſelves all the Priviledges
regal Court, excepting only the pardoning of Cr
nals in caſe of Treaſon. And not only *Glamor*
but the ſeveral petty Lordſhips of which it conſi
namely, *Sengennyth*, *Myſcyn*, *Ruthin*, *Lhanbleth*
Tir Iarlh, *Glyn Rothney*, *Avan*, *Neth*, *Coyty*, *Tal*
and *Lantuit* or *Boviarton*; exerciſed the ſame P
lege of *Jura Regalia*, with this difference only,
in caſe of wrong Judgment in theſe Courts, ap
might be made in the County-Court of *Glamor*
which being ſuperiour to the reſt, had power to
verſe any Judgment given in them. Within
Lordſhip were 18 Caſtles, and 36 Knights F
beſides the Town and Caſtle of *Kynſig*, the T
of *Cowbridge* or *Pont Vaen*, and the Town and C
of *Caerdâf*; in the latter of which the Lord of
morgan chiefly reſided, wherein the County-C

Wrat monthly kept. The annual Revenue of this Lordſhip amounted to a Thouſand Marks; whereof Four Hundred was allowed for the Fees and Sallary of the ſeveral Officers belonging to the ſame. This Lordſhip of *Glamorgan* *Robert Fitzhamon* kept to himſelf; and the others he diſtributed between his ſeveral Followers; namely, to *William de Londres* he gave the Caſtle and Mannor of *Ogmore*; to *Richard Greenfield* the Lordſhip of *Neth*; to *Paine Turberville* that of *Coity*; to *Robert S Quintine Lhan Blethyan*; to *Richard Syward Talavan*; to *Gilbert Humfreville* the Caſtle and Mannor of *Penmarc*; to *Reginald Sully* the Caſtle and Mannor of *Sully*; to *Roger Berkrolles* that of *Eaſt Orchard*; to *Peter le Soor* that of *Peterton*; to *John Fleming* that of S. *George*; to *John S. John* that of *Fonman* or *Fenvon*; and laſtly, to *William le Eſterling* or *Stradling* that of S. *Donats*. But that theſe Knights ſhould have dependence upon, and might ſeem to hold their ſeveral Lordſhips and Eſtate from him; *Robert Fitzhamon* appointed them their ſeveral Apartments in his Caſtle of *Caerdiff*, where they were obliged to give their attendance at every Court-day, which was monthly kept upon *Monday*.

But about the ſame time that *Robert Fitzhamon* took the Lordſhip of *Glamorgan*, *Barnard Newmarch* a Nobleman likewiſe of *Normandy*, obtained by Conqueſt the Lordſhip of *Brecknock*; and *Henry de Newburgh* Son to *Roger de Bellemont*, by the Conqueroür made Earl of *Warwick*, the Country of *Gower*. But *Barnard Newmarch* gave the People of *Wales* ſome ſmall Satisfaction and Content, by marrying *Neſt*, the Daughter alſo of *Neſt*, Daughter to *Lhewelyn ap Gruffydh* Prince of *Wales*, by whom he had Iſſue, a Son called *Mahael*. This worthy Gentleman being legally to ſucceed his Father in the Lordſhip of *Brecknock*, was afterwards diſinherited by the Malice and Baſeneſs of his own unnatural Mother. The occaſion was thus, *Neſt* happening to fall in admiration of a certain Knight, with whom ſhe had more than ordinary Familiarity, even beyond what ſhe expreſt to her own Husband; *Mahael* perceiving her diſſolute

and looſe Behaviour, counſelled her to take care of her Fame and Reputation, and to leave off that ſcandalous Liberty which ſhe took; and afterwards meeting caſually her Gallant coming from her, fought and grievouſly wounded him. Upon this *Neſt* to be revenged upon her Son, went to *Henry* the Firſt King of *England*, and in his preſence took her corporal Oath, that her Son *Mahael* was illegitimate, and not begot by *Barnard Newmarch* her Husband, but another Perſon; by virtue of which Oath, or rather Perjury, *Mahael* was diſinherited and his Siſter, whom her Mother atteſted to be legitimate, was beſtowed by the King upon *Milo*, the Son of *Walter Conſtable*, afterward Earl of *Hereford*, who in right of his Wife enjoyed the whole eſtate of *Barnard Newmarch* Lord of *Brecnock*. Of this *Milo* it is reported, that telling King *Henry* of a ſtrange Accident which had occurred to him by *Lhyn Savath* in *Wales*, where the Birds upon the Pond at the paſſing by of *Gruffydh* the Son of *Rhys ap Theod* ſeemed by their chirping to be in a manner overjoyed. The King replyed, It was not ſo wonderful; for though, ſays he, we have violently and injuriously oppreſſed that Nation, yet it is manifeſtly known that they are the lawful and original Inheritors of that Country.

But whilſt the *Normans* were thus carving themſelves in *Glamorgan* and *Brecnock*, *Cadogan* *Bleſthyn ap Confyn* towards the end of *April*, entered into *Dyved*, and having ravaged and deſtroyed the Country, returned back. But within Eight Weeks after, there ſucceeded him a more fatal Enemy; for the *Normans* landing in *Dyved* and *Cardigan*, began to fortifie themſelves in Caſtles and other ſtrong places, and to inhabit the Country upon the Sea-ſhore which before was not in their poſſeſſion. Indeed the *Normans* having by the connivance of the Conqueror already got into their hands all the beſt Eſtates in *England*, began now to ſpy out the Commodities of *Wales*; and perceiving moreover how bravely *Robert Fitzhamon* and *Barnard Newmarch* had ſped them-

though

thought they might as well expect the like fortune. Wherefore having obtained a Grant from King *William* (who readily consented to their Request, because by this means he killed two Birds with one Stone, procured to himself their utmost Service upon occasion, and withal provided for them without any Charge to himself) they came to *Wales*, and so entered upon the Estates appointed them by the King, which they held of him by Knight-service, having first done Homage and sworn Fealty for the same. *Roger Montgomery* Earl of *Arundel* did Homage for the Lordships of *Powis* and *Cardigan*; *Hugh Lupus* Earl of *Chester* for *Tegengl* and *Rhuvoniog*, together with all the Land lying upon the Sea-shoar to the River *Conwey*; *Arnulph* a younger Son of *Roger Montgomery* for *Dyved*; *Barnard Newmarch* for *Brecnock*; *Ralph Mortimer* for *Eluel*; *Hugh de Lacy* for the Land of *Ewyas*; *Eustace Omer* for *Mold* and *Hapredale*; and several others did the like Homage for other Lands. But *Roger Montgomery*, who by the Conquerour was created Earl of *Arundel* and *Shrewsbury*, entered in an hostile manner into *Powys-land*, and having won the Castle and Town of *Baldwyn*, fortified it in his own right, and called it *Montgomery* after his own Name. King *William* of *England* was now in *Normandy*, and busily engaged in a War against his Brother *Robert*; by the advantage of whose absence, *Gruffydh ap Conan* Prince of *North-Wales*, and *Cadogan ap Blethyn*, who now ruled in *South-Wales*, with joynt Forces entered into *Cardigan* and slew a great number of *Normans*, whose Pride and excessive Cruelties towards the *Welch*, were altogether intolerable. But after sufficient execution there, being returned home, the *Normans* sent for more Aid from *England*; which being arrived, they thought to make a private in-road into *North-Wales*, and so to be revenged upon the *Welch*. But their Design being happily discovered to *Cadogan*, he drew up his Forces to meet them, and then unexpectedly setting upon them in the Forest of *Yspys*, after a very warm Resistment of the *Normans* side, forced them to retire by flight, and then triumphantly

marching through *Cardigan* and *Dyved*, he de ſtroyed all the Caſtles and Fortifications in the Country, beſides *Pembrock* and *Rydcors*, which proved too ſtrong and impregnable.

A. D. 1093. The next Year the *Normans* who inhabited the Country of *Glamorgan*, fell upon and deſtroyed the Countries of *Gwyr*, *Kidwely*: and *Iſtrâd Tywy*, which they harraſſed in ſuch a cruel manner, that they left them bare of any People to inhabit. And to increaſe as it was thought, the Miſeries of the *Welch*, King *William Rufus* being informed of the great ſlaughter which *Gruffydh ap Conan*, and the Sons of *Blethyn ap Conſyn* had lately committed upon the *Engliſh*, as well within *Cheſhire*, *Shropſhire*, *Worceſterſhire*, and *Hereford-ſhire*, as within *Wales*; entered the Country of *Montgomery*, which place the *Welch* having ſometime ſince demoliſhed, King *William* lately rebuilt. But the *Welch* kept all the Paſſages through the Woods and Rivers, and all other Streights ſo cloſe, that the King could effect nothing conſiderable againſt them; and therefore when he perceived that his labour was but loſt, in continuing in thoſe Parts, he forthwith decamped, and returned with no great Honour back to *England*. But this retreat of King *William* was not altogether ſo favourable to the Intereſt of the

1094. *Welch*, as the death of *William Fitz-Baldwyn*, who was Owner of the Caſtle of *Rydcors*, and did the greateſt miſchief and hurt to the *South-Wales* Men any other. He being dead, the Garriſon of *Rydcors* which was wont to keep the *Welch* in continual awe, forſook that place, and by that means gave opportunity to the Inhabitants of *Gwyr*, *Brecnock*, *Gwent* and *Gwentlhwc*, to ſhake off that intolerable Yoak the *Normans* forced upon them, who after they had robbed them of their Lands, kept them in perpetual ſubjection. But now *William Fitz-Baldwyn* being dead, and the Garriſon of *Rydcors* ſcatter'd, they ventured to lay violent hands upon the *Normans*, who thought themſelves free from all fear; and prevailed ſo ſucceſsfully, that they drove them all out of the Country, and recover'd their own antient Eſtates.

the *Normans* liked that Country so well, that they were resolved not to be so easily befooled out of what they had with a great deal of Pains and Danger once possessed; and therefore having drawn a great number of *English* and *Normans* to their aid, they were desirous to venture another touch with the *Welch*, and to return, if possible, to their once acquir'd Habitations. But the *Welch* so abhorr'd their pride and tyrannical Dominion over them when they were Masters, that they were resolved not to be subject to such Tyrants again; and therefore they boldly met them at a place called *Celly Iarfawe*, and set upon them so manfully, the very apprehension of servitude whetting their Spirits, that they put them to flight with great slaughter, and drove them out of the Country. The *Normans* however were not so absolutely routed with this Overthrow, but like a Fly in the night which destroys it self in the Candle, they must needs covet their own Distruction; their greediness egging them on to venture with few what was not practicable to be effected by many. Therefore on they came as far as *Brecnock*, with this absolute Vow and Resolution, not to leave one living thing remaining in that Country. But they fell short of their Policy, the People of the Country being removed to a narrow Streight, to expect their passing through; whither the *Normans* being advanced, they fell upon them, and killed a great number of them. About the same time, *Roger Montgomery* Earl of *Salop* and *Arundel*, *William Fitzeustace* Earl of *Gloceſter*, *Arnold de Harecourt*, and *Neal le Vicount*, were slain by the *Welch* between *Caerdâf* and *Brecnock*; and *Walter Eureux* Earl of *Sarum*, *Rosmer*, and *Mantiake*; *Hugh* Earl of *Gourney*, were wounded, who afterwards dyed in *Normandy*. The *Normans* finding that they continually lost ground, thought it not advisable to stay any longer; and therefore having placed sufficient Garrisons in those Castles which they had formerly built, they returned with what speed they could to *England*. But all the haste they did make, could not secure them from the Fury of

the *Welch*; for *Gruffydh* and *Ifor*, the Sons of Edwerth *ap Cadogan*, expected them privately at a place called *Aberlhech*, where falling unexpectedly upon them; they slew the greatest part of their number, the rest narrowly escaping safe to *England*. But the *Norman* Garrisons which were left behind, defended themselves with a great deal of Bravery, till at last, finding no prospect of Relief, they were forced for their own safety to deliver them up to the *Welch*, who, from that time, became again Proprietors of those Places which the *Normans* had dispossess'd them from. And this encouraged the *Welch* to undertake other things against the *English*; for immediately after this, certain of the Nobility of *North-Wales*, *Uchthed* the Son of *Edwyn ap Grono* by name, together with *Howel ap Grono*, and the Sons of *Cadogan ap Blethyn* of *Powys-land*, passed by *Cardigan* into *Dyved* (which Country King *William* had given to *Arnulph* Son to *Roger Montgomery*, who had built thereon the Castle of *Pembrock*, and appointed *Gerald de Windsore* Governour of the same) and destroying all the Country with Fire and Sword, excepting *Pembrock* Castle, which was impregnable, they returned home with a great deal of Booty. In recompence of this, when the Lords of *North-Wales* were returned, *Gerald* issued out of the Castle, and spoiled all the Country about S. *Davids*; and after he had got sufficient Plunder, and taken divers Prisoners, returned back into the Castle.

A. D. 1095. The Year following, King *William* being return'd from *Normandy*, and having heard how that the *Welch* had cut off a great number of his Subjects in *Wales*, gathered all his Power together, and with great Pomp and Ostentation entered the Marches, resolving utterly to eradicate the rebellious and implacable humour of the *Welch* Nation. But after all this Boast and seeming Resolution, he durst venture no farther than the Marches, where having built some few Castles, he returned with no greater Honour than he came. 1096. But the next Spring, *Hugh de Montgomery* Earl of *Arundel* and *Salop*, by the *Welch* named

ned *Hugh Goch*, and *Hugh Frás*, or the fat, Earl *Chester*, being invited by some disaffected *Welch* ch, came into *North-Wales* with a very great y. Prince *Gruffydh ap Conan*, and *Cadogan ap* yn, perceiving themselves to be too weak to ose so numerous an Army, and what was worse, g very suspicious of the Fidelity and Honesty of r own Forces, thought it their best way to take Hills and Mountains for their safety, where they e like to remain most secure from the Enemy. the *English* Army marched towards *Anglesey*, being come over against the Island, they built Castle of *Aberlhinnabel*. But *Gruffydh* and *Ca-* could no longer endure to see their Country run by the *English*, and therefore they descend- from the Mountains, and came to *Anglesey*, think- , with what Succours they should receive from *land*, of which they were disappointed, to be able defend the Island from any attempt that should made upon it. And now the whole Treason, and occasion of the *English* coming to *Wales* was covered; for *Owen ap Edwyn*, the Prince his chief- Counsellour, whose Daughter *Gruffydh* had mar- (having himself also married *Everyth* the Daugh- of *Conyn*, Aunt to *Cadogan*) upon some private udge or other, called in the *English* into *Wales*, at this time openly joyned his Forces with ein, and led the whole Army over into *Anglesey*. uffydh and *Cadogan* finding how they were be- yed by their dearest Friend, as they thought; for t of farther Treachery, judged it prudent to sail vately for *Ireland*; after whose departure, the *Eng-* fell cruelly to work, destroying all they could me at, without any respect to either Age or Sex. d whilst the *English* continued in *Anglesey*, *Mag-* the Son of *Harold*, lately King of *England*, came er with a great Fleet, intending to lay faster hold on that Kingdom, than his Father had done, and recover the same to himself. But whilst he steered s Course thitherward, he was driven by contrary Winds to the Coasts of *Anglesey*, where he would fain

fain have landed, had not the *Engliſh* Army kept him off. But in this Skirmiſh *Magnus* accidentally wounded *Hugh* Earl of *Salop* with an Arrow in the Face, whereof he dyed; and then of a ſudden both Armies relinquiſhed the Iſland, the *Engliſh* returning
A. D. to *England*, appointing *Owen ap Edwyn*, who invited
1097. them over Prince of the Country. But *Owen* did not enjoy the Principality long; for in the beginning of the following Spring, *Gruffydh ap Conan* and *Cadogan ap Blethyn* returned from *Ireland*, and having concluded a Peace with the *Normans*, for ſome part of their Lands in *Wales*; *Gruffydh* remained in *Angleſey*, and *Cadogan* had *Cardigan*, with part of *Powys*. But though *Cadogan* recovered his Eſtate, yet in a little while after he loſt his Son *Lhewelyn*, who was treacherouſly murthered by the Men of *Brecnock*: at which time alſo dyed *Rythmarch* Archbiſhop of S. *Davids*, the Son of *Sulien*, being in the 43 Year of his Age; a Man of the greateſt Piety, Wiſdom, and Learning, as had flouriſhed a long time in *Wales*, excepting his Father, under whoſe
1098. Tutelage he was educated. The Year following, King *William Rufus*, as he was hunting in the new Forreſt, was accidentally ſlain with an Arrow, which one *Walter Tyrrell* ſhot at a Stag; and his eldeſt Brother being then engaged in the Holy War, *Henry* his younger Brother, whom in his life-time he had nominated his Succeſſor, was crowned in his ſtead. The ſame Year, *Hugh* Earl of *Cheſter*, *Grono ap Cadogan*, and *Gwyn ap Gruffydh* departed this life.

1100. About two Years after, a Rebellion broke out in *England*; *Robert de Beleſmo*, the Son of *Roger de Montgomery* Earl of *Salop*, and *Arnulph* his Brother Earl of *Pembrock*, took up Arms againſt King *Henry*; which he being informed of, ſent them a very gracious Meſſage to come before him, and declare their Grievances, and the reaſon of their riſing up in Arms againſt his Majeſty. But the Earls inſtead of appearing in Perſon, ſent him ſlight and frivolous Excuſes, and in the mean while made all neceſſary Preparations for the War, both by raiſing of Forces, and fortifying

fortifying their Caſtles and ſtrong Holds. And to ſtrengthen themſelves the more, they ſent rich Preſents, and made large Promiſes to *Iorwerth*, *Cadogan*, and *Meredith*, the Sons of *Blethyn ap Conſyn*; for to bring them to their ſide. *Robert* fortified four Caſtles, namely, *Arundel*, *Tekinhil*, *Shrewsbury*, and *Brugge*; which laſt, by reaſon that *Robert* built it without the conſent of the King, was the chief occaſion of this War; and *Arnulph* fortified his Caſtle at *Pembrock*. After this, they entered in an hoſtile manner into the Territories of the King of *England*, waſting and deſtroying all before them. And to augment their ſtrength, *Arnulph* ſent *Gerald* his Steward, to *Murkart* King of *Ireland*, deſiring his Daughter in Wedlock; which was eaſily granted, with the Promiſe too of great Succours and large Supplies. King *Henry*, to put a ſtop to their bold Adventures, marched in perſon againſt them; and laying ſiege to the Caſtle of *Arundel*, wan it without any great Oppoſition; and quickly afterwards the Caſtle of *Tekinhill*; but that of *Brugge*, by reaſon of the ſcituation of the place, and the depth of the Ditch about it, ſeemed to require longer time and harder ſervice; and therefore King *Henry* was adviſed to ſend privately to *Iorwerth ap Blethyn*, promiſing him great Rewards if he forſook the Earl's part, and came over to him; urging to him, what Miſchief *Roger*, Earl *Robert*'s Father, and his Brother *Hugh*, had continually done to the *Welch-Men*. And to make him the more willing to accept of his Propoſals, he promiſed to give him all ſuch Lands as the Earl and his Brother had in *Wales*, without either Tribute or Homage; which was a part of *Powys*, *Cardigan*, and half *Dyfed*; the other part being in the poſſeſſion of *William Fitz-Baldwyn*. *Iorwerth* receiving theſe Offers, accepted of them very gladly, and then coming to the King, he ſent all his Forces to Earl *Robert*'s Lands, who having received very ſtrict Orders, deſtroyed without Mercy every thing they met with; and what made the Spoil the greater, Earl *Robert* upon his rebelling againſt King *Henry*, had cauſed his People to con-

vey

vey all their Goods to *Wales*, for fear of the *Engliſh*; not thinking how his Father's Memory ſounded among the *Welch*. But when the News of *Iorwerth's* Revolt reached the Ears of the Earl, *Cadogan* and *Meredith*, *Iorwerth's* Brothers; their Spirits began to faint, as deſpairing any longer to oppoſe the King, ſince *Iorwerth*, who was the Perſon of greateſt ſtrength in *Wales*, had left and forſaken them. *Arnulph* was gone to *Ireland* to fetch home his Wife, and to bring over what ſuccour his Father in Law, King *Murkart*, could afford to ſend him; but he not coming in time, ſome other Method was to be tryed, how to get ſome Aid againſt the *Engliſh*. A little before this Rebellion broke out, *Magnus*, *Harold's* Son, landed the ſecond time in the Iſle of *Angleſey*, and being kindly received by *Gruffydh ap Conan*, he had leave to cut down what Timber he had need for; and ſo returning to the *Iſle of Man*, which he had got by Conqueſt, he built there three Caſtles, and then ſent to *Ireland* to have the Daughter of *Murkart* in marriage to his Son, which being obtained, he created him King of *Man*. Earl *Robert* hearing this, ſent to *Magnus* for Aid againſt King *Henry*; but receiving none, he thought it now high time to look to his own Safety; and therefore he ſent to the King, requeſting that he might quietly depart the Kingdom, in caſe he ſhould lay down his Arms; which the King having granted, he ſail'd to *Normandy*. And then King *Henry* ſent an Expreſs to his Brother *Arnulph*, requiring him either to follow his Brother out of the Kingdom, or to deliver himſelf up to his Mercy; and ſo *Arnulph* went over alſo for *Normandy*. When the King was returned to *London*, *Iorwerth* took his Brother *Meredith* Priſoner, and committed him to the King's cuſtody; his other Brother *Cadogan* having reconciled himſelf beforehand, to whom *Iorwerth* gave *Cardigan*, with a part of *Powys*. Then *Iorwerth* went to *London*, to put the King in mind of his Promiſe, and the Service he had done him againſt Earl *Robert*; but the King finding now all matters at quiet, was deaf

to

to all ſuch Remembrances, and inſtead of promiſing what he had once voluntarily propoſed, againſt all Rules of Equity and Gratitude, he took away *Dyfed* from *Iorwerth*, and gave it to a Knight of his own, called *Saer*; and *Stratywy Cydwely*, and *Gwyr* he beſtowed upon *Howel ap Grono*, and ſent *Iorwerth* away more empty than he came: Nor was this ſufficient Reward for his former Services; but the next Year King *Henry* muſt ſend ſome of his Counſel to *Shrewsbury*, and cite *Iorwerth* to appear there, under pretence of conſulting about the King's Buſineſs and Affairs in thoſe Parts. But the Plot was laid deeper; and when without any ſuſpicion of Treachery he made his appearance, he was ſurprizedly attainted of High-Treaſon, and then contrary to all Right and Juſtice actually condemn'd to perpetual Impriſonment; the true reaſon of this unparallel'd Severity being, the King feared his Strength, and was apprehenſive that he would revenge the Wrong and Affront he received at his hands. And indeed, well had he reaſon to fear that, when he ſo ungratefully treated him, whoſe Service he had experienced to be ſo greatly advantagious to him. But the Policy of Princes is unaccountable; and whether to value an eminent Perſon for his Service, or to fear him for his Greatneſs, is a Subject that frequently diſturbs their moſt ſettled Conſiderations. But the Noblemen that were at this time ſent by the King to *Shrewsbury*, were *Richard de Belmerſh*, who being chief Agent about *Roger Montgomery* Earl of *Salop*, was preferred to the Biſhoprick of *London*, and afterwards appointed by this King, to be Warden of the Marches, and Governour of the County of *Salop*. With him were joyned in company, *Walter Conſtable*, the Father of *Milo*, Earl of *Hereford*, and *Rayner* the King's Lieutenant in the County of *Salop*. About this time, as *Bale* writes, the Church of *Menevia* or S. *Davids*, began to be ſubject to the See of *Canterbury*, being always afore the Metropolitan Church of all *Wales*.

A. D. 1101.

Shortly

A. D. 1102. Shortly after this, *Owen ap Edwyn*, who had been Author of no ſmall Miſchief and Diſturbance to the *Welch*, in moving the *Engliſh* againſt his natural Prince, and Son in Law *Gruffydh ap Conan*, departed this Life, after a tedious and miſerable Sickneſs; of which he was ſo much the leſs pityed, by how much he had proved an Enemy and a Traytor to his native Country. He was the Son of *Grono*, by his Wife *Edelſtede* the Widow of *Edmund*, ſurnamed *Ironſide*, King of *England*; and had the Title of *Tegengl*; though the *Engliſh*, when they had compelled *Gruffydh ap Conan* to flee to *Ireland* for ſafety, conſtituted him Prince of all *North-Wales*. After his death, *Richard Fitz-Baldwyn* laid ſiege to, and took the Caſtle of *Rydcors*, and forcibly drove *Howel ap Grono*, to whom King *Henry* had committed the cuſtody of it, out of the Country. But *Howel* quickly returned, and with a high Spirit of Revenge, began to deſtroy and burn whatſoever he could meet with, and then meeting a Party of the *Normans* in their return homewards, he fell upon the flank of them with a very conſiderable ſlaughter; and ſo brought all the Country to his ſubjection, excepting ſome few Garriſons and Caſtles which would not ſurrender to him. The ſame time King *Henry* took away from *Saer* the Government of *Dyfed*, which formerly was *Iorwerth ap Blethyn*'s, and beſtowed it upon *Gerald*, who had been ſome time Earl *Arnulph*'s Steward in thoſe Parts; and therefore by reaſon of his knowledg of the Country, was in all probability beſt able to take upon him the Management of it. But the *Normans* in *Rydcors* Caſtle being ſenſible that they were not able to effect any thing againſt *Howel ap Grono* in open Field, after their accuſtomed manner, began to put that in execution by Treachery, which they could not compaſs by force of Arms. And how to make *Howel* a Sacrifice to thoſe *Normans* he had lately ſlain, they could find no ſafer way than by corrupting one *Gwgan ap Meyric*, a Man in great Favour and Eſteem with *Howel*, upon the account chiefly that one of his Children was nurſed by *Gwgan*'s Wife.

Wife. This ungrateful Villain, to carry on his wicked Intrigue the more unſuſpected, gave *Howel* a very earneſt invitation to his Houſe to a Merriment, where, without any ſuſpicion of Treachery, being come, he was welcomed with all the ſeeming Affection and Kindneſs imaginable. But no ſooner was he ſettled, *A. D.* but *Gwgan* gave notice thereof to the *Norman* Garriſons; and therefore by break of day they entered the Town, and coming about the Houſe where *Howel* lay in Bed, they preſently gave a great ſhout. *Howel* hearing the noiſe, ſuſpected ſomething of Miſchief, and therefore leaping in all haſte out of Bed, he made to his Weapons, but could not find them, by reaſon that *Gwgan* had conveyed them away whilſt he was aſleep. And now being aſſured of Treachery in the caſe, and finding that his Men had fled for their Lives, he endeavour'd all he could to make his eſcape; but *Gwgan* and his Company were too quick for him; and ſo being ſecured, they ſtrangled him, and deliver'd his Body to the *Normans*, who having cut off his Head, convey'd it to the Caſtle of *Rydcors*. This moſt villainous Murther, ſo barbarouſly committed upon the King's Lieutenant, was not in the leaſt taken notice of; for King *Henry* was ſo unreaſonably prejudiced in favour of the *Normans*, that whatever Miſdemeanour, be it of never ſo high a nature, was by them committed, it was preſently winked at, and let fall to the ground; whereas, if the *Welch* treſpaſſed but againſt the leaſt injunction of the King's Laws, they were moſt ſeverely puniſhed: which was the cauſe that they afterwards ſtood up againſt the King in their own defence, being by experience aſſured, that he minded nothing more than their utter Deſtruction. 1103.

About this time *Anſelm*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, convened a Synod at *London*, wherein among other Injunctions then decreed, the Celibacy of the Clergy was enjoyned; Marriage being before ever allowed of in *Britain*, to them in Holy Orders. But this new Injunction created a great deal of Heat and Animoſities among the Clergy, ſome approving of it

as

as reasonable and orthodoxical; others condemning it, as an innovation, and contrary to the plain Letter of Scripture. But during these Disputes between the Clergy, King *Henry* being now in the Fifth Year of his Reign, sailed over with a great Army into *Normandy*, where his Brother *Robert*, together with *Robert de Belesmo*, *Arnulph*, and *William* Earl of *Mortaign*, gave him battel; but the King having obtained the Victory, took the Duke his Brother, with *William* of *Mortaign*, Prisoners; and carrying them into *England*, he caused first his Brother *Robert*'s Eyes to be plucked out, and then condemned them both to perpetual imprisonment in the Castle of *Cardyff*. About the same time *Meyric* and *Gruffydh*, the Sons of *Trahaern ap Caradoc* were both slain by the means of *Owen ap Cadogan ap Blethyn*; whose Uncle *Meredith ap Blethyn*, who had been Prisoner for a long time in *England*, now brake open the Prison, wherein he was very narrowly confined; and returning to his own Country, had his Estate restored, which afterwards he quietly enjoyed.

A. D. 1104.

1105. The next Year a very dismal and calamitous Accident happening in the Low-Countries, proved very incommodious and prejudicial to the *Welch*; for a great part of *Flanders* being drowned by the overflowing of the Sea, the Inhabitants were compell'd to seek for some other Country to dwell in, their own being now covered with Water. And therefore a great many being come over to *England*, they requested of King *Henry* to assign them some part of his Kingdom which was empty and void of Inhabitants, where they might settle and plant themselves. The King taking advantage of this charitable opportunity, and being in a manner assured, that these *Flemings* would be a considerable Thorn in the side of the *Welch*, bestowed upon them very liberally what was not justly in his power to give; and appointed them the Country of *Ros*, in *Dyfed* or *West-Wales*, where they continue to this day. But *Gerald* the King's Lieutenant in those Parts, was resolved to be afore-hand with them, and rebuilt the Castle of *Pembrock*,

Pembrock, in a place called *Congarth Fechan*; whither he removed his Family and all his Goods. But here a very unfortunate accident happened to him; for *Cadwgan ap Blethyn* having prepared a ſumptuous Feaſt in the *Chriſtmas*, invited all the Lords to his Country-Houſe in *Dyfed*, and among the reſt his Son *Owen*, who lived in *Powys*. This young Gentleman being at his Father's Houſe, and hearing *Neſt* the Wife of *Gerald* univerſally praiſed for her incomparable Beauty, was ſo ſmitten with the rumour that went abroad of her, that by all means he muſt ſee the Lady, who was by all ſo much admired. And foraſmuch as *Gwladys*, Wife to *Rhys ap Theodore*, and Mother to *Neſt*, was the Daughter of *Rwalhon ap Conſyn*, Coſin-German to *Cadwgan* his Father; under pretence of Friendſhip and Relation, he made bold to pay her a Viſit. But finding the truth far to ſurpaſs the Fame that went of her, he returned home ſo inflam'd with her Charms, that not being able to keep the Maſtery over himſelf, he went back again the very ſame night, and being attended by a company of wild, head-ſtrong Youths, they privily entered into the Caſtle, and encompaſſing the Chamber about, where *Gerald* and his Wife lay, they ſet the Houſe on fire. *Gerald* hearing a noiſe, would fain go out to know the meaning of ſuch unſeaſonable Diſturbance; but his Wife fearing ſome Treachery, perſuaded him to make as private an Eſcape as he could; and then pulling up a Board in the Privy, let him go that way. Then returning to her Chamber, ſhe would fain aſſure thoſe notorious Youths, that there was no body beſides her ſelf and Children there; but this being not ſatisfactory, they forcibly broke in, and having ſearched every the moſt private Corner, and not finding *Gerald*, they took his Wife and two Sons, with a Son and a Daughter born by a Concubine, and carried them away to *Powys*; having firſt ſet fire to the Caſtle, and deſtroyed the Country as they went along. *Cadwgan*, *Owen*'s Father, hearing of what outragious Crime his Son had committed, was exceedingly concerned and ſorry, chiefly becauſe hereby he was like to incur King

A. D. 1106.

Henry's great Displeasure; and therefore he went with all speed to *Powys*, and desired his Son with all Intreaties, to send home to *Gerald* his Wife and Children, with whatever else he had taken away from him. But *Owen* was so amorously inexorable with respect to the Woman, that he would by no means part with her; however, upon her request he was willing to restore *Gerald* his Children back again, which forthwith he performed. But when *Richard* Bishop of *London*, whom King *Henry* had constituted Warden of the Marches, being now at *Shrewsbury*, heard of this, he sent for *Ithel* and *Madoc* the Sons of *Ryryd ap Blethyn*, Persons of great Power and Interest in *Wales*, promising them very considerable Reward, besides the Government of the whole Country, in case they could bring *Owen* and his Father *Cadwgan*, either dead or alive, to him, that he might revenge that hainous Affront which they had done to the King of *England*. With them he joyned *Llywarch* the Son of *Trahaern ap Caradoc*, whose two Brethren *Owen* had slain, and *Uchtryd* the Son of *Edwyn*; which Four undertook to answer effectually the Bishop's Proposal to them. But when they had united their Forces, and began in an hostile manner to destroy the Country as they passed along; *Uchtryd* sent private notice before him, requiring all who were any way desirous of their own Safety, to come to him; because no Quarters was to be given to any that was found in the Country. The People being thus so opportunely forewarned, began to bethink with themselves how they might best avoid so eminent a danger; and thereupon some fled to *Arustly*, others to *Melienyth*, some to *Stradtywy*, and some to *Dyfed*; but in this latter place they met with very cold welcom; for *Gerald*, who was then very busie in exercising Revenge upon that Country, falling in among them, cut off a considerable number of them. The like fate befel them who escaped to *Arustly* and *Melienyth*; for *Walter* Bishop of *Hereford* having raised an Army in defence of the Town of *Caermyrdhyn*, before he could come thither, accidentally met with these straggling Fugitives, and knowing

knowing what Country they belonged to, without any further Ceremony, he fell upon them, and put moſt of them to the Sword. But they who fled to *Stradtywy*, were gently received by *Meredith ap Rytherch*, and ſuch as reſorted to *Uchtryd*, were kindly entertained by him; and ſo he marched with the reſt of his Confederates to *Rydcors* Caſtle; it being the general opinion, that it was beſt to enter the Country by Night, and to take *Cadwgan* and *Owen* his Son by ſurprize. But *Uchtryd* reflecting upon the Difficulty of the Country, and how eaſily they might be entrapp'd by an Ambuſcade, diſſuaded them from any ſuch nocturnal Undertakings; and told them, that it was far more adviſable to enter the Country in good order, when the light gave the Soldiers opportunity to keep and obſerve their ranks. But whilſt they were thus conſidering of the moſt effectual way to carry on their purpoſe, *Owen* got a Ship at *Aberdyfi*, bound for *Ireland*; and eſcaping thither, avoided the narrow ſearch that was the following day made for them. But when neither Father nor Son could be found, all the fault was laid upon *Uchtryd*, who had diſſuaded them from falling upon the Caſtle unexpectedly; and therefore all they could do, ſince their eſcape, was to burn and deſtroy the Country; which they did effectually, excepting the two Sanctuaries of *Lhanpadarn* and *Lhandewi Breſi*; out of which however they took ſeveral Perſons who had eſcaped thither, and carried them away Priſoners to their ſeveral Countries. But *Owen*, with them who were acceſſary to the burning of *Rydcors* Caſtle, being fled into *Ireland*, deſired the Umbrage and Protection of King *Murcart*; who received him very gladly, upon the account of their former acquaintance; for *Owen*, during the War betwixt the Earls of *Arundel* and *Cheſter*, and the *Welch*, had fled to King *Murcart*, and brought him very rich Preſents from *Wales*. *Cadwgan* all this while lay privately in *Powys*; but thinking it impoſſible to continue there long undiſcovered, he adjudged it his wiſer way to ſend to King *Henry*, and to declare his Innocency and Abhorrence of that Fact which his Son had

committed. The King was eaſily perſuaded that the old Man was guiltleſs, and wholly ignorant of his Son's Crime; and therefore he gave him permiſſion to remain in the Country, and to enjoy the Town and Lands he received by his Wife, who was the Daughter of a *Norman* Lord, called *Pygot de Say*. But his Lands in *Powys* were otherwiſe diſtributed; for his Nephews *Madoc* and *Ithel*, finding what Circumſtances their Uncle *Cadwgan* lay under, upon the account of his Son *Owen*; they divided betwixt themſelves ſuch Lands as he and his Son poſſeſſed in *Powys*, though afterwards they could never agree about the equal diſtribution of it. To counter-ballance this, *Cadwgan* made ſuch Friends to the King of *England*, that upon paying the Fine of 100 *l.* he had a grant of all his Lands in *Cardigan*, and a power to recall all the Inhabitants, who had rubb'd off upon the publication of the King's late Order, That no *Welchman* or *Norman* ſhould dwell in *Cardigan*. Upon information of this grant to *Cadwgan*, ſeveral of them that retired to *Ireland* returned again privately to *Wales*, and lurkingly remained with their Friends; but *Owen* durſt not appear in *Cardigan*, by reaſon that his Father had received that Country from King *Henry*, upon condition that he would never entertain or receive his Son, nor by any means ſuccour him either with Men or Money. Nevertheleſs, *Owen* came to *Powys*, and would fain be reconciled to the King, and make an Attonement for his late Miſdemeanour; but he could find no body that would venture to ſpeak in his behalf, nor make the King acquainted with his deſire and willingneſs to ſubmit. And thus being hopeleſs and full of Deſpair, he could not poſſibly divine which way to turn himſelf; till at laſt, a very unexpected opportunity offered him means and occaſion to oppoſe the *Engliſh*. The matter was this, there happened a Difference betwixt *Madoc ap Rvryd* and the Biſhop of *London*, Lieutenant of the Marches of *Wales*, about certain *Engliſh* Felons, who being under the Protection of *Madoc*, he would not reſtore at the Biſhop's requeſt. The Biſhop being much offended

offended at *Madawc*'s denyal, threatned him very ſeverely; and therefore to make all poſſible Preparations againſt an enſuing ſtorm, *Madawc* ſent to *Owen*, who heretofore was his greateſt Enemy, deſiring his help againſt the Biſhop; and by this means being reconciled, they took their mutual Oaths not to betray each other, and that neither ſhould make a ſeparate Agreement with the *Engliſh*, without the Knowledg and Approbation of the other. And ſo uniting their Power, they ſpoiled and ravaged all the Country about them, deſtroying whatever they could meet with which belonged to thoſe they had no kindneſs or affection for, without the leaſt diſtinction of *Engliſh* or *Welch*.

Iorwerth ap Blethyn had been very unjuſtly detain'd in Priſon all this time; and now King *Henry* calling to mind what Hardſhip he laboured under, and that he committed him to cuſtody upon no pretence of Reaſon, ſent to know of him, what he was willing to pay for his Liberty. *Iorwerth* being now almoſt ready to ſink under a fatigue of ſo long Impriſonment, was glad to give any thing he was able, to obtain that which he had ſo long in vain hoped for; and therefore he promiſed either 300 *l. in ſpecie*, or to the value of it in Cattel and Horſes; for the payment of which, *Iorwerth* and *Ithel* the Sons of his Brother *Ryryd* were deliver'd for Pledges. Then the King releaſed him out of Priſon, and reſtored him all his Lands which were taken from him; and of the due for his Liberty, the King beſtowed 10 *l.* upon *Henry*, *Cadwgan*'s Son by the Daughter of *Pygot de Say* the *Norman*. *Owen* and *Madawc* all this while committed all the waſt and deſtruction poſſible, and cruelly annoyed both the *Engliſh* and *Normans*; and always withdrew and retired to *Iorwerth*'s Eſtate, which ſo troubled him, by reaſon of the King's ſtrict Orders, not to permit *Owen* to come to his or *Cadwgan*'s Territories, that at length he ſent to them this poſitive and peremptory Rebuke; "Since it hath pleaſ-"ed God to place us in the midſt of our Enemies, "and to deliver us into their hands; and hath ſo far "weakened us, as that we are not able to do any thing

A. D. 1107.

" by our own ſtrength; and your Father *Cadwgan* and " my ſelf, are particularly commanded, under Penalty " of forfeiting our Lands and Eſtates, not to afford you " any Succour or Refuge during theſe your rebellious " Practices; therefore as a Friend I intreat you, com- " mand you as a Lord, and deſire you as a Kinſman, " that you come no more to mine or your Father *Ca-* " *dwgan*'s Territories. *Owen* and *Madawc* receiving ſuch a preſumptuous Meſſage, were the more enraged, and in the way of a malignant retribution, did more frequently than heretofore, ſhelter themſelves in *Iorwerth*'s Country; in ſo much, that at laſt, ſince that they would neither by Threats nor Intreaties deſiſt from their wonted Courſes, he was forced to gather his Power, and to drive them out by force of Arms. Being chaſed out hence, they made In-roads into *Uchtryd*'s Country in *Merionythſhire*; but *Uchtryd*'s Sons, being then in *Cyveilioc*, hearing of it, they ſent to the People of the Country, with poſitive Orders to oppoſe and reſiſt any offer they would make to enter the Countrey. The People, tho wanting a skilful Commander, were reſolv'd to do as much as lay in their power; and ſo meeting with them by the way, they ſet upon them ſo furiouſly, that *Owen* and *Madawc*, tho after a brave Defence, were forced to bear back, and to take the heels; *Owen* to *Cardigan* to his Father *Cadwgan*, and *Madawc* to *Powys*. Yet all this Misfortune could not ſuppreſs the reſtleſs Spirit of *Owen*; for as ſoon as he could rally together his ſcatter'd Troops, he made divers In-roads into *Dyfed*, and carrying away ſeveral Perſons to the Ships, that they came in from *Ireland*; he firſt ranſom'd them, and then liſting them under his own Command, made ſuch addition to his Army, that he ventur'd to ſet upon a Town in *Dyfed* belonging to the *Flemings*, and having raſed it to the ground, he returned to *Cardigan*; having no regard to what Inconveniency might befall his Father from the King of *England*, upon this account; which a little afterwards unhappily fell out. For it happen'd that ſome of *Owen*'s Men having had intelligence, that a certain Biſhop called *William de Brabant*,

Brabant, was upon his Journey through that Country to the Court of *England*, laid wait for his coming; who without any apprehenſion of Treachery, paſſing through the Country, was unexpectedly ſlain, he and all his Retinue. *Iorwerth* and *Cadwgan* were then at Court, to ſpeak with King *Henry*, concerning certain Buſineſs of their own; but whilſt they diſcourſed the King, in comes a *Fleming*, that was a Brother to the deceaſed Biſhop, and with a very loud Exclamation, complained how that *Owen*, *Cadwgan*'s Son, had ſlain his Brother and the reſt of his Company; and that he was ſuccour'd and entertained in *Cadwgan*'s Country. King *Henry* hearing this, was wrathfully diſpleaſed at ſuch cruel Barbarity, that a Perſon of that Quality and Profeſſion ſhould be ſo treacherouſly murther'd; and therefore he asked *Cadwgan* what he could ſay to the matter; who anſwered, that what had ſo unhappily fell out, was done without the leaſt of his knowledg or approbation, and therefore deſired his Majeſty to impute all the Blame and Guilt of that unfortunate Action to his Son *Owen*. But King *Henry* was ſo far from being ſatisfied with this Reply, that he told *Cadwgan* in a violent paſſion, That ſince he could not keep his Son ſo, but that he was aided and continually entertained in his Country, he would beſtow it upon another Perſon, who was better able and more willing to keep him out; and would allow him a Maintenance upon his own proper Charges, upon theſe Conditions, That he ſhould not enter into *Wales* any more, without his farther Orders; and ſo granting him Twenty Days for the ordering his Affairs, he gave him liberty to retire to any part of his Dominions, excepting *Wales*. When *Owen* and *Madawc* were informed how *Cadwgan* was treated by the King of *England*, and that *Cardigan*, which was their chiefeſt place of refuge, was to be given to another Perſon, they thought that their Condition by this time was deſperate, and that they had not better ſtay any longer in *Britain*; and therefore with all ſpeed they took ſhipping for *Ireland*, where they were ſure to be honourably entertained by King *Murkart*. Then King

Henry sent for *Gilbert Strongbow*, Earl of *Strygill*, a Person of noted Worth and Valour, and one who had often sued to the King for to grant him some Lands in *Wales*, and bestowed upon him all the Lands and Inheritance of *Cadwgan ap Blethyn*, in case he could conquer and bring the Country under. *Gilbert* very thankfully accepted of the Proposal, and having drawn together all the Forces he was able to raise, he passed to *Wales*, and being come to *Cardigan*, without the least Trouble or Opposition, he reduced the whole Country to his Subjection. The first thing he did, was the best he could to secure himself in this new-purchased Inheritance; in order to which, he erected two Castles, one upon the Frontiers of *North-Wales*, upon the Mouth of the River *Ystwyth*, a Mile distant from *Lhanbadarn*; the other towards *Dyfed*, upon the River *Teifi*, at a place called *Dyngerant*; where, as some think, *Roger Montgomery* had sometime before laid the Foundation of *Cilgarran* Castle. *Owen* and *Madawc* were all this while in *Ireland*; but this latter being at length tired with the Country, and not willing to endure the Manners and Customs of the *Irish*, came over for *Wales*, and passed to the Country of his Uncle *Iorwerth*. *Iorwerth* being acquainted with his arrival, was fearful to suffer the same Fate with his Brother *Cadwgan*, by winking at his being there; and therefore without any regard to Relation or Consanguinity, he presently issued out a Proclamation, forbidding any of his Subjects under a great Penalty to receive him, but that they should account him an open Enemy to their Country, and endeavour all they could to secure him, and to bring him Prisoner before him. When *Madawc* understood this, how that his Person was in continual danger whilst he remained there; having drawn to him all the Out-laws and Villains in the Country, he kept in the Rocks and Mountains, devising all the ways and means he could to be revenged upon *Iorwerth*; and so made a private League and Agreement with *Llywarch ap Trahaern*, who for a long time had been a mortal Enemy of *Iorwerths*. These two Associates, having intelligence

that

that *Iorwerth* lay one night at *Caereineon*, gathered all their ſtrength, and came and encompaſſed the Houſe at Midnight; which when *Iorwerth's* Servants perceived, they aroſe and defended the Houſe with all the Might they could; but the Aſſailants at laſt putting the Houſe on fire, they were glad, as many as could, to eſcape through the Flames; the greateſt part being forced to yield, either to the Enemies Sword, or the more conquering Fire. *Iorwerth* ſeeing no remedy, but that he muſt undergo the ſame Fate as his Men had done, choſe rather to dye in the preſence of his Enemies, with his Sword in his Hand, than to commit his Life to the cowardly Flames; and therefore ruſhing out with great Violence, he was received upon the points of the Enemies Spears, and ſo being toſſed into the Fire, he miſerably periſhed by a double death. As ſoon as King *Henry* heard of his Death, he ſent for *Cadwgan* to him, and gave him all his Brother's Eſtate, being *Powys-land*; and promiſing his Son *Owen* his Pardon, upon condition he would demean himſelf quietly and loyally hereafter, willed him to ſend for him back from *Ireland*. King *Henry* alſo about this time, married his natural Son *Robert* to *Mabil* Daughter and ſole Heir to *Robert Fiz-hamon* Lord of *Glamorgan*, in whoſe Right this *Robert* became Lord of *Glamorgan*, being before by the King created E. of *Gloceſter*; by whom the Caſtle of *Cardaf* was built.

But *Madawc* finding the matter nothing mended, and that his other Uncle *Cadwgan*, who lay under the ſame Obligation to the King of *England*, ruled the Country, hid himſelf in the moſt private and inacceſſible places, watching only an opportunity to commit the like Fact upon *Cadwgan*, and to murder him by one treacherous way or another. And this he effected in a little time; for *Cadwgan* having reduced the Country to ſome ſort of Settlement and Quietneſs, and reſtored the Courts of Judicature, where he ſate in perſon to adminiſter Juſtice; came with the reſt of the Elders of the Country to *Trallwng*, now *Pool*; and having begun to build a Caſtle, he thought to make that the conſtant Seat of his Habitation. *Madawc* under-

understanding his Design, laid in ambush for him in his way to *Trallwng*; and as *Cadwgan* unconcernedly passed by, without the least suscicion of Treachery, he suddenly set upon him, and slew him, without allowing him any time either to fight or escape. Then he sent presently a message to *Shrewsbury*, to the Bishop of *London*, the King's Lieutenant in the Matches, to put him in mind of his former Promises to him, when he chased *Owen* out of the Country; becaufe that the Bishop bearing an inveterate Enmity to *Cadwgan*, and his Son *Owen*, granted *Madawc* such Lands, as his Brother *Ithel* was possessed of. But *Meredith ap Blethyn*, being informed of the death of both his Brothers, went in all haste to the King, desiring of him the Lands of *Iorwerth* in *Powys*, which he had lately granted to *Cadwgan*; which the King granted him, till such time as *Owen* should return from *Ireland*. *Owen* did not stay long before he came over; and then going to King *Henry*, he was honourably received, and had all his Fathers Estate restored to him; whereupon, in gratitude of this signal Favour, he voluntarily promised to pay the King a considerable Fine, for the due payment of which, he gave very responsible Pledges. *Madawc* finding himself alone to be left in the lurch, and that he had no seeming Power to bear Head against the King, thought it also his wisest way to make what Reconciliation he could; and therefore he offered the King a very great Fine, if he should peaceably enjoy his former Estate, promising withal, never to molest or disturb any one that was subject to the Crown of *England*. King *Henry* willing to bring all matters to a settled condition, readily granted his Request, and conferred upon him all he could reasonably ask for; only with this Proviso, that upon his peril he should provide for the Relations of them whom he had so basely murthered.

A. D. 1109. And thus all matters being brought to a peaceable conclusion in *Wales*; the next Year, *Robert de Belesme*, who had been one of the chief Instruments of these *Welch* Disturbances, in that great Rebellion, which himself, with *Roger de Montgomery*, Earl of *Salop*, and his

his Brother *Arnulph* Earl of *Pembroke* had raiſed againſt the King; was taken Priſoner by King *Henry* in *Normandy*, and committed to perpetual Impriſonment in *Warham*-Caſtle. The Year following, *Meredith ap Blethyn* detached a conſiderable Party of his Men, to make Incurſions into the Country of *Lhywarch ap Trahaern ap Gwyn*, who was an inveterate Enemy of himſelf and *Owen*; by reaſon that by his Aid and Inſtigation, *Madawc* was encouraged to kill his Uncles *Iorwerth* and *Cadwgan*. Theſe Men as they paſſed through *Madawc*'s Country, met a Perſon in the night-time who belonged to *Madawc*; who being asked where his Maſter was, after ſome pretence of ignorance, at laſt through fear confeſſed, that he was not far from that place. Therefore lying quietly there all Night, by break of day they aroſe to look out their Game; and unexpectedly ſurpizing *Madawc*, they ſlew a great number of his Men, and took himſelf Priſoner; and ſo carrying him to their Lord, they deliver'd him up, as the greateſt Honour of their Expedition. *Meredith* was not a little proud of his Priſoner, and therefore to ingratiate himſelf the more with his Nephew *Owen*, he committed him to ſafe Cuſtody, till he was ſent for; who coming thither ſtreight, *Meredith* delivered *Madawc* up to him. *Owen*, though he had the greateſt reaſon for the moſt cruel Revenge, by reaſon that both his Father and Uncle were baſely murthered by this *Madawc*, would not put him to death, remembring the intimate Friendſhip and Oaths that had paſſed betwixt them; but however, to ſecure him from any future Miſchief he might practiſe, he pulled out his Eyes, and then ſet him at liberty. But leaſt he ſhould be capable of any Revenge, by reaſon of his Eſtate and Strength in the Country, *Meredith* and *Owen* thought fit to divide his Lands betwixt them; which were, *Caernarvon*, *Aberbiw*, with the third part of *Deuthwfyr*. *A. D.* 1110.

Theſe home-bread Diſturbances being pretty well abated, a greater ſtorm aroſe from abroad; for the next Year, King *Henry* prepared a mighty Army to enter into *Wales*, being provoked thereto by the requeſt 1111.

of

of those who enjoyed a great part of the Welchmens Lands, but would not be satisfied till they got all. For *Gilbert Strongbow* Earl of *Strygill*, upon whom the King had bestowed *Cardigan*, made great Complaints of *Owen ap Cadwgan*, declaring how that he received and entertained such Persons as spoiled and robbed in his Country; and *Hugh* Earl of *Chester* made the like of *Gruffydh ap Conan* Prince of *North-Wales*, how that his Subjects and the Men of *Grono ap Owen ap Edwyn* Lord of *Tegengl*, unreproved, wasted, and burnt the Country of *Cheshire*; and to aggravate the matter the more, he added farther, that *Gruffydh* neither owed any Service, nor paid any Tribute to the King. Upon these Complaints, King *Henry* was so cruelly enraged, that he swore he would not leave one living Creature remaining in *North-Wales* and *Powys-land*; but having extirpated utterly the present Race of People, he would plant a Colony of new Inhabitants. And then dividing his Army into three parts, he deliver'd one to the conduct of the Earl of *Strygill*, to go against *South-Wales*, which comprehended the whole Power of the fourth part of *England* and *Cornwal*: The next Battel was designed against *North-Wales*, in which was all the strength of *Scotland* and the North, and was commanded by *Alexander* King of the *Scots*, and *Hugh* Earl of *Chester*: the Third the King led himself against *Powys*, wherein was contained the whole strength of the middle part of *England*. *Meredith ap Blethyn* hearing of these mighty Preparations, and being informed that this vast Army was design'd against *Wales*, was quickly apprehensive that the *Welch* were not able to make any great Defence; and therefore thought it his safest way to provide for himself beforehand; and so coming to the King, yielded himself up to his Mercy. But *Owen* fearing to commit himself to those whom he knew so greedily to covet his Estate, and whom he was assured were far more desirous to dispossess the *Welch* of their Lands, than any other way to punish them for former Crimes and Miscarriages, fled to *Gruffydh ap Conan* to *North-Wales*. Upon that, King *Henry* converted his whole Force that way,

way, and came himſelf as far as *Murcaſtelh*, and the *Scotch* King to *Pennant Bachwy*; but the People flying to the Mountains, carried with them all the Cattel and Proviſion they had; ſo that the *Engliſh* could not follow them, and as many as attempted to come at them, were either ſlain or wounded in the ſtreights. But *Alexander* King of the *Scots* finding that nothing could poſſibly be effected againſt the *Welch*, as long as they kept the Rocks and Mountains, ſent to Prince *Gruffydh*, adviſing him to ſubmit himſelf to the King, promiſing him all his Intereſt to obtain an honourable Peace. But the Prince was too well acquainted with *Engliſh* Promiſes, and therefore refuſed his Propoſals; and ſo King *Henry* being very unwilling to return without doing ſomething in this Expedition, ſent to *Owen* to forſake the Prince, who was not able to defend himſelf, but was ready to ſtrike a Peace with the *Scottiſh* King and the Earl of *Cheſter*. But this cunning Inſinuation would not take effect; for *Owen* was for his life as diſtruſtful of King *Henry* as Prince *Gruffydh*; and therefore he would hearken to no Intreaties for revolting from him, who had all this while afforded him Refuge, till at length his Uncle *Meredith*, an old inſinuating Politician, perſuaded him, with much ado, not to forſake the King of *England*'s Propoſals, who offered him all his Lands without Tribute, in caſe he would come to his ſide; and therefore *Meredith* adviſed him inſtantly to accept of his offer, before Prince *Gruffydh* made a Peace with the King, which if it was once done, he would be glad upon any ſcore to purchaſe the King's Mercy. *Owen* being prevailed upon by ſuch Arguments, came to the King, who received him very graciouſly, and told him, that becauſe he believed his Promiſe, he would not only perform that, but likewiſe exalt him above any of his Kindred, and grant him his Lands free from any payment of Tribute. Prince *Gruffydh* perceiving how that *Owen* had ſubmitted to the King, thought it alſo his wiſeſt way to ſue for Peace; and ſo promiſing the King a great Sum of Money, a Peace was then actually agreed upon, and confirmed; which the King of

England

England was the more ready to consent to, because he found it impossible to do him any hurt, whilst he continued encamped in that place. Some affirm, that the submission as well of Prince *Gruffydh* as *Owen*, was procured by the Policy of *Meredith ap Blethyn* and the Earl of *Chester*; this last working with *Gruffydh*, and assuring him that *Owen* had made his Peace with the King before any such thing was in agitation, so that the Prince yielding somewhat to the Earl's Request, if *Owen* had gone contrary to his Oath, which they had mutually taken, not to make any Peace with the *English*, without one anothers Knowledge, seemed to incline to a Peace. On the other hand, *Meredith* going in Person to his Nephew *Owen*, affirmed for Truth, that the Prince and the Earl of *Chester* were actually agreed, and that the Prince was on his Journey to the King to make his Submission. And in the mean while *Meredith* took especial care that all Messengers betwixt the Prince and *Owen* should be intercepted, and by that means *Owen* wilfully submitted himself to the King.

King *Henry* having thus finished and brought to an end all his Business in *Wales*, calling *Owen* to him, told him, that in case he would go over with him to *Normandy*, and there be faithful to him, he would upon his return confirm all his Promises upon him; and so *Owen* accepting of the King's Offer, went with him to *Normandy*, where he behaved himself so gallantly, that he was made a Knight; and after his re-
1113. turn the Year following, he had all his Lands and Estate confirmed unto him. About the same time *Griffri* Bishop of St. *Davids* died, and King *Henry* appointed to succeed him one *Barnard* a *Norman*, much against the Good-will and Inclination of the *Welch*, who before this time were ever used to Elect their own Bishop. And this Year the rumour of *Gruffydh* Son to *Rhys ap Theodore* was spread throughout *South-Wales*, who, as the report went, for fear of the King had been from a Child brought up in *Ireland*, and having come over about two Years afore, past his time privately among his Relations, particularly

with

with *Gerald* Steward of *Pembroke* his Brother-in-Law. And now the noiſe of a new Prince being ſpread abroad, it came at laſt to the Ears of the King of *England*, that a certain Perſon appeared in *Wales*, who pretended to be the Son of *Rhys ap Theodore* late Prince of *South Wales*, and laid Claim to that Principality, which was now in the King's Hands. King *Henry* being ſomewhat concerned with ſuch a Report, and fearing leſt that this new Starter ſhould create him ſome greater trouble, he thought to nip him in the bud, and ſent down Orders to apprehend him. But *Gruffydh ap Rhys* being aware of the Traps laid againſt him, ſent to *Gruffydh ap Conan* Prince of *North-Wales*, deſiring his Aſſiſtance, and that he might have Liberty to remain ſafe in his Country, which *Gruffydh* for his Father's account, readily granted, and treated him honourably. A little after, his Brother *Howel* who was impriſoned by *Ardulph* Earl of *Pembroke* in the Caſtle of *Montgomery*, where he had remained for a great while, made his eſcape and fled to his Brother, then with *Gruffydh ap Conan* in *North-Wales*. But King *Henry* being informed that *Gruffydh ap Rhys* and his Brother *Howel* were entertained by the Prince of *North-Wales*, ſent very ſmooth Letters to *Gruffydh ap Conan*, deſiring to ſpeak with him, who being come, he received him with all the Tokens of Honor and Friendſhip, and beſtowed upon him very rich Preſents, juſt after the *Norman* Policy, who uſually make very much of thoſe whom they deſign afterwards to be ſerviceable to them. After ſome time's general Diſcourſe, King *Henry* came at length to the main Point, and promiſed the Prince even Mountains of Gold, in caſe he would ſend *Gruffydh ap Rhys* or his Head to him, which the Prince overcome by ſuch fair Words and large Promiſes, promiſed to perform, and ſo returned joyfully home, big with the expectation of his future Reward. But ſome who wiſhed better to *Gruffydh ap Rhys* and his Brother *Howel*, preſently ſuſpected the occaſion of the King's Meſſage, and therefore they adviſed them to withdraw themſelves privately for ſome time, till

Prince

Princè *Gruffydh*'s mind be better underſtood, and whether he had made any agreement with the King of *England* to betray them to him. As ſoon as the Prince was returned to his Palace at *Aberffraw*, he preſently enquired for *Gruffydh ap Rhys*, and learning in a little time where he was, he ſent a Troop of Horſe to re-call him to his Court; but *Gruffydh* hearing of their approach, with all ſpeed made his eſcape to the Church of *Aberdaron*, and took Sanctuary there. But Prince *Gruffydh* was ſo reſolute to make his Promiſe good to the King of *England*, that without any reſpect to the Religious place he had eſcaped too, commanded the ſame Meſſengers to return, and to bring him away by Force, which the Clergy of the Country unanimouſly withſtood, proteſting that they would not ſee the Liberties of the Church in the leaſt infringed. And whilſt the Clergy and the Prince's Officers were thus at debate, that ſame night, ſome who had Compaſſion upon the young Prince, and ſeeing how greedily his Life was thirſted for, conveyed him away out of *North-Wales* to *Straywy* in *South-Wales*. And ſo being delivered from the treacherous and more diſhonourable Practices of the Prince of *North Wales*, he was forced for the Defence of his own Life, to bid open Defiance to the King of *England*, and thereupon having raiſed all the Forces which the ſhortneſs of the opportunity would permit, he made War upon the *Flemings* and *Normans*.

1113. The next year, he laid Siege to the Caſtle which ſtood over-againſt *Arberth*, and winning the ſame, made it plain with the Ground, and from thence marched to *Lhanymdhyfry* Caſtle, belonging to *Richard de Pwns*, upon whom the King had beſtowed *Cantref Bychan*, but the Garriſon commanded by *Meredith ap Rytherch ap Caradoc*, ſo manfully defended it, that *Gruffydh* after killing only ſome few of the Beſieged, and burning the Out-works, was forced to remove with no ſmall Loſs of his own Men. Finding this place impregnable, he came before *Abertawy*-Caſtle, which was built by *Henry Beaumont*

Earl

Earl of *Warwick*, but this proving too ſtrong to be quickly ſurrendered, after he had burnt ſome of the outward Buildings, he returned to *Stratywy*, burning and deſtroying all the Country as he went along. And now his Fame being ſpread abroad thro' all the Country, all the wild and head-ſtrong Youth, and they whoſe Fortunes were deſperate, reſorted unto him from all Parts, by which means being waxed Strong and Numerous, he made in-Roads into *Ros* and *Dyfed*, ſpoiling and deſtroying the Country before him. The *Normans* and *Flemings* were cruelly enraged with theſe continual Depredations, and how to remedy this Miſchief, was not eaſily determined; but after long Conſultation, they thought it the beſt way to call together ſuch *Welch* Lords as were Friends to the King of *England*, ſuch were *Owen ap Rhytherch*, and *Rhytherch ap Theodore*, with his Sons *Meredith* and *Owen*, whoſe Mother was *Heynyth* the Daughter of *Blethyn ap Confyn*, and *Owen ap Caradoc* the Son of *Gwenllhian* another Daughter of *Blethyn*, and *Meredith ap Rhytherch*. Theſe proteſting their Loyalty and Fidelity to King *Henry* were deſired to defend the King's Caſtle of *Carmardhyn*, and that by turns; *Owen ap Caradoc* the firſt Fortnight, and then by ſucceſſion by *Rhytherch ap Theodore* and *Meredith ap Rhytherch*. *Owen* undertook the Defence of *Carmardhyn* Caſtle for the time required of him, and *Blethyn ap Gadifor* had committed to him the Government of *Abercomyn*, or *Abercorran*-Caſtle, which appertained to *Robert Courtmain*. But for all theſe Preparations, *Gruffydh ap Rys* had a wiſhful Eye upon *Carmardhyn*, and therefore he ſent out ſome Spies to learn the Strength and Condition of the Town, who bringing him a very kind and hopeful Account, he decamped by Night, and ruſhing ſuddenly into the Town, ordered his Men to make a great ſhout, thereby to ſtrike a great Terror into thoſe within. *Owen ap Caradoc* the Governour, being ſurprized with ſuch an unexpected uproar, made all poſſible haſte to the place where he had heard the ſhouting, and thinking that his Men were at his

Heels,

Heels, fell in among the Enemy; but having none to ſupport him, his Men being all fled, he was after a manful Defence cut in pieces, and ſo the Town being taken, *Gruffydh* burnt every thing to the ground, excepting the Caſtle, which was alſo ſore defaced. And then returning with a great deal of Spoil and Booty to his uſual reſidence at *Stratyfty*; his Forces were conſiderably increaſed by the acceſſion of many ſtout young Men, who came to him from all Quarters, and thought that Fortune ſo proſpered his Arms, that no body was able to ſtand before him. After this he marched to *Gwyr*, but *William de Londres* thinking it impoſſible to ſtand before him, forſook the Caſtle with all his Men in all haſte, ſo that when *Gruffydh* was come thither, he found a great deal of Cattel and Spoil, and none to own them, and therefore having burnt down the Caſtle, he carried away every thing of Value in the Country. When the *Cardigan-ſhire* Men heard how fortunately he ſucceeded in all his Attempts, and being extreamly fearful, leſt his next Expedition ſhould be againſt them, ſent to him, deſiring him, as being their near Relation and Country man, to take upon him the Rule and Government over them. *Gruffydh* willingly accepted of their Offer, and coming thither, was joyfully received by the Chief Men in the Country, who were *Cadifor ap Grono*, *Howel ap Dinerth*, and *Trahaern ap Ithel*, which three Perſons had forſaken *Dyfed*, by reaſon that it was ſo thwacked with *Normans*, *Flemings* and *Engliſh* Men. Nor was *Cardigan* free from Strangers, who pretended to ſway and rule the Country, but the People bearing in mind the continual Wrong and Oppreſſion they received from them, bore an inveterate hatred to them, and were very glad to be delivered from their inſolent and imperious Oppreſſours. For King *Henry* what by Force and Baniſhment of thoſe that ſtood up ſtiff for their Liberty, and what by corrupting of thoſe that were wavering, had brought all that Country to his ſubjection, and beſtowed what Lands he thought fit upon his *Engliſh* or *Norman* Favourites. But notwithſtanding

withstanding the Strength of the *English* in this Country, *Gruffydh* was not a whit cast down, but boldly coming on to *Cardigan Iscoed*, he laid Siege to a Fort that Earl *Gilbert* and the *Flemings* had built at a place called *Blaen Porth Gwythan*. After divers Assaults, and the killing of several of the besieged, with the loss only of one of his Men, *Gruffydh* took the place, and rasing it to the ground, brought all the Country thereabouts to subjection. This Action proved very fatal to the *English*, for immediately upon this, they began to forsake their Houses and Habitations, as thinking it too hot for them to stay any longer in the Country, and so the *Welch* burnt and destroyed as far as *Penwedic* all the Houses of those Strangers whom Earl *Gilbert* had brought with him. Then *Gruffydh* besieged the Castle of *Stradpythylh* which belonged to *Ralph* Earl *Gilbert*'s Steward, and having made himself Master of it, he put all the Garrison to the Sword. Removing from thence, he incamped at *Glasgryg* a mile from *Lhanbadarn*, purposing to Besiege *Aberystwith*-Castle next morning, but for want of Provision necessary for his Army, he was forced to make bold with some Cattel which grazed within the Limits of the Sanctuary. And here it may be observed, that not only Men enjoyed the Privilege of these Sanctuaries, but also Cattel and Horses, and whatever else lived within the Liberties of them. But the day following, *Gruffydh* marched disorderly towards the Castle, being apprehensive of no great opposition, by reason that he was ignorant of the number of the Garrison, and so encamping upon an opposite Hill, which was divided from the Castle by a River, with a Bridge over it, he called a Council to determin with what Engines they might with best Success play against it, and so make a generall Assault. The *Normans* observing their Disorder, very cunningly sent out some of their Archers to skirmish with them, and so by little and little to entice them to the Bridge, where some of the best armed Horse-men were ready to issue out upon them. The *Welch* not thinking the Garrison to be

ſo ſtrong, approached near the Bridg, ſtill skirmiſhing with the *Normans*, who pretended to give ground; but when they came very near, out ſallies one on horſe back, who would fain paſs the Bridg; but being received upon the points of their Spears, he began to flag, and as he endeavoured to return, he fell off his Horſe, and ſo the *Welch* purſued him over the Bridg. The *Engliſhmen* ſeeing this, fled towards the Caſtle, and the *Welch* with all ſpeed followed them to the top of the Hill; but whilſt they thought that the day was their own, up riſes a Party of Horſe which lay in ambuſcade under the Hill, and ſtanding betwixt the *Welch* and the Bridg, prevented any Succour to come to them. And the *Welch* being thus hemm'd in betwixt both Parties, the former recoiling with greater ſtrength, were ſo unmercifully cut off, that ſcarce one Man was left living. When the reſt of the *Welch* Army, that ſtand on the other ſide of the River, ſaw what number the Garriſon contained, and that they were ſtrong beyond their expectation, preſently decamped, and with all ſpeed departed out of the Country.

When King *Henry* was informed of all the Miſchief and Cruelties that *Gruffydh ap Rhys* had committed among his Subjects in *Wales*, he ſent for *Owen ap Cadwgan*, deſiring him and *Lhywarch ap Trahaern* to uſe all the effectual Method poſſible to take or kill the Arch-Rebel *Gruffydh*, promiſing very ſpeedily to ſend his Son *Robert* with an Army to *Wales* for that purpoſe. *Owen* being very proud that the King put ſuch Confidence in him, encouraged his Men to be now ſo induſtrious to merit the King's Favour, as they had been formerly to deſerve his Diſpleaſure; and ſo joyning his Forces with *Lhywarch*, they both marched to meet Prince *Robert* at *Stratywy*, where they ſuppoſed *Gruffydh ap Rhys* had hid himſelf in the Woods. When they were come to the Frontiers of the Country, they made a Vow, that they would let neither Man, Woman, or Child eſcape alive; which ſo affrighted the People of the Country, that all made what ſhift they could to ſave their Lives,

ſome

ſome by fleeing to the Woods and Mountains, and ſome by getting into the King's Caſtles, from whence they had come but a little before. Then *Owen* and *Llywarch* ſeparated with diſtinct Parties to ſcour the Woods, which about *Stratywy* are very deſertous; and *Owen* having entred with an Hundred Men, preſently diſcovered the tract of Men and Cattel, and follow'd their Foot-ſteps ſo cloſe, that within a little while he overtook them; and having ſlain a great many of them, and put the reſt to flight, he carried away all their Cattel back to his Army. But whilſt *Owen* was buſie in ſearching the Woods, *Gerald* Steward of *Pembrock*, who with a great Power of *Flemings* was upon his march to joyn the King's Son, met with them who fled from *Owen*; who deſiring help of *Gerald*, declared how *Owen* had forcibly drove them out, ſlain a great many of their Companions, and ſpoiled them of all their Goods. *Gerald* and his *Flemings* underſtanding that *Owen* was ſo nigh with ſuch a ſmall number of Men, thought he had now very convenient opportunity to be revenged of him upon the account of his Wife; and therefore to make ſure Work with him, he purſued him cloſe into the Woods. *Owen* being fore-warned by his Men that a great number followed him, and adviſed to make all ſpeed to get away, was deaf to all ſuch Counſels, as thinking that they of whom his Men were ſo much afraid of, were the King's Friends, and therefore their Integrity need not be queſtioned, ſince they all had reſpect to the ſame common Cauſe. But he found, that a private Quarrel is ſometime more regarded than the publick Good; and therefore when *Gerald* was advanced within bow-ſhot, he greeted him with a Volley of Arrows, to ſhew how great a Friend he was; but *Owen*, tho perſuaded to flee, was ſo little terrified at ſuch an unwelcom Salutation, that tho' the Enemy were Seven to One, yet he told them, that they were but *Flemings*, and ſuch as always trembled at the hearing of his Name. And then falling on with a great deal of Courage, he was at the firſt On-ſet ſtruck with an Arrow into the Heart, of which Wound he preſently

dyed; which when his Men saw, they all fled, and brought word to *Llywarch* and the rest of their Fellows of what had happen'd; and so suspecting the King's Army, seeing they could not be trusted in their Service, they all returned to their respective Countries. *Owen* being in this manner unhappily slain, his Brethren divided his Lands betwixt them; excepting *Caereneon*, which properly belonged to *Madawc ap Rryd ap Blethyn*; and which he had forcibly taken away from his Uncle *Meredith*. His Father *Cadwgan* had several Children by different Women; and besides himself, he had Issue *Madawc* by *Gwenthian* the Daughter of *Gruffydh ap Conan*; *Eineon* by *Sanna* the Daughter of *Dyfnwal*; *Morgan*, by *Efelhiw* or *Elhiw* the Daughter of *Cadifor ap Colhoyn* Lord of *Dyfed*; *Henry* and *Gruffydh* were by the Daughter of the Lord *Pigot* his wedded Wife; *Meredith* by *Eururon Hoedliw*; and himself by *Inerth* the Daughter of *Edwyn*. But a while afterwards, *Eineon ap Cadwgan* and *Gruffydh ap Meredith ap Blethyn*, besieged the Castle of *Cymmer* in *Merionythshire*, which was lately built by *Uchtryd ap Edwyn*; for *Cadwgan* had bestowed upon *Uchtryd* his Cosin-German *Merionyth* and *Cyfeilioc*, upon condition, that in all Cases he should appear his Friend, and his Sons after him; contrary to which Promise he bore no manner of regard to *Cadwgan*'s Children after *Owen*'s death; but to strengthen himself the better, he erected this Castle of *Cymmer*, which very much displeased many of *Cadwgan*'s Sons. And therefore *Eineon* and *Gruffydh*, to make *Uchtryd* sensible of his Error in despising of them, furiously set upon *Cymmer* Castle, and having slain divers of the Garrison, the rest surrender'd themselves; and so taking possession of it, they divided the Country betwixt them; *Mowdhwy Cyfyeilioc* and half *Penllyn* to *Gruffydh ap Meredith*; and the other half of *Penllyn* with all *Merionyth* to *Eineon*.

The next Year King *Henry* sailed with a great Army into *Normandy*, against the *French* King, who with the Earl of *Flanders* and others, went about to make *William* the Son of *Robert Curthoise* Duke of *Normandy*;

Normandy; but at the appearance of the King of *England*, they all ſcatter'd, and laid aſide their intended Deſign. About the ſame time *Gilbert Strongbow* Earl of *Strigill*, to whom King *Henry* had given all *Cardigan*, departed this Life, after a long Fit of a Conſumption; much to the Joy and Satisfaction of the *Welch*, who were in great meaſure diſpleaſed, that they ſhould be deprived of their own natural Lord *Cadwgan*, from whom this Country was taken away, and be forced to ſerve and be ſubject to a Stranger, whoſe Kindneſs they had no great reaſon to expect. But the Year following, an irreconcilable Quarrel happen'd betwixt *Howel ap Ithel* Lord of *Ros* and *Ryſoniog*, now *Denbigh-land*, and *Riryd* and *Lhywarch* the Sons of *Owen ap Edwyn*. And when they could not otherwiſe agree, they broke out into open War; and thereupon *Howel* ſent to *Meredith ap Blethyn*, and to *Einion* and *Madawc*, *Cadwgan*'s Sons; who came down from *Merionyth* with a Party of Four Hundred well-diſciplin'd Men, and encamped in *Dyffryn Clwyd*. *Riryd* and *Lhywarch* on the other hand, de red the Aſſiſtance of their Coſins the Sons of *Uchtryd*; and ſo both Armies meeting in the Vale of *Clwyd*, they fell to Blows with a great deal of Spirit and Alacrity, and after a tedious and a bloody Fight, *Lhywarch*, *Owen ap Edwyn*'s Son, was at laſt ſlain, and with him *Iorwerth* the Son of *Nudh*, a noble and a valorous Perſon; and *Riryd* was forced to make his Eſcape by flight. But though *Howel* obtained the Victory, yet he did not long ſurvive his ſlain Enemies; for having received a deſperate Wound in the Action, dyed of it within Fourty Days; and then *Meredith ap Blethyn*, and the Sons of *Cadwgan* finding it dangerous to ſtay longer there, for fear of ſome *French*, who lay garriſoned in *Cheſter*, returned home with all ſpeed.

A. D. 1115.

King *Henry* was ſtill in *Normandy*, and about this time, a very great Battel was fought betwixt him, and the *French* King, who was ſhamefully vanquiſhed and overthrown, and had a great number of his Nobles taken Priſoners. But as King *Henry* returned the following Year for *England*, one of the Ships happened, by

1116.

1117.

by the negligence of the Pilot, to be caſt away, wherein periſhed the King's two Sons, *William* who was legitimate, and Heir apparent to the Crown, and *Richard* his baſe Son; together with his Daughter and Neece, and ſeveral others of his Nobility, to the number in all of 150 Perſons. This unparallel'd Loſs of ſo many Kindred and Friends did not perplex his Mind ſo long, but that within a ſhort time, he began to ſolace and raiſe his drooping Spirits with the thoughts of a new Wife; and having married *Adelice* the Daughter of the Duke of *Lovain*, he purpoſed to go againſt *Wales*, and having prepared his Forces, he led them in perſon to *Powys-land*. When *Meredith ap Blethyn* and *Eineon*, *Madawc* and *Morgan*, the Sons of *Cadwgan* and Lords of the Country heard of it, they ſent to *Gruffydh ap Conan* Prince of *North Wales*, deſiring ſome help at his hands; who flatly refuſed, aſſuring them, that becauſe he was at peace with the King of *England*, he could neither with Honour nor Safety ſend them any Succour, nor permit them to come within his Dominions. The Lords of *Powys* receiving this unwelcom Anſwer, and having now no manner of hopes of any Aid, were reſolved however to defend themſelves as well as they could; and therefore they thought it the moſt effectual means to annoy the Enemy, and to keep them from entering into the Country, was to obſerve and defend the Streights, by which the Enemy muſt of neceſſity paſs. Neither were they out in their Policy; for it happened that the King himſelf, with a ſmall number, advanced to one of theſe narrow Paſſages, the reſt of the Army, by reaſon of their Carriages, having taken ſome compaſs about; which the *Welch* perceiving, preſently poured a Shower of Arrows upon them, and the advantage of the ground giving help to their Execution, they ſlew and wounded a great many of the *Engliſh*. The King himſelf was ſtruck in the Breaſt, but for all that the Arrow could not hurt him, by reaſon of his Armour; yet he was ſo terrified with this unexpected Conflict, and conſidering with himſelf, that he muſt receive ſeveral ſuch Bruſhes before he could advance to the plain Country;

A. D. 1118.

Country; and what was above all, being ſenſible that by ſuch raſh Misfortune he might loſe all the Honour and Fame which he had before obtained, ſent a Meſſage to parly with them who kept the Paſſage, and with all aſſurance of Safety, to deſire them to come to the King. The *Welch* being come, and queſtion'd how they had ſuch Confidence to oppoſe the King, and to put his Life in ſo much danger; made Anſwer, that they belonged to *Meredith ap Blethyn*, and according to their Maſter's Orders they were reſolved to keep the Paſſage, or to dye upon the ſpot. The King finding them ſo reſolute, deſired them to go to *Meredith*, and propoſe to him an agreement of Peace, which he and his Coſins the Sons of *Cadwgan* accepted of; and promiſed to pay the King 10000 Head of Cattel, in Retribution for former Offences. And ſo King *Henry* leaving all things in a peaceable and quiet poſture in *Wales*, and appointing the Lord *Fitz Warren* Warden or Lieutenant of the Marches, returned to *England*.

But when a foreign Enemy was removed out of the Country, the *Welch* could never forbear quarrelling with each other; for *Gruffydh ap Rhys ap Theodore*, who had been now for ſome time quiet, fell upon *Gruffydh ap Sulhaern*, and for what reaſon not diſcovered, treacherouſly ſlew him. But the next Year there happened another occaſion of Diſturbances and falling out among the *Welch*; for *Eineon* the Son of *Cadwgan* dying, left all his ſhare of *Powys* and *Merionyth* to his Brother *Meredith*. But his Uncle *Meredith ap Blethyn*, thinking that theſe Lands more properly belonged to him, ejected his Nephew *Meredith* to whom his Brother *Eineon* had left them, and took poſſeſſion of them himſelf. And what augmented theſe Differences, King *Henry* ſet now at liberty *Ithel ap Rirys ap Blethyn*, *Meredith*'s Nephew, who had been for a long time detained in Priſon; who coming to his own Country, was in expectation to enjoy his Eſtate, which, upon his being put in cuſtody, his Relations had divided betwixt them; of which, the greateſt ſhare fell to his Uncle *Meredith*. But when *Gruffydh*

A. D. 1120.

1121.

Gruffydh ap Conan was informed, how that *Meredith ap Blethyn*, contrary to all Justice, had taken away by force the Lands of his Nephew *Meredith ap Cadwgan*, he sent his Sons *Cadwalhon* and *Owen* with an Army into *Merionyth*, who conquering and bringing to subjection all the Country, carryed away the chief of the People, and all the Cattle to *Lhyn*. And at the same time the Sons of *Cadwgan* entered into the Lands of *Lhywarch ap Trahaern*, and cruelly wasted and destroyed it, by reason that he had countenanced the Doings of their Uncle *Meredith ap Blethyn*. But these inward Clashings and Animosities concerning Estates and Titles, were seconded by most unnatural Bloodshed and unparallell'd Cruelties; for *Meredith ap Blethyn*, when he found that his Nephew *Meredith ap Cadwgan* was assisted by the Prince of *North-Wales*, and that it
A. D. was impracticable to keep *Merionyth* from him, he was
1122. resolved to practice that upon his Nephew, which he had failed to effect upon another. And therefore lest his other Nephew *Ithel ap Riryd* should meet with the like Help and Encouragement to recover those Lands, which during his Imprisonment were taken away from him, of which his Uncle actually enjoyed a considerable share; *Meredith* thought it his wisest way to prevent all manner of Disputes, by sending *Ithel* out of the World, which upon mature Deliberation he treacherously effected. Nor was this the only Murther committed at this time; for *Cadwalhon* the Son of *Gruffydh ap Conan* exceeded him far, and slew his three Uncles, *Grono*, *Riryd*, and *Meilyr* the Sons of *Owen ap Edwyn*; but which was most unnatural of all, *Morgan ap Cadwgan* with his own hands killed his Brother *Meredith*; a Crime most execrable, tho he did afterwards repent of it..

1124. Not long after this, *Gruffyth ap Rhys*, by the false and invidious Accusations of the *Normans*, was dispossessed of all the Lands which King *Henry* had formerly granted him, and which he had for a considerable time peaceably enjoyed. And towards the end of the same Year dyed *Daniel ap Sulgien* Bishop of S. *Davids*, and Archdeacon of *Powys*, a Man of extraordinary

traordinary Piety and Learning, and one who made it his continual Employment to endeavour to work a Reconciliation betwixt *North-Wales* and *Powys*, which in his time were at perpetual Variance and Enmity with one another. The next Year dyed likewise *Gruffydh* the Son of *Meredith ap Blethyn*; and about the same time *Owen ap Cadwgan* having got into his hands *Meredith ap Lhywarch*, delivered him to *Pain Fitz-John*, to be kept safe Prisoner in the Castle of *Bridgnorth*. The reason of this was, because *Meredith* had slain *Meyric* his Cosin-German, and very barbarously had pulled out the Eyes of two more of his Cosins, the Sons of *Griffri*. This cruel and inhuman Custom of plucking out the Eyes of such as they hated or feared, was too frequently practised in *Wales*; for the following Year *Ievaf* the Son of *Owen* served two of his Brethren after this unnatural manner, and thinking that too little, passed a Sentence of perpetual Banishment upon them. A little after, his Brother *Lhewelyn ap Owen* slew *Iorwerth ap Lhywarch*; but all this Mischief practised by these two Brothers *Ievaf* and *Lhewelyn*, turned at last upon themselves; for their Uncle *Meredith ap Blethin* being apprehensive that his two Nephews were a considerable Rub in his way, and if they trooped off, that all their Estate would of right fall to him; slew *Ievaf* out-right, and having pluck'd out *Lhewelyn*'s Eyes, castrated him, for fear he should beget any Children to inherit his Lands after him. These no doubt were implacable Times, when for the least Offence, nay sometime Suspicion, Murther was so openly and incorrigibly committed; which must of necessity be attributed to this one Principle, That so many petty States having equal Power and Authority in their own Territories, and being subject to none but the King of *England*, still endeavoured to out-vie and over-top each other. And so, nearness of Relation giving way to Ambition, they never regarded those of the same Blood, so that themselves might add to their strength, and increase their Estate by their Fall; and for this reason *Meyric* slew *Lhywarch*, and his Son *Madawc* his own Cosins; A. D. 1125. 1126.

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but before he could make any Advantage of their Death, he was himself served after the same manner. But the only Person who afterwards repented of such a foul Crime, was *Morgan ap Cadwgan*, who being severely troubled in mind for the Murther he had lately committed upon his Brother *Meredith*, took a Journey to *Jerusalem* to expiate for his Crime, and in his return from thence, dyed in the Isle of *Cyprus*. But this treacherous way of private murdering those by whom they were offended, could not be forgot among the *Welch*; for *Einion* the Son of *Owen ap Edwyn* calling to mind how that *Cadwalhon* the Son of *Gruffydh ap Conan* had basely slain three of his Brothers, and taking the opportunity of his being at *Nanhewdwy*, assisted by *Cadwgan ap Grono ap Edwyn*, set upon him, and slew him. About the same time, that great Usurper *Meredith ap Blethyn ap Confyn*, who by most unnatural and most hellish Practices, had got the Lands of all his Brothers and Nephews, and by that means was become a Man of the greatest strength and sway in *Powys*, dyed of a severe Fit of Sickness, which reduced him to that apprehension of his former Miscarriages, that he endured Penance for the expiation of former Guilts.

A. D. 1129.

In the Year 1134. till which time nothing of moment was transacted in *Wales*, *Henry* the first of that Name, King of *England*, dyed in *Normandy* in the Month of *October*; after whom *Stephen* Earl of *Buloign* Son to the Earl of *Bloys*, his Sisters Son, by the means of *Hugh Bygod*, was crowned King by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, all the Nobility of *England* consenting thereunto; though contrary to a former Oath they had taken to *Maud* the Empress. The first thing that employed his Thoughts after his accession to the Government, was against *David* King of the *Scots*; who taking advantage of this new Revolution in *England*, by some treacherous means or other, got the Towns of *Carlisle* and *Newcastle* into his hands. But King *Stephen*, tho scarcely settled in his Throne, presently marched towards the North; of whose coming *David* being assured, and fearing to

1134.

to meet him, voluntarily restored *Newcastle*, and compounded for *Carlisle*; but would not swear to him by reason of his Oath to *Maud*; which however his Son *Henry* did not stick at, and thereupon was by King *Stephen* created Earl of *Huntington*. This change and alteration of Affairs in *England*, made also the *Welch* bestir themselves; for *Morgan ap Owen*, a Man of considerable Quality and Estate in *Wales*, remembring the Wrong and Injury he had received at the hands of *Richard Fitz-Gilbert*, slew him, together with his Son *Gilbert*. And shortly after, *Cadwalader* and *Owen Gwyneth* the Sons of *Gruffydh ap Conan* Prince of *North-Wales*, having raised a mighty Army, marched against the *Normans* and *Flemmings*, and comming to *Cardigan*, committed very considerable Waste and Havock in the Country, and took two of the strongest Places, one belonging to *Walter Espec*, and the Castle of *Aberystwyth*. In this last place they were joyned by *Howel ap Meredith*, and *Rhys ap Madawc ap Ednerth*; who marching forward, took the Castle of *Richard de la Mare*, together with those of *Dinerth* and *Caerwedros*, and then returned with very valuable Booty. But having succeeded so well in this Expedition, they could not rest satisfied, till they had rid the whole Country from the intolerable Pride and Oppression of the *Normans* and *Flemings*; and therefore returning the same Year to *Cardigan* with 6000 Foot, and 2000 Horse, well disciplined and experienced Soldiers; and being joyned by *Gruffydh ap Rhys* and *Howel ap Meredith* of *Brecknock*, with his Sons, and *Madawc ap Ednerth*; they over-ran the Country, as far as *Aberteifi*, restoring all the former Inhabitants to their proper Inheritances, and discarding all such Strangers as the late Earl of *Serygil* had placed in the Country. But when *Stephen*, who was Governour of *Aberteifi*, saw that, he called to him *Robert Fitz-Martyn*, the Sons of *Gerald*, and *William Fitz-John*, with all the strength of the *Normans*, *Flemings*, and *English* in *Wales*, or the Marches; and meeting with the *Welch* betwixt *Aber Ned* and *Aber Dyfi*, gave them

A. D. 1135.

them battel. But after a very ſore and Bloody Encounter, the *Engliſh* began to give ground, and according to their uſual manner, truſting too much to the ſtrength of their Towns and Fortifications, began to look how to ſave themſelves that way. But the *Welch* preſſed upon 'em ſo hard, that they killed above 3000 Men, beſides ſeveral that were drowned and taken Priſoners. This Victory being ſo happily obtained, *Cadwalader* and *Owen* over-ran the whole Country, forcing all the *Normans* and *Flemings* to depart the Country with all ſpeed, and placing in their room thoſe miſerable *Welch*, who had been ſo long deprived and kept from their own Eſtates; and after they had weeded the Country of thoſe inſatiable Caterpillars, they returned to *North Wales*, laden with very rich Spoils and acceptable Plunder. The King of *England* was not in a condition to take notice to what Extremities his Subjects were reduced to in *Wales*, by reaſon that his own Nobles of *England* were riſen in Arms againſt him; the reaſon of which Tumult among the Nobility was occaſioned by a fallacious Report that went about of the King's Death, who lay then ſick of a Lethargy. They that bore him no good Will, verified the Rumour as much as they could, and ſtirred up the common People in behalf of the Empreſs; whereas on the other hand the King's Friends betook themſelves to Caſtles and ſtrong Holds for fear of the Empreſs, and among others *Hugh Bigod* ſecured the Caſtle of *Norwich*, and after that he was aſſured that the King was well again, he was loth to deliver the ſame out of his poſ-

A. D. 1136. ſeſſion, unleſs it were to the King's own hands. But during theſe Commotions and Troubles in *England*, *Gruffydh ap Rhys*, Son to *Rhys ap Theodore*, the right Heir to the Principality of *South-Wales*, dyed, leaving Iſſue behind him a Son called *Rhys*, commonly known by the Name of Lord *Rhys*, by *Gwenlhian* the Daughter of *Gruffydh ap Conan*, who by ſome is ſaid to have poiſoned her Husband. Towards the end of the ſame Year dyed likewiſe *Gruffydh ap Conan* Prince of *North-Wales*, after he had reigned 37 Years; to

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the great Grief and Discontent of all his Subjects, as being a Prince of incomparable Qualities, and one who after divers Victories obtained over the *English*, had throughly purged *North-Wales* from all Strangers and Foreigners. He had Issue by *Angharad* the Daughter of *Owen ap Edwyn*, three Sons, namely, *Owen*, *Cadwalader*, and *Cadwalhon*, and five Daughters, *Marret*, *Susanna*, *Ranulht*, *Agnes*, and *Gwenlhian*: and by a Concubine *Iago*, *Ascain*, *Edwal* Abbot of *Penmon*, *Dolhing*, and *Elen*, who was married to *Hova ap Ithel Felyn* of *Yal*. There were several good and wholsom Laws and Statutes enacted in his time; and among the rest, he reformed the great Disorders of the *Welch* Minstrels, which were then grown to great Abuse. Of these there were three sorts in *Wales*; the first were called *Beirdh*, who composed several Songs and Odes of various Measures, wherein the Poet's Skill was not only required, but also a natural Endowment, or a Vein which the Latins term *furor Poeticus*. These likewise kept the Records of all Gentlemens Arms and Pedegrees, and were principally esteemed among all the Degrees of the *Welch* Poets. The next were such as plaid upon Musical Instruments, chiefly the Harp and the Crowd; which Musick *Gruffydh ap Conan* first brought over into *Wales*; who being born in *Ireland*, and descended by his Mothers side of *Irish* Parents, brought with him from thence several skilful Musicians, who invented almost all the Instruments as were afterwards plaid upon in *Wales*. The last sort were called *Atcaneaid*, whose Business it was to sing to the Instrument plaid upon by another. Each of these, by the same Statute, had their several Reward and Encouragement allotted to them; their Life and Behaviour was to be spotless and unblameable, otherwise their Punishment was very severe and rigid, every one having Authority to punish and correct them, even to the Deprivation of all they had. They were also interdicted and forbidden to enter any Man's House, or to compose any Song of any one, without the special leave and warrant of the Party concerned; with many other Ordinances relating to the like purpose.

Owen

Owen Gwynedh.

AFter the death of *Gruffydh ap Conan*, his eldeſt Son *Owen*, ſurnamed *Gwynedh*, ſucceeded in the Principality of *North Wales*; who no ſooner had entered upon the Government, but together with the reſt of his Brethren, he made an Expedition into *South-Wales*; and having demoliſhed and overthrown the Caſtles of *Stradmeyric*, *Stephan*, and *Humffreys*, and laid in Aſhes the Town of *Caermardhyn*, he returned home with no leſs Honor than Booty and Plunder. About the ſame time, *John*, Arch-Deacon of *Lhanbaran* departed this Life, a Man of ſingular Piety and ſtrictneſs of Life, who for his rigid Zeal in Religion and Virtue, was thought worthy to be canonized, and to be counted among the number of the Saints. This Year likewiſe King *Stephen* paſſed over to *Normandy*, and having concluded a Peace with the *French* King, and the Duke of *Anjou*, returned back to *England* without any further delay. But the following Spring gave opportunity for greater Undertakings; *David*, King of *Scots*, upon the King of *England*'s going to *France* laſt Summer, had entered the Borders of *England*, and continued to make conſiderable Waſt and Havock in that part of the Country. Whereupon King *Stephen*, to rid his Country and his Subjects from ſo dangerous an Enemy, marched with an Army towards the *North*, whoſe coming the King of *Scots* hearing of, he relinquiſhed the Borders of *England*, and retired to his own Country. But that would not ſatisfie King *Stephen*, who deſired to be further revenged for the unpardonable Hoſtilities committed by the *Scots* in his Country; and therefore purſuing the *Scots* to their own Country, he haraſſed and laid waſt all the South part of the Kingdom of *Scotland*.

But

But the King's abſence animated ſeveral of the *Engliſh* Nobility to rebel; to which purpoſe they fortified every one their Caſtles and ſtrong Holds: *William* Earl of *Gloceſter* thoſe of *Leeds* and *Briſtol*; *Ralph Lunel*, *Cari*; *William Fitz-Allen*, *Shrewsbury*; *Paganellus*, *Ludlow*; *William de Moyun*, *Duneſter*; *Robert de Nichol*, *Warham*; *Euſtace Fitz-John*, *Merton*; and *Walklyn*, *Dover*. But for all theſe mighty Preparations, the King in a ſhort time became Maſter of them all; ſome he won by aſſault, others upon fair Promiſes and advantageous Conditions were ſurrendred up, and ſome he got by treacherous and under-hand Contrivances. The *Scots* thought to make good advantage of theſe Commotions in *England*; and thereupon, as ſoon as they heard that ſome of the *Engliſh* Nobility were in actual Rebellion againſt the King, they entered into the Borders, and began, as they thought, without any apprehenſion of Oppoſition, to ravage and lay waſte the Country before 'em. But *William*, Earl of *Albemarle*; *William Pyppell*, Earl of *Nottingham*; *Walter Eſpec* and *Gilbert Lacy*, gathered together all the Forces they could raiſe in the North; and being animated and encouraged by the eloquent and preſſing Oration of *Ralph*, Biſhop of *Orkneys*, which he delivered in the audience of the whole Army, they ſet upon the *Scots* at *Almerton* with ſuch unanimous Courage, that after a very great ſlaughter of his Men, King *David* was glad to eſcape with his Life by flight. After this, King *Stephen* ſeized to his own uſe the Caſtles of *Ludlow* and *Leeds*, and preſſed the Biſhops of *Saliſbury* and *Lincoln* ſo hard, that to prevent their periſhing by Famine, they were conſtrained to ſurrender; the former the Caſtles of *Viſes* and *Shirburn*; the latter thoſe of *Newark upon Trent* and *Sleeford*. This did not a little augment the King's ſtrength againſt the enſuing Storm; for in the Summer this Year, *Maud* the Empreſs, Daughter and Heir to King *Henry*, to whom King *Stephen*, with all the Nobility of *England*, had ſworn Allegiance, landed at *Arundel*, with her Brother *Robert* Earl of *Gloceſter*,

and was there honourably received by *William de Albineto*, who was lately married to Queen *Adeliz*, King *Henry*'s Widow, with whom he received the Earldom of *Arundel* in Dowry. But as soon as King *Stephen* heard of her landing, he marched with all possible speed to *Arundel*, and laid siege to the Castle; but finding it upon tryal impregnable, he raised the siege, and by that means suffered the Empress and her Brother to escape to *Bristol*.

A. D. 1138. The next Year an unlucky Accident fell out in *Wales*; *Cynric*, one of Prince *Owen*'s Sons, having by some means or other disgusted *Madawc ap Meredith ap Blethyn ap Confyn*, a Person of considerable Esteem and Estate in the Country, was, with his connivance set upon and slain by his Men. But the Affairs of *England* this Year, afforded greater rarity of action; King *Stephen* with a formidable Army laid siege to the City of *Lincoln*, to the relief of which, *Ranulph*, Earl of *Chester*, and *Robert* Earl of *Gloucester*, marched with their Forces. But before they could arrive, the Town was taken; whereupon they drew up their Forces in order to give the King battel, who on the other side, was as ready to receive them. King *Stephen* drew up his Forces in three Battels, the first being led by the Earls of *Britain*, *Mellent*, *Norfolk*, *Hampton*, and *Warren*; the second by the Earl of *Albemarle*, and *William* of *Ypres*; and the third by the King himself, assisted by *Baldwyn Fitz-Gilbert*, with several others of his Nobility. Of the Enemies side, the disinherited Barons had the first place; the Earl of *Chester*, with a considerable Party of *Welchmen*, far better couraged than armed, led the second; and the Earl of *Gloucester* the third Battel. After a hot and bloody Dispute of both sides, the Victory at length favoured the Barons, King *Stephen* being first taken Prisoner, and a little after the Queen, together with *William* of *Ypres*, and *Bryan Fitz-Count*. But within a while after *William Martell* and *Geffrey de Mandeville* gathered together some fresh Forces, and fought the Empress and her Brother at *Winchester*, and having put the Empress to flight, took Earl

Robert

Robert Priſoner, for exchange of whom, the King was ſet at liberty. The next Year King *Stephen* would try the other Adventure, and received a ſecond Overthrow at *Wilton*; which however did not ſo much diſcourage him, but that he laid ſo cloſe a ſiege to the Empreſs at *Oxford*, that ſhe was glad to make her eſcape to *Wallingford*. The ſame Year dyed *Madawc ap Ednerth*, a Perſon of great Quality and Note in *Wales*; and *Meredith ap Howel*, a Man of no mean Eſteem, was ſlain by the Sons of *Blethyn ap Gwyn*. *A. D.* 1139.

For the two ſucceeding Years nothing remarkable paſſed in *Wales*; excepting that this Year *Howel ap Meredith ap Rhytherch* of *Cantref Bychan*, and *Rhys ap Howel* were cowardly ſlain by the Treachery and perfidious Practices of the *Flemings*; and the next Year *Howel ap Meredith ap Blethyn* was baſely murthered by his own Men; at which time, *Howel* and *Cadwgan* the Sons of *Madawc ap Ednerth*, upon ſome unhappy Quarrel, did kill each other. But ſhortly after this, an irreconcilable Difference fell out betwixt *Anarawd* Son to *Gruffydh ap Rhys* Prince of *South-Wales*, and his Father in Law *Cadwalader* the Son of *Gruffydh ap Conan*, and Brother to Prince *Owen Gwynedh*; which from Words quickly proceeded to Blows. In this Scuffle *Anarawd* was unhappily ſlain; which ſo exaſperated Prince *Owen* againſt his Brother *Cadwalader*, that together with his Son *Howel*, he marched with an army into his Brothers Country, and after a conſiderable Waſte and Deſtruction, burnt to the ground the Caſtle of *Aberyſtwyth*. *Cadwalader*, upon the News of Prince *Owen*'s approach, withdrew himſelf and fled to *Ireland*; where having hired a great number of *Iriſh* and *Scots* for Two Thouſand Marks, under the Command of *Octer*, and the Sons of *Turkel* and *Cherulf*, he ſtruck ſail for *Wales*, and landed at *Abermenay* in *Carnarvonſhire*. The Prince, to protract no time, marched with all ſpeed to prevent their farther progreſs into the Country; and both Armies being come in view of each other, a Peace was happily con-

1140. 1141. 1142.

concluded betwixt the two Brothers. The *Iriſh* underſtanding this, and how that their coming over was like to prove but a Fool's Errant to them, they ſurprized and ſecured *Cadwalader*, till their Wages and Arrears were paid; who, to obtain his Liberty, deliver'd to them two thouſand Heads of Cattel, beſides many Priſoners, and other Booty, which they had taken in the Country. But as ſoon as the Prince was informed that his Brother *Cadwalader* was ſet looſe, without any farther demur upon the caſe, he fell in upon the *Iriſh*, and having ſlain a very conſiderable number of them, recovered all the Booty they purpoſed to ſhip off, and forced as many as could eſcape, to return with great loſs, and a greater ſhame back to *Ireland*.

But the *Normans* ſped far better in *Wales*; *Hugh* Son to *Radulph* Earl of *Cheſter*, having fortified his Caſtle of *Cymaron*, ſet upon and won the Country of *Melienyth* a ſecond time; and the Cattle of *Clun* being fortified by another Lord, all *Eluel* became ſubject to the *Normans*. The ſame time King *Stephen* took *Geffry Mandeville* Priſoner at S. *Albans*, where the Earl of *Arundel* by the ſlip of his Horſe was like to be drowned in the River. But the Earl of *Mandeville*, to obtain his liberty, delivered up to the King the Tower of *London*, with the Caſtles of *Walden* and *Plaſſey*, which reduced him to that condition, that he was forced to live upon the Plunder and Spoil of Abbies and other religious Houſes, till at length he was ſlain in a Skirmiſh againſt the King, and his Son baniſhed the Kingdom.

1144. The next Year a Skirmiſh happened betwixt *Hugh de Mortimer* and *Rhys ap Howel*, wherein the latter was taken Priſoner, with many others of his Accomplices, who were all committed to Priſon by the *Engliſh*. But it fared much better with *Howel* and *Conan* the Sons of Prince *Owen*, who having raiſed an Army againſt the *Flemings* and *Normans*, gain'd a conſiderable Victory at *Aberteifi*, and having placed a Garriſon in the Town, returned home with great Honour, and much Booty. About the ſame time,

Sulien

Sulien ap Rhythmarch, one of the Colledg of *Lhanbadarn*, and a Perſon of great Reading and extenſive Learning, departed this Life. Shortly after, *Gilbert* Earl of *Clare*, came with a great number of Forces to *Dyfed*, and built the Caſtle of *Caermardhyn*, and the Caſtle of the Sons of *Uchtryd*. *Hugh Mortimer* likewiſe ſlew *Meyric ap Madawc ap Riryd ap Bleddu*, and *Meredic ap Madawc ap Edneth*. And ſo far it went of the ſide of the *Engliſh*; but now the *Welch* begin to gain ground; *Cadelh* the Son of *Gruffydh ap Rhys* Prince of *South Wales*, laid ſiege to the Caſtle of *Dynefowr*, belonging to Earl *Gilbert*, which being ſurrender'd up, *Cadelh*, aſſiſted by his Brethren *Meredith* and *Rhys*, brought his Army before the Caſtle of *Caermardhyn*, which after a ſhort ſiege yielded in like manner, reſerving only this one Condition, that the Gariſon ſhould not be put to the Sword. From thence he marched to *Lhanſtephan*, and ſet before the Caſtle; to the Relief of which the *Normans* and *Flemings* coming with their Forces, were ſhamefully vanquiſhed and overcome, and ſo the Caſtle was eaſily deliver'd up to the *Welch*. But the *Normans* were ſo cruelly nettled at this, that they muſter'd up all the Forces they could poſſibly draw together out of the neighbouring Countries, and unexpectedly ſurrounded the Caſtle, intending by all poſſible means to recover the ſame. But the Governour, *Meredith ap Gruffydh*, a Man of great Years, and no leſs Experience, ſo animated and encouraged the beſieged, that when the *Normans* and *Flemings* ventured to ſcale the Walls, they were beat back with ſuch Vigour, and Loſs of their ſide, that at length they were compell'd to raiſe the Siege, and leave the *Welch* in poſſeſſion of the Caſtle. *A. D.* 1145.

Shortly after this, *Run* the Son of Prince *Owen* of *North-Wales*, a Youth of excellent hopes, and incomparable Qualifications, dyed, whoſe Death his Father took ſo much to heart, that for ſome time he ſeemed to be paſt all Comfort, being faln into ſuch a melancholy Diſpoſition, that he was diverted with nothing but Retirement. But an Accident fell

out, which rouz'd him out of this lethargical Fit of Sorrow and Discontent; the Castle of *Mould* was so very strong and well garrison'd by the *English*, that it mightily annoyed the Country thereabouts, and had been frequently besieged, but could never be taken. Prince *Owen* at this time levied an Army and laid close siege to it; and the Garison for several assaults behaved it self so manfully, that the place seemed impregnable and invincible. But the Presence and Example of Prince *Owen* so encouraged his Men, that they fell on with all possible Vigour and Might, and at last forced their entrance into the Castle. Having put a great number of the Garrison to the Sword, and taken the rest Prisoners, the Castle was rased to the ground; and this fortunate Attempt so pleased the Prince, that he forgot all Sorrow for his Son, and returned to his usual Temper and accustomed Merriments. At the same time, King *Stephen* of *England* obtained a remarkable Victory over his Enemies at *Farendon*; and although the ensuing Year *Rondel* Earl of *Chester* and he were reconciled, yet he thought it more adviseable to detain him Prisoner, though contrary to his promise, until such time as the Earl would deliver up the Castle of *Lincoln*, with all the Forts and places of strength in his custody.

A. D. 1146. The next Year, *Cadelh*, *Meredith*, and *Rhys*, the Sons of *Gruffydh ap Rhys ap Theodor*, brought an Army before the Castle of *Gwys*; but finding themselves too weak to master it, they desired *Howel*, Son to Prince *Owen Gwynedh*, a Person famously remarkable for martial Endowments, to come to their assistance. *Howel*, who was ever very desirous to signalize himself, and to evidence his Valour to the World, readily consented to their Request; and having drawn his Forces together, marched directly towards *Gwys*, where being arrived, he was joyfully received, and honourably entertain'd by such Lords as desired his help. Having viewed the Strength and Fortification of the Castle, he found it was impracticable to take the place, without the Walls could be destroyed; and therefore he gave orders, that certain battering Engines

Engines should be provided, whilst the rest should gaul and molest the besieged, by throwing of great Stones into the Castle. The Enemies perceiving what irresistible Preparations the Besiegers contrived, thought it to no purpose to withstand their Fury; and therefore to do that voluntarily which must be done by compulsion, they presently yielded up the Castle. Shortly after this a great Difference happen'd betwixt the Sons of Prince *Owen*, *Howel*, and *Conan*, and their Uncle *Cadwalader*; whereupon the former entered with an Army into the Country of *Merionyth*, and committed great Wastes and Hostilities there, insomuch that the Inhabitants flock'd into Sanctuaries to save their Lives. But the young Lords finding what fearful and unstable condition the People were in, and the better to draw them to their side, issued out their Proclamation, assuring that all who would favour their Country, should not only enjoy their Lives, but their former Liberty and accustomed Priviledges; upon the publication of which Edict, the People returned to their own Habitations. Having by this Stratagem brought all the Country under their own Pleasure and good Will, they lead their Army before the Castle of *Cynfael*, belonging to *Cadwalader*, which he had built and strongly fortified. The government of this Castle *Cadwalader* had committed to *Merfyn*, Abbot of *Tygwyn*, or the *White-House*; who being summoned to surrender, by the Brothers *Howel* and *Conan*, did not only refuse, but defied their utmost Efforts upon the place. The Lords finding they could do no good by Threats and Menaces, judged it more convenient to make use of the other Extream; and therefore promised the Abbot a very high Reward, if he would deliver the Castle into their hands. But all proved to no effect, the Abbot being a Person of more Honesty and greater Honour, than to be corrupted to betray his Trust; told them flatly, That he would not deceive his Masters expectation, and therefore would choose rather to dye with Honour, than to live with Shame. The Lords finding him inexorable, and withal

being vexed, that a Church-man ſhould put ſuch a ſtop to their fortunate Proceedings, made ſuch a vigorous Aſſault upon the Caſtle, that after they had pulled down ſome part of the Walls, they entred in by force, and ravaged ſo furiouſly, that they killed and wounded the whole Garriſon, the *Abbot* only eſcaping, who by the help of ſome of his Friends in *Howel*'s Army, got away ſafe. Towards the cloſe of this Year, ſeveral Perſons of Note departed this Life, among whom were *Robert* Earl of *Gloceſter*, and *Gilbert* Earl of *Clare*, as alſo *Uchthryd* Biſhop of *Llandaf*, a Man of great Piety and Learning, in whoſe See ſucceeded *Nickolas ab Gurgant*.

1147. The following Year alſo died *Bernard* Biſhop of St. *Davids*, and was ſucceeded by *David Fitzgerald*,

1148. then Archdeacon of *Cardigan*. Sometime after Prince *Owen Gwynedh* built a Caſtle in *Yale*, called *Caſtelh y Rodwyth*; and his Brother *Cadwalader* built another at *Lhanryſtid*, and beſtowed his part of *Cardigan* upon his Son *Cadwgan*. Alſo *Madoc* the Son of *Meredith ap Blethyn* founded the Caſtle of *Oſweſtry*, and gave his Nephews *Owen* and *Meyric* the Sons of *Gruffydh ap Meredith* his ſhare of *Cyfeilioc*.

1149. The next Year, *Conan* Son to Prince *Owen Gwynedh*, for certain Faults and Miſcarriages committed againſt his Father, tho' the particulars are not diſcovered, was put in Priſon, where for ſome time he continued in Cuſtody. But it fared better with his Brother *Howel*, who having made his Uncle *Cadwalader* his Priſoner, reduced all his Country, together with his Caſtle ſubject to himſelf. In *South-Wales*, ſome Buſineſs of moment happened this Year; *Cadelh* the Son of *Gruffydh ap Rhys* having fortified the Caſtle of *Carmardhyn*, marched with his Army towards *Cydwely*, waſted and deſtroyed the whole Country, and being returned home, joyned his Army with his Brothers *Meredith* and *Rhys*, who entring into the Country of *Cardigan*, won that part called *Is Aeron*. This was ſucceeded by an Action of greater Importance in *North-Wales*; ſome irreconcilable Difference ariſing betwixt Prince *Owen*, and *Rondel* Earl of *Cheſter*, quickly

quickly broke out into open War. The Earl made all the possible Preparations the opportunity would permit, and drew together a considerable Army from all parts of *England* and which strengthened and incouraged him the more, he was joyned by *Madoc ap Meredith* Prince of *Powys*, who disdaining to hold his Lands of Prince *Owen Gwynedh*, chose rather to side with, and abet his Enemies. The Prince on the other hand was not backward in his Preparations, and perceiving the Enemy to come upon him, thought it not advisable to suffer him to advance too far into the Country, but to stop and prevent his Carreer before he should take too firm a footing in his Dominions. To this end he marched with his whole Power as far as *Counsylht*, with full Resolution to give the Earl of *Chester* Battel, which the *English* were glad of, as thinking themselves far more numerous, and much better Armed and Disciplined than the *Welch*. But both Armies having joyned Battel, they quickly faltered in their expectation of undoubted Success, and finding the *Welch* to press so irresistibly severe upon them, they thought it wiser to retire, and endeavour to save themselves by flight. But the *Welch* pursued them so hard, that few escaped without being either slain or taken Prisoners, and they some of the Chief Commanders, who thro' the fleetness of their Horses, avoided the Fury of their pursuers.

The next Year, the Scene of Action removed to *South-Wales*, *Cadelh*, *Meredith* and *Rhys*, the Sons of *Gruffydh ap Rhys* Prince of *South-Wales*, being entred with an Army into *Cardigan*, wan all the Country from *Howel* the Prince of *North-Wales* Son, excepting the Castle of *Llanrsihangel* in *Pengwern*. The Siege of *Llanrystyd* Castle proved so difficult and unmanagable, that the young Lords of *South-Wales* lost a great part of their bravest Souldiers before it, which so troubled and vexed them, that when they got possession of the Castle, they put all the Garrison to the Sword. From thence they marched to *Ystrat-meyric* Castle, which after they had won, manned 1150.

and

and re-fortified, they disbanded their Forces, and returned home. But *Cadelh* the eldeſt of the Brothers, was upon the point of receiving his laſt Blow by treachery at home, which he had eſcaped from the Enemies abroad. For ſome of the Inhabitants of *Tenbigh* in *Pembroke ſhire*, having conceived ſome diſpleaſure and hatred againſt *Cadelh*, were reſolved to revenge themſelves, and to lay a Trap for his Life; and having obſerved what pleaſure he took in Hunting, were reſolved to execute their Plot, whilſt he was hot and eager at his Sport. Obſerving therefore one day how he went a Hunting with only a few Companions, they placed themſelves in an ambuſcade, and when the Game came that way, they unexpectedly ſet upon the unarmed Sports-men, and having eaſily made all the reſt fly away, they wounded *Cadelh* ſo cruelly, that he narrowly eſcaped their hands alive; who making ſhift to get home, lay for a long time dangerouſly ill, and with great difficulty at length recovered his Life. Upon this, his Brothers *Meredith* and *Rhys* paſſed with an Army into *Gwyr*, and having burnt and deſtroyed the Country thereabouts, they beſieged and took the Caſtle of *Aberlhychwr*, but finding they could not keep it, they raſed it to the Ground, and after that, returned home with great Booty to *Dynefawr*, and repaired the Fortifications of the Caſtle there. About the ſame time alſo, *Howel*, Prince *Owen Gwynedh*'s Son, fortified *Humphry*'s Caſtle in the Valley of *Caletwr*.

1151. But the following Year, Prince *Owen* did a very barbarous Action to *Cunetha*, his Brother *Cadwalhon*'s Son, for fearing leſt that this young Man ſhould lay claim to any part of his Eſtate as his Father's right, he firſt pulled out his Eyes, and afterwards caſtrated him, for fear he ſhould beget any Children, who might ſome time or other renew their claim and right to *Cadwalhon*'s Eſtate. This inhuman ſeverity was ſucceeded by another of no ſmall remark; *Llewelyn* Son to *Madoc ap Meredith* having watched a convenient Opportunity, ſet upon, and ſlew *Stephen* the Son of *Baldwin*. But *Cadwalader* Prince *Owen*'s Brother

Brother after a tedious Impriſonment which he had ſuſtained thro' the Malice and Rancour of his Nephew *Howel*, at length made his eſcape, and flying to the Iſle of *Angleſey*, brought a conſiderable part of that Iſland under his ſubjection. But Prince *Owen* hearing how that his Brother had got looſe from cuſtody, and that he was in actual poſſeſſion of a great part of *Angleſey*, he preſently diſpatched an Army over, which proving too formidable to *Cadwalader's* Party, he was conſtrained to eſcape to *England*, and to deſire Succor from his Wife's Relations, who was the Daughter of *Gilbert* Earl of *Clare*. This Year *Galfrede Arthur*, commonly called *Geffrey* of *Monmouth*, was made Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*, and at the ſame time *Simon* Archdeacon of *Cyfeilioc*, a Man of great Worth and Eſteem in his Country died.

But the Year following, *Meredith* and *Rhys* the Sons of *Gruffydh ap Rhys*, Prince of *South-Wales*, laid Siege to *Penwedic* Caſtle, which belonged to *Howel* Prince *Owen's* Son, and after great pains and conſiderable loſs of Men of their ſide, at laſt made themſelves Maſters of it. From thence they marched by Night to *Tenby*, and unexpectedly falling upon the Caſtle, of which one *William Fitzgerald* was Governor, they ſcaled the Walls before the Garriſon were aware of any Danger, and ſo poſſeſſing themſelves of the Caſtle, they fell foul upon the Garriſon, in Revenge of the Miſchief they had done, and further deſigned to their Brother *Cadelh*. For *Cadelh* at this time was gone upon a Pilgrimage, and during his abſence had committed his whole Inheritance and all other concerns in *Wales*, to the Care of his Brethren *Meredith* and *Rhys*. But after the taking *Tenby*-Caſtle, they divided their Army into two Parties, with one of which, *Rhys* marched to *Yſtratcongen*, and after great havock and waſte committed there, he paſſed to *Cyfeilioc*, which fared in like manner with *Yſtratcongen*. *Meredith* with the other Party ſat before *Aberavan*-Caſtle, and after a ſhort Siege won and got poſſeſſion of it, and then returned home with very conſiderable Booty, and many rich Spoils. About the ſame 1152.

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time *Rondel* Earl of *Cheſter*, who had lived in continual Enmity and frequent Hoſtility with Prince *Owen* of *North-Wales*, departed this Life, leaving his Son *Hugh* to enjoy both his Titles and Eſtate in *England*, and to proſecute the Feuds and Hoſtilities againſt the *Welch*.

1153. And ſhortly after died *Meredith* Son to *Gruffydh ap Rhys* Prince of *South-Wales*, who was Lord of *Cardigan Yſtratywy* and *Dyfed*, being not paſſed the Twenty Fifth Year of his Age, a Perſon of incomparable Valor and Audacity, and in all his Warlike Attempts and Atchievements very Fortunate. He was preſently followed by *Geoffrey* Biſhop of *Llandaf*, a Man as Famous for Learning and a good Life, as the other was for Maſculine Bravery and Martial Proweſs. In *England* the face of things looked very lowring, *Henry* Surnamed *Shortmantel*, the Empreſs Son, landed in *England*, and in his progreſs thro' the Country took ſeveral Caſtles, among which were *Malmesbury*, *Wallingford* and *Shrewsbury*. But his Fury was quickly appeaſed by the Death of *Euſtace* King *Stephen*'s Son, ſo that the ſole obſtacle for his ſucceeding to the Crown, being now removed, he willingly concluded a Peace with King *Stephen*, permitting him to enjoy the Crown peaceably for his life, upon Condition
1154. that himſelf was declared his Succeſſor. But King *Stephen* did not long ſurvive this Treaty, and then *Henry Plantagenet*, the Empreſs Son, was Crowned in
1155. his ſtead. Towards the beginning of King *Henry*'s reign, *Rhys Gruffydh ap Rhys*, King of *South Wales*, upon apprehenſion that *Owen Gwynedh* had raiſed an Army for the Conqueſt of *South-Wales*, drew together all his Strength, and marched to *Aberdyfi* to face the Enemy upon their own Borders. But finding the Rumor to be falſe, and that the Prince of *North-Wales* had no ſuch Deſign in hand, having built a Caſtle at *Aberdyfi*, which might defend the Frontiers from any future Deſign of his Country, he returned back without attempting any thing farther. At the ſame time, *Madoc ap Meredith* built a Caſtle at *Caereneon* near *Cymer*, and then *Eglwys Fair* in *Myfot*,

was

was founded. About this time alſo, *Meyric* Nephew to Prince *Madoc ap Meredith* made his eſcape out of Priſon, wherein he had been detained by his Uncle for a conſiderable time.

The ſame Year King *Henry* being diſpleaſed with the *Flemings* whom his Predeceſſor King *Stephen* had brought over into *England*, iſſued out a Proclamation, charging the greateſt part of them to depart his Dominions, and to retire to their Country-men in *Weſt-Wales*, where his Grandfather *Henry* the Firſt the *Baſtard's* Son had planted them. And thus that part of *Wales* called *Pembroke-ſhire*, was over-run with theſe Strangers, who being better befriended by the Kings of *England*, than the *Welch* could well expect to be, made ſure footing in that Country, where they have ever ſince continued firm. It was the *Engliſh* Policy of thoſe times to accept of any opportunity to curb and keep under the *Welch*, whom they experienced to be none of the ſafeſt Neighbours, and therefore the Kings of *England* did grant any Lands and Priviledges in *Wales* to any that would accept of them, which honeſtly they had no Power to beſtow.

But this was not enough in detriment to the *Welch*, 1156.
for the Year following, King *Henry* raiſed a very great Army which he gathered from all parts of *England*, with purpoſe to ſubdue all *North-Wales*, being principally moved hereto, by the inſtigation of *Cadwalader* the Prince's Brother, whom *Owen Gwynedh*, for what Reaſons not known, deprived of his Eſtate, and baniſhed the Country. Alſo *Madoc ap Meredith* Prince of *Powis*, who maligned the Liberty and Priviledge of the Princes of *North-Wales*, who owned ſubjection to no other than the King of *England*, whereas thoſe of *Powis* were obliged to do homage to the Prince of *North-Wales*, did joyntly conſent to this Invitation. The King of *England* accepting of their Propoſals, led his Army to *Weſt-Cheſter*, and encamped upon the Marſh called *Saltney*, in *Welch*, *Morfa-Caer-Lleon*. Prince *Owen* all this while was not ignorant of this intended Invaſion, and therefore having

having made all possible Preparations to confront the Enemy, he marched his Army to the Frontiers of *England*, and encamping at *Basingwerk*, resolved to give the *English* Battel. King *Henry* understanding of the Prince's Resolution, detached some of the chiefest Troops out of the Main-body, under the command of several Earls and other Lords, and sent them towards the Prince's Camp. But after they had advanced some little way, and were passing thro' a Wood, called *Coed-Eulo*, *David* and *Conan* Prince *Owen*'s Sons, unexpectedly set upon them, and what by the advantage of the Ground, and the suddeness of the Action, the *English* were born down with a great Slaughter, and those who survived, narrowly escaped to the King's Camp. This was a very unwelcome beginning to King *Henry*; but however, in order to prosper better hereafter, he thought it advisable to decamp from *Saltney*, and to rank his Troops along the Sea-Coast, thinking thereby to get betwixt Prince *Owen* and his Country, which if he could effect, he was sure to reduce the *Welch* to a very great inconveniency. But the Prince foreseeing the Danger of this, retired with his Army to a place called *Cil Owen*, that is, *Owen*'s Retreat, which when King *Henry* perceived, he let fall his Design, and came to *Ruthlan*. *W. Parnus* writes, that in this Expedition against the *Welch*, King *Henry* was in great danger of his Life, in passing thro' a strait at *Counsylth* near *Flint*, where *Henry* Earl of *Essex*, who by inheritance enjoyed the Office of bearing the Standard of *England*, being over-charged by the Enemy, cast down the same and fled. This accident so incouraged the *Welch*, that they bore on so violently, that the King himself narrowly escaped, having of his Party *Eustace Fitz-John* and *Rob. Curcie*, two valiant Knights, together with several others of his Nobility and Gentry slain in the Action.

Lib. 2. *Cap.* 5.

After this Prince *Owen* decamped from *Cil Owen*, and intrenched himself upon *Bryn y Pin*, where little of moment passed betwixt the two Armies, only some slight Skirmishes happened frequently. King *Henry*

Henry in the mean time fortified the Castle of *Ruthlan*, and during his stay there, *Madoc ap Meredith* Prince of *Powis*, sailed with the *English* Fleet to *Angleſey*, and having put some Men on shoar, they burnt two Churches, and ravaged part of the Country about. But they paid very dear for it, for all the Strength of the Island being met together, they set upon them in their return to their Ships, and cut them off in such a manner, that not one remained to bring Tidings to the Fleet of what had befel them. But they on Board quickly perceived what had happened, and therefore thought it not very safe harbouring upon that Coast, but judging it more advisable to weigh Anchor, they presently set Sail for *Chester*; when they were arrived thither, they found that a Peace was actually concluded betwixt King *Henry* and Prince *Owen* upon these Articles; That *Cadwalader* should have all his Lands restored to him, and he received to the Favour and Friendship of his Brother. Then King *Henry* leaving the Castles of *Ruthlan* and *Basingwerk* well manned and fortified, and having near the latter founded a Publick Structure for the Order of Knights Templars, returned to *England*. But the troubles of *Wales* did not end with him, for *Iorwerdh Goch ap Meredith* who had taken part with the King of *England* during this War, laid Siege to the Castle of *Yale*, which was built by Prince *Owen*, and making himself Master of it, rased it to the ground.

The next Year commenced with a very unfortu- 1157.
nate Action, *Ifor ap Meyric* having long before cast a very wishful Eye upon the Land and Estate of *Morgan ab Owen*, was now resolved to put in execution what he had before contrived; and as Covetousness seldom bears any regard to Vertue or Honor, he treacherously set upon him, and slew him; and with him fell *Gurgan ap Rhys*, the most Famous *British* Poet of his time. *Morgan*'s Estate *Ifor* bestowed upon his Brother *Iorwerth*, who about the same time got also possession of the Town of *Caer-Lheon*. But these inward and home-bread Disturbances

ſturbances were quickly mitigated by a general Peace which was preſently after this concluded betwixt the King of *England* and all the Princes and Lords of *Wales*, *Rhys ab Gruffydh ap Rhys* Prince of *South-Wales* only excepted. For this Prince *Rhys*, who probably would not rely too far upon the King of *England*'s Fidelity, refuſed to conſent to a Peace; but however, to ſecure himſelf the beſt he could from the *Engliſh*, whom he had no ſmall reaſon to be afraid of, he thought it his beſt Prudence to iſſue out his Orders, commanding his Subjects to remove their Cattel and other Effects to the Wilderneſs of *Tyno*, where they were like to remain ſecureſt from the Eyes and reach of the Enemies. But he had not continued there long, when he received a more poſitive Expreſs from King *Henry*, commanding him to appear forthwith at his Court, and to accept of the Propoſals of Peace, before the joynt Forces of *England* and *Wales* were ſent to fetch him up. Prince *Rhys* having received ſuch a threatning Meſſage, thought it now high time to repent of what he had afore ſo raſhly reſolved upon, and therefore after long Conſultation, he judged it his wiſeſt way to accept of the King's Propoſals and to appear at Court. There it was agreed upon, that *Rhys*, whoſe Lands heretofore lay ſcattered about, and were intermixed with other Perſon's Eſtate, ſhould enjoy *Cantref Mawr*, and any other Cantref which the King ſhould be pleaſed to beſtow upon him. But contrary to this Article, the King aſſigned him ſeveral Lordſhips and other Lands far remote from each other, and particularly intermixed them with the Eſtates of *Engliſh-men*, whom he was ſure would be a watch and a curb to all the motions of Prince *Rhys*. This was indeed a very politick Contrivance of King *Henry* to keep under the high and reſtleſs Spirit of *Rhys*; but the Juſtice of the Action does not ſo evidently appear in breaking one of the chiefeſt Articles of the Peace, and chopping and beſtowing that which was not juſtly in his Power to give. But 'tis manifeſtly apparent that the *Engliſh* of theſe times were mainly concerned right

or

or wrong to oppress and keep under the *Welch* of whose mortal hatred to subjection they had so frequently and so cruelly felt. Prince *Rhys* was not at all ignorant of these wrongful and deceitful Dealings of King *Henry*, but knowing himself to be unable to redress these Grievances, he thought it more advisable for a time to live quietly with a little, than rashly to hazard all. But in a short time, he had opportunity either to demand redress from the King, or else to endeavour it himself by Force of Arms. For as soon as *Roger* Earl of *Clare* was informed of the distribution which the King of *England* had granted to Prince *Rhys*, he came to King *Henry*, requesting of his Majesty, that he would grant him such Lands in *Wales*, as he could win by force of Arms. The King readily complied with his Request, being always very forward to grant any thing which seemed to curb and discommode the *Welch*, and therefore the Earl of *Clare* marched with a great Army into *Cardigan*, and having fortified the Castles of *Ystrat-Meyric*, *Humphrey*, *Dyfi*, *Dynerth* and *Lhawbystyd*, he made several Incursions into the Country. In the same manner, *Walter Clyfford* who was Governour of *Lhanymdhyfri* Castle, made in-roads into the Territories of Prince *Rhys*, and after he had slain several of the *Welch*, and made great waste in the Country, returned with considerable Booty.

Prince *Rhys* as he was unable to bear these outrages, so he was resolved either to have immediate redress, or else to proclaim open War against the *English*, and therefore he sent an Express to King *Henry*, complaining of the Hostilities which his Subjects the Earl of *Clare* and *Walter Clifford* had committed in in his Country. But finding the King to put him still off with only smooth Words and fair Promises, and that he always winked at the Faults of the *English* and *Normans*, without any farther Consultation about the Matter, he laid Siege to the Castle of *Lhanymdhyfri*, and in short time made himself Master of it. Also *Eineon* the Son of *Anarawd*, *Rhys*'s Brother's Son, and a Person of great Valor, being desirous to

free his Country from that miſerable ſervitude they now groaned under, and judging withal that his Uncle was now diſcharged from the Oath he had lately ſworn to the King of *England*, ſat before the Caſtle of *Humphrey*, and having forcibly made his entrance into it, he put all the Garriſon to the Sword, where he found a great number of Horſes and Armour, enough to arm a conſiderable Body of Men And whilſt *Eineon* was thus engaged at *Humphrey*'s Caſtle, Prince *Rhys* perceiving that he could not enjoy any part of his Inheritance but what he afterwards got by the Sword, drew all his Power together and entred *Cardigan*, where like a moſt violent Torrent, he over-run the Country, that he left not one Caſtle ſtanding of thoſe which his Enemies had fortified, and ſo brought all the Country to his ſubjection. King *Henry* being ſore offended at the progreſs which Prince *Rhys* ſo ſuddenly made againſt him, returned with a great Army into *South-Wales*, but finding it to no purpoſe to attempt any thing againſt the Prince, he thought it more adviſable to permit him to enjoy all that he had gotten, and only to take Hoſtages for his obſerving of Peace during his abſence out of the Kingdom, which Prince *Rhys* promiſing to do, he forthwith returned to *England*, and ſoon after went for *Normandy*, where he concluded a Peace with the *French* King.

1158. But the Year following, Prince *Rhys* of *South-Wales* without any reſpect to his promiſe to King *Henry* laſt Year, led his Forces to *Dyfed*, and deſtroyed all the Caſtles that the *Normans* had fortified in that Country, and then laid Siege to *Caermardhyn*. But *Reynold* Earl of *Briſtol*, the King's baſe Son, being informed of it, called together the Earl of *Clare*, his Brother-in-Law *Cadwalader*, Prince *Owen* of *North-Wales*'s Brother, *Howel* and *Conan Owen*'s Sons, with two Earls more, who with their joynt Forces marched to raiſe the Siege. But Prince *Rhys* was wiſer than to abide their coming, and therefore upon the firſt intimation of ſuch great Oppoſition, he retired to the Mountains called *Cefn Reſter*, and there encamped

camped, being sufficiently secure from any Enemy, by the natural Fortification of the place. The Confederate Army lay at *Dynwylbir*; and there built a Castle, but finding no news or tidings of Prince *Rhys*, they returned home without effecting any thing of Note. King *Henry* was still in *Normandy*, and there made War against the Earl of St. *Giles*, for the City and Earldom of *Thoulouse*.

Towards the beginning of this Year, *Madoc ap Meredith ap Blethyn* Prince of *Powis* died at *Winchester*, whence his Body was honourably conveyed to *Powis*, and buried at *Myfod*. He was a Prince very much affected to Piety and Religion, very charitable to the necessitous, and good to the distressed; but his great Fault was, that he stickled too hard for the Interest of the *English*, and was always in Confederacy with King *Henry* against the good Success of his Native Country. He had Issue by his Wife *Susanna*, the Daughter of *Gruffydh ap Conan* Prince of *North-Wales*, three Sons, *Gruffydh Maylor*, *Owen* and *Elis*, and a Daughter named *Marred*. He had also three natural Sons, *Owen Brogynton*, *Cynwric Efelh*, and *Eineon Efelh*, who tho' base born, yet according to the Custom of *Wales*, co-inherited with their Brethren who were legitimate.

And here it will not be amiss, once for all, to give a particular account of the Principality, afterwards the Lordships of *Powis*, how it came to be divided into many shares and portions, and by that means became so irrecoverably broken and weakened, that it was made subject to the *Normans* before the rest of *Wales*. For *Powis* before King *Offa*'s time, reached Eastward to the Rivers of *Severn* and *Dee*, in a right Line from the end of *Broxen* Hills to *Salop*, and comprehended all the Country between the *Wye* and *Severn*, which was antiently the Estate of *Brochwel Yscithroc*, of whom mention is made before. But after the making of *Offa*'s dike, *Powis* was contracted into a narrower compass, the plain Country toward *Salop* being inhabited by *Saxons* and *Normans*, so that the length of it reached North-East, from

Pulford-Bridge to *Lhangiric*-Parish on the Confines of *Cardigan*-shire, to the South-West, and the breadth from the farthest part of *Cyfeilioc* Westward, to *Elsmere* on the East-side. This Principality, *Roderic* the Great gave to his youngest Son *Merfyn*, in whose Posterity it remained intire, till the death of *Blethyn ap Conſyn*, who tho' he had divided it betwixt his Sons *Meredith* and *Cadwgan*; yet it came again whole and intire to the possession of *Meredith ap Blethyn*. But he again broke the Union, and left it between his two Sons *Madawc* and *Gruffydh*; the first of which was Married to *Susanna* the Daughter of *Gruffydh ap Conan* Prince of *North-Wales*, and had with her that part, afterward called by his Name, *Powis Fadoc*. After his death, this Lordship was divided also betwixt his Sons *Gruffydh Maelor*, *Owen ap Madawc*, and *Owen Brogynton*, which last, tho' basely born, had however, for his incomparable Valour and Courage, a share of his Father's Estate, namely, *Edeyrneon* and *Dinmael*, which he left to his Sons *Gruffydh*, *Blethyn* and *Iorwerth*. *Owen Madawc* had to his Portion *Mechain-Is-Coed*, and had Issue *Lhewelyn* and *Owen Fychan*. But *Gruffydh Maelor* the eldest Son, Lord of *Bromfield*, had to his part, both the *Maelors* with *Mochnant-is-Raydar*, and married *Angharad* the Daughter of *Owen Gwynedh* Prince of *North-Wales*, by whom he had Issue one Son named *Madawc*, who held his Father's Inheritance intirely, and left it so to his only Son *Gruffydh*, who was called Lord of *Dînas Brân*, because he lived in that Castle: He married *Emma* the Daughter *James* Lord *Audley*, by whom he had Issue *Madawc*, *Lhewelyn*, *Gruffydh* and *Owen*. This *Gruffydh ap Madawc* took part with King *Henry* the Third, and *Edward* the First against the Prince of *North-Wales*; and therefore for fear of the said Prince, he was forced to keep himself secure within his Castle of *Dinas Brân*, which being situated upon the summity of a very steep Hill, seemed impregnable to all the daring Efforts, that could be used against it. After his death, *Edward* the first dealt very unkindly with his Children who were of Age to manage

their

their own Concerns; and making two of them privately away, bestowed the Wardship of *Madoc* his eldest Son, who had by his Father's Will, the Lordships of *Bromfield* and *Yale*, with the reversion of *Maelor Saesnec*, *Hopesdale* and *Mouldsdale*, his Mother's Joynture, on *John* Earl *Warren*; and the Wardship of *Llewelyn*, to whose share fell the Lordships of *Chirke* and *Nanheudwy*, to *Roger Mortimer*, third Son to *Roger Mortimer* the Son of *Ralph Mortimer*, Lord *Mortimer* of *Wigmor*. But *Emma Gruffydh*'s Wife, having in her possession for her Dowry, *Maelor Saesnec*, *Hopesdale*, and *Moulsdale*, with the presentation of *Bangor* Rectory; and seeing two of her Sons disinherited and done away, and the fourth dead without Issue, and doubting lest *Gruffydh* her only surviving Child could not long continue, she conveyed her Estate to the *Audley*'s, her own Kin, who getting possession of it took the same from the King, from whom it came to the House of *Derby*, where it continued for a long time; till at length it was sold to Sir *John Glynne*, Serjeant at Law, in whose Family it still remaineth. But Earl *Warren* and *Roger Mortimer*, forgetting what signal Service *Gruffydh ap Madoc* had performed for the King, guarded their new Possessions with such caution and strictness, that they took especial care they should never return to any of the Posterity of the legal Proprietor; and therefore having obtained the King's Patent, they began to secure themselves in the said Lordships. *John* Earl *Warren* began to build *Holt*-Castle, which was finished by his Son *William*, and so the Lordships of *Bromfield* and *Yale* continued in the name of the Earls of *Warren* for three Descents, *viz. John*, *William* and *John*, who dying without Issue; the said Lordships, together with the Earldom of *Warren* descended to *Alice* Sister and Heir to the last *John* Earl *Warren*, who was married to *Edmund Fitz Alan* Earl of *Arundel*, in which House they remained for three Descents, namely *Edmund*, *Richard*, *Richard* his Son, and *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel*. But for want of Issue to this last, *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel* and *Warren*, the said Lordships fell

to two of his Sisters, whereof one named *Elizabeth*, was married to *Thomas Mowbray* Duke of *Norfolk*, and the other called *Joan*, to *William Beauchamp* Lord of *Abergavenny*: But since they came to the Hands of Sir *William Stanley* Knight, who being attainted of High Treason, they devolved by forfeiture to the Crown, and now are annexed to the Principality of *Wales*. But *Roger Mortimer* the other sharer in the Lands of *Gruffydh ap Madoc*, was made Justice of *North-Wales*, built the Castle of *Chirke*, and married *Lucia* the Daughter and Heir of Sir *Robert de Wafre* Knight, by whom he had Issue *Roger Mortimer*, who was married to *Joan Turbervill*, by whom he had *John Mortimer* Lord of *Chirke*. This *John* sold the Lordship of *Chirke* to *Richard Fitzalan* Earl of *Arundel*, *Edmund*'s Son, and so it was again annexed to *Bromfield* and *Yale*.

The third Son of *Gruffydh* Lord of *Dinas Brân*, named also *Gruffydh*, had for his part *Glyn Dwrdwy*, which *Gruffydh ap Gruffydh* had Issue *Madoc Crupl*, who was the Father of *Madoc Fychan*, the Father of *Gruffydh*, the Father of *Gruffydh Fychan*, who was the Father of *Owen Glyndwr*, who rebelling in the days of *Henry* the Fourth, *Glyndwrdwy* by confiscation came to the King, of whom it was afterwards purchased by *Robert Salisbury* of *Rug*, in whose Family it still remaineth. *Owen* the Fourth Son of *Gruffydh* Lord of *Dinas Brân*, had for his share *Cynllaeth* with the Rights and Priviledges thereunto belonging. The other part of *Powys*, comprehending the Countries of *Arustly*, *Cyfeiliog*, *Llannerch-hudol*, *Caereneon*, *Mochnaeh uwch Rayadr*, *Mechan uwch Coed*, *Moudhwy*, *Deudhwr*, *Ystrad Marchell*, and *Teir Tref*, or the three Towns, rightfully descended to *Gruffydh ap Meredith ap Blethyn*, by *Henry* the first created Lord *Powys* who married *Gweyryl* or *Weyryl* the Daughter of *Urgens ap Howel ap Ieſaf ap Cadogan ap Athlestan Glodryth*, by whom he had Issue *Owen* Surnamed *Cyfeiliog*. This *Owen* enjoyed his Father's Estate intire, and married *Gwenllhiam* the Daughter of *Owen Gwyneedh* Prince of *North-Wales*, who bore him one Son,

Son, named *Gwenwynwyn* or *Wenwynwyn*, from whom that part of *Powys* was afterwards called *Powys Wenwynwyn*. He had moreover a base Brother, called *Caswallon*, upon whom he bestowed the Countries of *Swydd Lhannerch Hudol*, and *Branianth*. *Gwenwynwyn* succeeded his Father in all his Estate, saving what *Caswallon* enjoyed, and married *Margaret* the Daughter of *Rhys ap Theodor* Prince of *South Wales*, by whom he had *Gruffydh ap Gwenwynwyn*, who succeeding his Father in all his Possessions, had Issue six Sons, by *Margaret* the Daughter of *Robert Corbet*, Brother to *Thomas* Lord *Corbet* of *Cous*; and so the intire Estate of *Gruffydh ap Meredith ap Blethyn* Lord of *Powys*, became shattered, and torn into divers Pieces. *Owen*, *Gruffydh ap Gwenwynwyn*'s eldest Son, had for his part *Arustly*, *Cyfeiliog*, *Lhannerch Hudol*, and a part of *Caereneon*; *Llewelyn* had *Mochnant uwch Rayadr* and *Mechain uwch Coed*; *John* the third Son, had the fourth part of *Caereneon*; *William* had *Moudbwy*; *Gruffydh Fychan* had *Deudbwr Ystrat-Marchell*, and *Teir Tref*; and *David* the sixth and youngest Son, had the other fourth part of *Caereneon*. *Owen ap Gruffydh* had Issue one only Daughter, named *Hawys Gadarn*, or the *Hardy*, whom he left his Heir; but her Uncles *Llewelyn*, *John*, *Gruffydh Fychan*, and *David*, thinking it an easy matter to dispossess an Orphan, challenged the Lands of their Brother *Owen*, alledging for a Cloak to their Usurpation, that a Woman was not capable of holding any Lands in that Country. But *Hawys* made such Friends in *England*, that her Case was made known to King *Edward* the Second, who bestowed her in Marriage upon a Servant of his, named *John Charleton*, termed *Valectus Domini Regis*, who was born at *Appley* near *Wellington*, in the County of *Salop*, *Anno* One Thousand Two Hundred Sixty Eight, and in her Right, created him Lord *Powys*.

This *John Charleton* Lord *Powys*, being aided and ſupported by the King of *England*, quickly broke all their Meaſures; and having taken *Llewelyn*, *John*, and *David*, his Wives Uncles, he put them in ſafe cuſtody, in the Kings Caſtle of *Harlech*; and then obtained a Writ from the King to the Sheriff of *Shropſhire*, and to Sir *Roger Mortimer*, Lord of *Chirkland*, and Juſtice of *North-Wales*, for the Apprehenſion of *Gruffydh Fychan*, with his Sons in Law, Sir *Roger Chamber* and *Hugh Montgomery*, who were then in actual Hoſtility againſt him and his Wife *Hawys*. But *Gruffydh Fychan* and his Accomplices ſuſpecting their own Strength, and having loſt *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*, their main ſupport, thought it moſt adviſable to ſubmit themſelves to the King's Pleaſure, touching the Difference betwixt them and *Hawys*; who finding upon record, how that *Gruffydh ap Meredith*, Anceſtor to the ſaid *Hawys*, upon his Submiſſion to King *Henry* the Firſt, became Subject to the King of *England*, and thereupon was created Baron of *Powys*, which Barony he and his Poſterity had ever ſince held *in capite* from the King; was of opinion, that *Hawys* had more Right to her Fathers Poſſeſſions now in their hands, than any pretence they could lay to her Eſtate. But to make a final determination of this matter, and to compoſe the Difference more amicably betwixt them; it was agreed, that *Hawys* ſhould enjoy her Inheritance in Fee-Simple to her and her Heirs for ever, after the Tenure of *England*; and that her Uncles *Llewelyn*, *John*, *David*, and *Gruffydh*, ſhould quietly enjoy their Portion, and the ſame to deſcend to their Heir Males perpetually; but in default of ſuch Heir Males, the ſame was to deſcend to *Hawys* and her Heirs. But *William* Lord of *Mowdhwy*, the Fourth Brother, called otherwiſe *Wilcock Mowdhwy*, becauſe he did not joyn with the reſt againſt *Hawys*, had all his Lands confirmed to him, and to all his Heirs, both Male and Female for ever. He married *Elianor*, the Siſter of *Elen*, *Owen Glyndwr*'s Mother, who was lineally deſcended from *Rhys ap Theodore*, Prince of *South-*

South-Wales, by whom he had Issue *John de Mowdbury*; whose Daughter *Elizabeth*, being Heir to his whole Estate, was married to one Sir *Hugh Burgh*, Knight. His Son Sir *John Burgh*, Lord of *Mowdbury*, married *Jane* the Daughter of Sir *William Clapton* of *Glocestershire*, by whom he had four Daughters, *Elizabeth*, *Anerede*, *Isabel*, and *Elianor*; the first of whom was married to *Thomas Newport*, the second to *John Leyblon* of *Streeton*; the third to *John Lingen*; and the younger to *Tho. Mytton*; who by equal Distribution, had the Lordship of *Mowdbury* divided betwixt them.

But *John Charleton* Lord of *Powys* had Issue by his Wife *Hawys*, a Son named *John*, who enjoyed the same Lordship for about Seven Years, and then left it to his Son, of the same Name, who was Lord of *Powys* Fourteen Years; and then it descended to his Son, called also *John Charleton*, who enjoyed his Fathers Estate Twenty Seven Years; but dying without Issue, the Lordship of *Powys* fell to his Brother *Edward Charleton*. This *Edward* had Issue by his Wife *Elianor*, the Daughter and one of the Heirs of *Thomas* Earl of *Kent*, and the Widow of *Roger Mortimer* Earl of *March*, two Daughters, *Jane* and *Joyce*; the first of which was married to Sir *John Gray*, Knight; and the second to *John* Lord *Tiptoft*, whose Son was by King *Henry* VI. created Earl of *Worcester*. But after the death of *Elianor*, this *Edward* Lord *Powys* martyed *Elizabeth* the Daughter of Sir *John Barkley*, Knight; and so after his death, which happened in the Year 1420. the Lordship of *Powys* was divided into three parts, whereof his Widow *Elizabeth* had for her Joynture *Llanmerch Hudol*, *Ystrad Marchell*, *Deudbwr*, and *Teirtref*; and was afterwards married to Lord *Dudley*. *Jane* his eldest Daughter had *Caereneirin*, *Mechain*, *Moelmure*, and *Blaenmas*; and *Joyce* had *Cyfeilioc*, and *Arustly*. But the Lordship of *Powys* continued in the Family of Sir *John Gray*, for five Descents, in right of his Wife *Jane*: the last of whom, *Edward Gray*, Lord *Powys*, married *Anne*, one of the Daughters and Co-Heirs of *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*, and dyed without

Dugdale Bar. Engl. Tom. II. p. 284.

out any lawful Iſſue. This *Edward* Lord *Powys*, in 15 *Henry* VIII. accompanied the Duke of *Suffolk* in the Expedition then made into *France*, and was at the taking of *Bray*, and other places then won from the *French*. And in 36 *Henry* VIII. being again ready to march in the King's Service, he made his laſt Teſtament, whereby he ſetled the Succeſſion of his whole Barony and Lordſhip of *Powys*, his Caſtle and Mannor of *Pool*, with divers other Lordſhips in the County of *Montgomery*, and all the reſt of his Eſtate in the County of *Salop*, upon the Heirs of his own Body lawfully begotten, or to be begotten; and in default of ſuch Iſſue, his Caſtle and Mannor of *Charlton* and *Ponteſbury* in *Shropſhire*, upon *Jane Orwell*, Daughter of Sir *Lewis Orwell*, Knight, and her Aſſigns, during her natural Life. And in caſe he ſhould dye without any Iſſue of his own Body lawfully begotten, that then *Edward Grey*, his illegitimate Son by the ſame *Jane Orwell*, ſhould have and enjoy his ſaid Barony and Mannor of *Powys*, his Caſtle and Mannor of *Pool*, and all other his Lordſhips in the County of *Montgomery*; with the Reverſion of the Caſtle and Mannor of *Charlton* and *Pontysbury*, to him and his Heirs lawfully begotten: and for lack of ſuch Iſſue, to remain to that Child, in caſe it ſhould be a Son, wherewith the ſame *Jane Orwell* was then great by him, and to the Heirs of his Body lawfully begotten. But if it ſhould not prove a Son, or if the Son dye without Iſſue, then that the whole Barony of *Powys* and all the Premiſes before-mentioned, ſhould come to *Jane Grey* his Daughter, and to the Heirs of her Body lawfully begotten; and for lack of ſuch Iſſue, to *Anne Grey*, his other Daughter, and the Heirs of her Body lawfully begotten; and laſtly for default of ſuch Iſſue, to ſuch Woman-Child as ſhould be born of the Body of the ſaid *Jane Orwell*. But after *Edward Grey*, the Title of Lord of *Powys* lay extinct to the Fifth Year of K. *Charles* I. when Sir *William Herbert* Son of Sir *Edward Herbert* of *Redcaſtle* (antiently call'd *Pool*-Caſtle, now *Powys*-Caſtle) in the County of *Montgomery*, ſecond Son to

William

William, Earl of *Pembrock*, was advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of the Realm, by the Title of Lord *Powys* of *Powys*, in the Marches of *Wales*; in whose Family it ſtill continues, though the Title has been changed from a Baron to an Earl, and ſince to a Marquels.

About the ſame time that the Prince of *Powys* dyed, *Cadwalhon ap Madawc ap Ednerth*, who had been for ſome conſiderable time at variance with his Brother *Eineon Clyd*, was taken Priſoner by him; who deliver'd him up to *Owen* Prince of *North-Wales*. But the Prince being willing to gratifie the King of *England*, whoſe Intereſt *Cadwalhon* has as much as in him lay oppoſed, ſent him to the King's Officers to be impriſoned at *Winchester*; from whence he quickly found a way to eſcape: And by the advice of the reſt of his Brethren, he returned home to his Country. King *Henry* continued all this while in *Normandy*, and during his ſtay there, a Match was concluded upon betwixt his Son *Henry* and *Margaret* Daughter to *Lewis* King of *France*. But this new alliance could not prevent theſe two Monarchs from falling at variance with each other, which happened the Year following; and thereupon King *Henry* marched with his Army to *Gaſcoyne*, to quell certain Rebels, who upon firſt notice of this Breach between both Kings, were up in Arms againſt the *Engliſh*. But the next Year, a Peace was again concluded, and ſo all things returned to their former ſtate of Amity and Quietneſs. But it was not ſo in *Wales*; for *Howel*, the Son of *Ievaf ap Cadwgan ap Athleſtlan Glodryth*, having got to his hand the Caſtle of *Walwern* in *Cyfeilioc*, raſed it to the ground, which ſo incenſed Prince *Owen*, who was Owner of it, that nothing could lay his fury, till he had drawn his Forces together, and made an incurſion into *Lhandbinam* in *Arueſtly*, *Howel*'s Country; which he cruelly harraſſed, and carried away conſiderable Booty. The People of the Country perceiving theſe Devaſtations of the *North-Wales* Men, came together to the number of 300 Men, offering their Service to their natural

A. D. 1160. 1161.

tural Lord, *Howel ap Iefaf*; who upon this addition of ſtrength, followed the Enemy to the Banks of *Severn*, where they were encamped. Prince *Owen* finding them to march after him, was glad of the opportunity to be further revenged upon *Howel*; and ſo turning ſuddenly upon them, he ſlew about Two Hundred Men; the reſt narrowly eſcaping with *Howel* to the Woods and Rocks. *Owen* being more joyful for the Revenge he had taken of *Howel*, than for any Victory he had gained, rebuilt *Walwern* Caſtle, and having well fortified and mann'd it, returned home to *North-Wales*.

A. D. 1162. The Year following, the like thing happened; *Owen* the Son of *Gruffydh ap Meredith*, commonly called *Owen Cyfeiliog o Wynedh*, together with *Owen ap Madawc ap Meredith*, and *Meredith ap Howel*, ſet upon *Carrecbofa* Caſtle near *Oſweſtry*, and having over-powered the Gariſon, committed great Waſte and Deſtruction therein. But about the ſame time, a pleaſant paſſage happened in *England*; *Robert Mowford* and *Henry de Eſſex*, who had both fought againſt the *Welch* upon the Marches, and both run, began now to impeach each other, as being the firſt occaſion of flying. The Diſpute was to be tryed by Combat, in which being engaged, *Henry* was overcome; and for his falſe accuſing of *Robert*, he was ſentenced to have his Eſtate forfeited, and then having his Crown ſhorn, he was entered a Monk at *Redding*. Within a little after, King *Henry* calling to mind what Prince *Rhys* had committed during his abſence out of the Kingdom, drew up a great Army againſt *South-Wales*, and having marched as far as *Pencadyr* near *Brecknock*, *Rhys* met him, and did his Homage; and having delivered up Hoſtages for his future Behaviour, ſtopp'd the King's farther progreſs, ſo that thence he returned to *England*. But after the King's departure, two very unlucky Accidents happened in *Wales*; *Einion* the Son of *Anarawd ap Gruffydh*, Nephew to Prince *Rhys*, being villainouſly murthered in his Bed by his own Servant, called *Walter ap Llywarch*; as alſo *Cadwgan ap Meredith* in

in like manner, by one *Walter ap Riccart*. But the loss of his Nephew, Prince *Rhys* made up, by poſſeſſing himſelf of that large Country called *Cantref Mawr*, and the Land of *Dynefowr*, which he afterwards enjoyed. Of men of Learning there dyed this Year, *Cadifor ap Daniel*, Archdeacon of *Cardigan*; and *Henry ap Arthen*, the greateſt Scholar that had flouriſhed in *Wales* for many Years.

The next Year, a total Rupture broke forth betwixt the *Engliſh* and *Welch*; Prince *Rhys*, a Man of an active and uncontroulable Spirit, being now experimentally ſenſible he could never carry on the Greatneſs and Grandeur of his Quality, with ſuch Lands as the King of *England* had allotted him, made an Invaſion into the Lordſhip of *Roger de Acre* Earl of *Gloceſter*; being moved thereto in a great meaſure, by reaſon that his Nephew *Anarawd ap Gruffydh* was murthered by his motive and inſtigation. Being advanced with a ſtrong Army into the Earl of *Gloceſter*'s Eſtate, without any great oppoſition he took *Aberbeidol* Caſtle, with thoſe belonging to the Sons of *Wyhuon*; all which he raſed to the ground. Thence he marched to *Cardigan*, bringing all that Country under his ſubjection; and from thence he marched againſt the *Flemings*, whoſe Country he cruelly haraſſed with Fire and Sword. The reſt of the Eſtates of *Wales*, perceiving Prince *Rhys* to proſper ſo ſucceſsfully againſt the *Engliſh*, thought they might equally ſucceed, and ſhake off the *Engliſh* Yoke, which ſo unreaſonably oppreſſed them. And therefore they unanimouſly agreed to caſt off their Subjection to the *Engliſh*, whoſe Tyranny they could no longer bear, and to put over them Princes of their own Nation, whoſe Superiority they could better tolerate. And ſo this Year concluded with making ſuitable Preparations for the following Campaign. *A. D.* 1163.

And therefore as ſoon as the time of year for action was advanced, *David* Son of *Owen* Prince of *North-Wales* fell upon *Flintſhire*, which pertained to the King of *England*; and carrying off all the People and Cattel with him, brought them to *Dyffryn Clwyd*, otherwiſe 1164.

wise *Ruthyn* Land. King *Henry* understanding this, gathered together his Forces, and with all speed marched to defend both his Subjects and Towns from the Incursions and Depredations of the *Welch*. Being come to *Ruthlan*, and encamped there three days, he quickly perceived he could do no great matter, by reason that his Army was not sufficiently numerous; and therefore he thought it more advisable to return back to *England*, and to augment his Forces, before he should attempt any thing against the *Welch*. And accordingly he levied the most choosen Men throughout all his Dominions of *England*, *Normandy*, *Anjou*, *Gascoin* and *Gwien*; besides those Succours from *Flanders* and *Britain*; and then set forward for *North-Wales*, purposing to destroy without Mercy every living thing he could possibly meet with; and being advanced as far as *Croes-Oswalt*, called *Oswestry*, he incamped there. On the other side, Prince *Owen* and his Brother *Cadwalader*, with all the strength of *North-Wales*; Prince *Rhys* with those of *South-Wales*; *Owen Cyfeilioc* and *Madawc ap Meredith* with all the Power of *Powys*; the two Sons of *Madawc ap Ednerth*, with the People living betwixt the Rivers of *Severn* and *Wye*, met together, and pitched their Camp at *Corwen* in *Edeyrneon*, intending unanimously to defend their Country against the King of *England*. King *Henry* understanding that they were so near, was very desirous to come to Battel; and to that end he removed to the Banks of the River *Ceireoc*, causing all the Woods thereabouts to be cut down, for fear of any Ambushment lurking therein, and for a more clear prospect of the Enemy. But some of the *Welch* took advantage of this opportunity, who being well acquainted with the Passage, without the knowledg of their Officers, fell upon the King's Guard, where all the Pike-men were posted; and after a hot Skirmish, several were slain on both sides. But in fine, the King wan the passage, and so marched on to the Mountain of *Berwyn*, where he lay sometime without any Hostility on either side, both Armies standing in fear of each other. The *English* kept the open Plains,

and

and were afraid to be entrapp'd in the Streights and narrow Paſſages; and the *Welch* on the other hand watched the Advantage of the place, and obſerved the *Engliſh* ſo narrowly, that neither Forage or Victuals could paſs to the King's Camp. And what augmented the miſery of the *Engliſh* Army, there happened to fall ſuch a Rain, that mightily diſturbed their Encampment, in ſo much that the Soldiers could ſcarcely ſtand, for the diſadvantage of thoſe ſlippery Hills. But in the end King *Henry* was forced to decamp, and after a very conſiderable loſs of Men and Ammunition, beſides the great Charges of this Expedition, was compell'd to return back to *England*. But to expreſs the great diſſatisfaction he entertained of this Enterprize, in a great fury he plucked out the Eyes of the Hoſtages, which he had ſome time afore received from the *Welch*; which were *Rhys* and *Cadwalhon* the Sons of *Owen* Prince of *North-Wales*, and *Cynric* and *Meredith* the Sons of *Rhys* of *South-Wales*. Some write, that in aſſailing of a Bridg, the King was in no ſmall danger of his Life; one of the *Welch* having aimed directly at him, was like to pierce him through the Body, had not *Hubert de Clare*, Conſtable of *Colcheſter*, who perceived the Arrow a coming, thruſt himſelf betwixt the King and it, though to the loſs of his own Life.

But though King *Henry* was ſhamefully forced to return to *England*, yet he did not give over the thoughts of ſubduing the *Welch*; and therefore after a long Conſultation, he made a third Expedition into *Wales*, conveying his Army by Sea, as far as *Cheſter*. There he ſtaid for ſome time, till all his Fleet, as well thoſe Ships that he had hired out of *Ireland*, as his own, were all arrived. But when they were all come together, and got ſafely to *Cheſter*, his mind was altered; and inſtead of a deſign againſt *Wales*, he unexpectedly diſmiſſed his whole Army. Prince *Rhys* was glad of this opportunity, and therefore withdrawing his Forces from the Confederate Army, he marched to the Siege of *Aberteifi* Caſtle, which being ſurrendred to him, he raſed to the ground. From thence he

he got before *Cilgerran*, which he uſed after the ſame manner, and therein took Priſoner *Robert* the Son of *Stephen* his Coſin-German, who was the Son of *Nest* his Aunt, who after the death of *Gerald*, had married *Stephen* Conſtable. The joy of theſe happy Succeſſes on the part of the *Welch*, was ſomewhat clouded by the death of *Lhewelyn*, Son of *Owen* Prince of *North-Wales*, a Perſon of great Worth, and exceedingly well beloved of all his Country.

A. D. 1165. And now the *Welch* being ſomething ſecure from any Invaſion from the *Engliſh*; there roſe up another Enemy to create them Diſturbance; the *Flemings* and *Normans* finding the *Engliſh* to fail in their Attempt againſt the *Welch*, thought they might with better ſucceſs quell and ſubdue them. And therefore they came to *Weſt-Wales* with a great Army, and laid ſiege to the Caſtle of *Cilgerran*, which *Rhys* had lately fortified; but after two different Aſſaults, they were manfully beat back, and forced to depart home again. But what the *Flemings* could not effect againſt the *Welch* in *South-Wales*, the *Welch* eaſily brought about againſt the *Engliſh* in *North-Wales*; for Prince *Owen* having beſieged *Baſingwerk* Caſtle, then in the poſſeſſion of the King of *England*, without much time ſpent, made himſelf Maſter of it. But it was always the misfortune of the *Welch*, that when they found themſelves ſecure from any Enemy abroad, they were ſure to quarrel and fall out at home; though indeed it could not be well otherwiſe expected, where ſo many petty States endeavoured ſtill to ſurmount and out-vie one another. And now when all things went very ſucceſsfully of their ſides, in oppoſition to the *Engliſh*; two ambitious Perſons began to kindle a Flame in their own boſoms; *Owen Cyfeilioc* the Son of *Gruffydh ap Meredith* Lord of *Powys*, and *Owen Fychan* ſecond Son to *Madawc ap Meredith*, forcibly diſpoſſeſſed *Iorwerth Goch* of his Eſtate in *Powys*, which they divided betwixt themſelves; *Mochnant Uwch Rayadr* to *Owen Cyfeilioc*, and *Mochnant is Rayadr* to *Owen Fychan*.

But

But the rest of the Princes of *Wales* could not brook this Injury done to *Iorwerth Goch*; and therefore *Owen* Prince of *North-Wales*, with his Brother *Cadwalader*, and *Rhys* Prince of *South-Wales*, went with an Army into *Powys* against *Owen Cyfeilioc*, and having chased him out of the Country, they bestowed *Caereneon* upon *Owen Fychan*, to hold it of Prince *Owen*; and *Rhys* had *Walwern*, by reason that it lay near his own Territories. But within a while after, *Owen Cyfeilioc* returned with a numerous band of *Normans* and *English* along with him, and laid siege to the Castle of *Caereneon*, which he burnt to the ground. But the loss of this place was made up by the taking of *Ruthlan* Castle, which *Owen*, *Rhys*, and *Cadwalader* jointly besieged; and which was so strongly fortified, and so manfully defended, that it cost them three Months before they could make themselves Masters of the place. Afterwards they won the Castle of *Prestatyn*, and reduced the whole Country of *Tegengl*, subject to Prince *Owen*; and then returned home to their respective Dominions. And from henceforward nothing of moment was transacted, during the remainder of Prince *Owen*'s Reign, only his Son *Conan* most unmercifully slew *Urgeney* Abbot of *Lhwythlawr*, together with his Nephew *Lhawthen*. But a little after, Prince *Rhys* of *South-Wales* released out of Prison his Nephew *Robert*, Son to *Stephen Constable*, whom, as is said before, he had taken at the Siege of *Cilgarran* Castle, and sent him to *Ireland* to the aid of *Dermot* the Son of *Murchart* King of *Linster*, who was then in actual war with the King of *Leimster*. With him and his Brother *Morris Fitz-Gerald*, and their Nephews *Robert Meyler* and *Raymond*, went over a strong Detachment of *Welchmen*, under the command of *Richard Strongbow* Earl of *Strigule*, who were the chief motive of the Conquest of *Ireland*, when it was first brought in subjection to the Crown of *England*.

A. D.
1166.

1167.

1168.

A. D. 1169. But the next Year, *Owen Gwynedh* Son of *Gruffydh ap Conan* Prince of *North-Wales*, departed this Life, in the Two and Thirtieth Year of his Reign. He was a wise and a valourous Prince, ever fortunate and victorious in all his Undertakings, insomuch, as he never undertook any Design but what he accomplished. He had by different Women several Issues, who gat themselves greater Esteem by their Valour, than by their Birth and Parentage. He had by *Gwladus* the Daughter of *Lhywarch ap Trahaern ap Caradoc*, *Iorwerth Drwyndwn*, or the broken Nose, *Conan*, *Maelgon*, and *Gwenlhian*; by *Christian* the Daughter of *Grono ap Owen ap Edwyn*, he had *David*, *Roderic*, *Cadwalhon* Abbot of *Bardsey*, and *Angharad*, afterwards married to *Gruffydh Maylor*. He had by other Women several other Children, as *Conan*, *Lhewelyn*, *Meredith*, *Edwal*, *Rhun*, *Howel*, *Cadelh*, *Madawc*, *Eineon*, *Cynwric*, *Philip*, and *Ryrid* Lord of *Clochran* in *Ireland*. Of these, *Run*, *Lhewelyn*, and *Cynwric* died before their Father; and the rest will be mentioned in the Sequel of this History.

David ap Owen.

PRince *Owen Gwynedh* being dead, the Succession was of right to descend to his eldest legitimate Son, *Iorwerth Drwyndwn*, otherwise called *Edward* with the broken Nose; but by reason of that Blemish upon his Face, he was laid aside as unfit to take upon him the Government of *North-Wales*. Therefore his younger Brothers began every one to aspire, in hopes of succeeding their Father; but 1170. *Howel*, who was of all the eldest, but base born, begotten of an *Irish* Woman, finding they could not agree, stept in himself, and took upon him the Government. But *David*, who was legitimately born, could not brook that a Bastard should ascend his Fathers

thers Throne; and therefore he made all the Preparations possible to pull him down. *Howel* on the other hand was as resolute to maintain his ground, and was not willing so quickly to deliver up, what he had not very long got possession of; and so both Brothers meeting together in the Field, were resolved to try their Title by the point of the Sword. The Battel had not lasted long, but *Howel* was slain; and then *David* was unanimously proclaimed and saluted Prince of *North-Wales*, which Principality he enjoyed without any Molestation, till *Llewelyn*, *Iorwerth Drwyndon's* Son came of age, as will hereafter appear. But *Madawc*, another of *Owen Gwynedh's* Sons, finding how his Brothers contended for the Principality, and that his native Country was like to be turmoil'd in a Civil War, did think it his better Prudence to try his Fortune abroad; and therefore leaving *North-Wales* in a very unsettled condition, sailed with a small Fleet of Ships which he had rigg'd and man'd for that purpose, to the Westward; and leaving *Ireland* upon the *North*, he came at length to an unknown Country, where most things appeared to him new and uncustomary, and the manner of the Natives far different from what he had seen in *Europe*. This Country, says the learned *H. Lhoyd*, must of necessity be some part of that vast tract of ground, of which the *Spaniards*, since *Hanno's* time, boast themselves to be the first Discoverers; and which by order of Cosmography, seems to be some part of *Nova Hispania* or *Florida*: whereby it is manifest, that this Country was discovered by the *Britains*, long before either *Columbus* or *Americus Vesputius* sailed thither. But concerning *Madawc's* Voyage to this Country, and afterwards his return from thence; there be many fabulous Stories and idle Tales invented by the Vulgar, who are sure never to diminish from what they hear, but will add to and increase any Fable as far as their Invention will prompt them. However says the same Author, it is certain that *Madawc* arrived in this Country, and after he had viewed the Fertility and Pleasantness of it, he thought it expedient to invite

more of his Countrymen out of *Britain*; and therefore leaving moſt of thoſe he had brought with him already behind, he returned for *Wales*. Being arrived there, he began to acquaint his Friends with what a fair and extenſive Land he had met with, void of any Inhabitants, whilſt they employed all their Skill to ſupplant one another, only for a ragged Portion of Rocks and Mountains; and therefore he would perſuade them to change their preſent ſtate of Danger and continual Claſhings for a more quiet Being of Eaſe and Enjoyment. And ſo having got a conſiderable Number of *Welch* together, he bid his final adieu to his Native Country, and ſailed with Ten Ships back to them he had left behind. It is therefore to be ſuppoſed, ſays our Authour, that *Madawc* and his People inhabited part of that Country, ſince called *Florida*, by reaſon that it appears from *Francis Loves*, an Author of no ſmall Reputation, that in *Acuſanus* and other places, the People honoured and worſhipped the Croſs; whence it may be naturally concluded, that Chriſtians had been there before the coming of the *Spaniards*; and who theſe Chriſtians might be, unleſs it were this Colony of *Madawcs*, cannot be eaſily imagined. But by reaſon that the *Welch* who came over, were not many, they intermixt in a few Years with the Natives of the Country, and ſo following their Manners and uſing their Language, they became at length undiſtinguiſhable from the Barbarians. But the Country which *Madawc* landed in, is by the learned Dr. *Powel* ſuppoſed to be part of *Mexico*; for which Conjecture he lays down theſe following Reaſons; Firſt, as it is recorded in the *Spaniſh* Chronicles of the Conqueſt of the *Weſt-Indies*, the Inhabitants and Natives of that Country affirm by Tradition, that their Rulers deſcended from a ſtrange Nation, which came thither from a ſtrange Country; as it was confeſſed by King *Montezeuma*, in a Speech at his Submiſſion to the King of *Caſtile*, before *Hernando Cortez* the *Spaniſh* General. And then the *Britiſh* Words and Names of Places uſed in that Country, even at this day do undoubtedly

undoubtedly argue the same; as when they speak and confabulate together, they use this *British* Word *Gwrando*, which signifies to hearken or listen; and a certain Bird with a white Head, they call *Pengwyn*, which signifies the same in *Welch*. But for a more complete confirmation of this, the Island of *Corroeso*, the Cape of *Bryton*, the River of *Gwyndor*, and the white Rock of *Pengwyn*, which are all *British* Words do manifestly shew, that it was that Country which *Madawc* and his People inhabited.

As soon as the Troubles of *North Wales* were over, and Prince *David* securely settled in his Throne, the Storm fell presently upon *Powys*: For *Owen Cyfeiliog* the Lord of that Country, had always, as much as in him lay, opposed the Interest and Advantage of *Rhys* Prince of *South Wales*; upon which account Prince *Rhys* came with a great Army against *Powys*, and having subdued *Owen Cyfeiliog* his Enemy, he was for all that so favourable to him, that upon his delivering him Pledges for his future Behaviour, he presently departed out of *Powys*, and returned with much Honour to *South Wales*. 1171.

And now all the States of *Britain* being at perfect Rest and Amity with one another, the whole Tide and Scene of Action returned to *Ireland*; for *Henry* King of *England* having called together all his Nobility, began to consult about the *Irish* Expedition, which had already been determined to be taken in hand. To this Consultation there came some Messengers from *Richard Strongbow* Earl of *Strigule* Marshal of *England*, to deliver up to the Kings hands the City of *Dublyn*, the Town of *Waterford*, with all such Towns and Castles as he got in right of his Wife; whereupon the King restored to him all his Lands both in *England* and *Normandy*, and created him Lord Steward of *Ireland*. For this Earl of *Strigule* had lately, without the King's Permission, gone over to *Ireland*, and had married the Daughter of *Dermott* King of *Dublyn*; which King *Henry* took in such an indignation, that he presently seized upon all his Lands in *England* and *Normandy*. Therefore the King having now some footing in *Ireland*,

the Expedition was unanimously concluded upon; and so the King set upon his Journey, and coming towards *Wales*, he was received by Prince *Rhys*, whose Submission the King liked so well, that he presently confirmed to him all his Lands in *South-Wales*. To return the King's Favour, *Rhys* promised his Majesty 300 Horses and 4000 Oxen toward the Conquest of *Ireland*; for the sure payment of which, he delivered Fourteen Pledges. Then King *Henry* marching forward, came to *Caerlheon* upon *Uske*, and entering the Town, he dispossessed the right Owner *Iorwerth ap Owen ap Caradoc*, and kept it for his own proper use, placing a Garrison of his own Men therein. But *Iorwerth* was not so easie-mouth'd, as to be so unreasonably curb'd by the King; and therefore departing in a great fury from the King's presence, he called to him his two Sons *Owen* and *Howel*, whom he had by *Angharad* the Daughter of *Uchtryd* Bishop of *Llandaf*, and his Sisters Son *Morgan ap Sitsylht ap Dyfnwal*; and bringing together all the Forces they were able, upon the King's departure they entered the Country, and committing all the Waste and Destruction as they came along, they at last came before *Caerlheon*, which when they took, they used in the like manner, spoiling and destroying whatever they could meet with; so that nothing escaped their Fury, excepting the Castle, which they could not win. The King was in the mean time upon his Journey to *Pembroke*, where being accompanied by Prince *Rhys*, he gave him a grant of all *Cardigan*, *Istratywy*, *Arustly*, and *Eluel*; in Recompence of all the Civilities and Honour he paid him. And so *Rhys* returned to *Aberteifi*, a Town he had lately won from the Earl of *Gloceſter*, and there having prepared his Present, about the beginning of *October* he returned again to *Pembrock*, having ordered Eighty Six Horses to follow him; which being presented to the King, he accepted of Thirty Six of the choicest, and returned the rest with great Thanks. The same day King *Henry* went to S. *Davids*, and after he had offered to the Memory of that Saint, he dined with the Bishop, who was the Son of *Gerald*, Cosin-German

to

to *Rhys*; whither *Richard Strongbow* Earl of *Strygile* came from *Ireland* to confer with the King. Within a while after, King *Henry* being entertained by *Rhys* at the *White-House*, restored to him his Son *Howel*, who had been for a considerable time detained as a Pledg, and appointed him a certain day for payment of his Tribute, at which time, all the rest of the Pledges should be set at liberty. The day following, being the next after the Feast of S. *Luke*, the King went on board, and the Wind blowing very favourably, set sail for *Ireland*; and being safely arrived upon those Coasts, he landed at *Dublyn*; where he rested for that whole Winter, in order to make greater Preparations against the following Campaign.

But the change of the Air and Climate occasion'd such a raging Distemper and Infection among the Soldiers, that to prevent the perishing of his whole Army, the King was forced to return with what speed he could back for *England*; and so having shipp'd off all his Army and Effects, he looséd Anchor, and landed in *Wales* in the Passion Week next Year, and coming to *Pembrock*, he stayed there on *Easter-day*, and then proceeded upon his Journey towards *England*. *Rhys* hearing of the King's return, was very officious to pay him his Devotion, and would gladly feign to be one of the first who should welcome him over; and so meeting with him at *Talacharn*, he expressed all the Ceremonies of Duty and Allegiance. Then the King passed on, and as he came from *Caerdyf* by the new Castle upon *Usk*, meaning to leave *Wales* in a peaceable condition, he sent for *Iorwerth ap Owen ap Caradoc*, who was the only Person in open Enmity against him, and that upon very just ground, willing him to come and treat about a Peace, and assuring him of a safe Conduct for himself, his Sons, and all the rest of his Associates. *Iorwerth* was willing to accept of the Proposal, and thereupon set forward to meet the King, having sent an Express to his Son *Owen*, a valourous young Gentleman, to meet him by the way. *Owen*, according to his Fathers Orders set forward on his Journey, with a small retinue, without any thing of

A. D. 1172.

Arms or Weapons of War, as thinking it Folly to clog himself with such needless Carriage, when the King had promised a safe Conduct. But he did not find it so safe; for as he passed the new Castle upon *Uske*, the Earl of *Bristol*'s Men, who were garrison'd therein, laid in wait for him as he came along, and setting cowardly upon him, slew him, with most of his Company. But some few escaped to acquaint his Father *Iorwerth* of such a treacherous Action; who hearing that his Son was so basely murthered, contrary to the King's absolute promise of a safe Passage; without any farther consultation about the matter, presently returned home with *Howel* his Son, and all his Friends, and would no longer put any trust or confidence in any thing that the King of *England*, or any of his Subjects, promised to do. But on the other side, to avenge the Death of his Son, who was so cowardly cut off; he presently raised all the Forces that himself and the rest of his Friends were able to do; and so entering into *England*, he destroyed with Fire and Sword all the Country, to the Gates of *Hereford* and *Gloceſter*. But the King was so intent upon his return, that he seemed to take no great notice of what *Iorwerth* was doing; and therefore having by Commission constituted Lord *Rhys* Chief Justice of all *South-Wales*, he forthwith took his Journey to *Normandy*. About this time dyed *Cadwalader ap Gruffydh*, the Son of *Gruffydh ap Conan*, sometime Prince of *North-Wales*; who by his Wife, *Alice* the Daughter of *Richard Clare* Earl of *Gloceſter*, had Issue, *Cunetha*, *Radulph*, and *Richard*; and by other Women, *Cadfan*, *Cadwalader*, *Eineon*, *Meredith Goch*, and *Cadwalhon*. Towards the end of this Year *Sitsylht ap Dyfnwal* and *Iefan ap Sitsylht ap Riryd*, surprized the Castle of *Abergavenny*, which belonged to the King of *England*, and having made themselves Masters of it, they took the whole Garrison Prisoners.

A. D. 1173. But the following Year, there happened a very great difference, and a falling out betwixt King *Henry* and his Son of the same Name; this latter being upholded by the Queen his Mother, his Brothers *Geffrey* and *Richard*,

Richard, the *French* King, the Earl of *Flanders*, together with the Earl of *Chester*, *William Patrick* with several other valiant Knights and Gentlemen. But the old King having a stout and a faithful Army, consisting of *Almanes* and *Brabanters*, was not in the least dismay'd or discourag'd at such a seeming Storm; and which made him more bold and adventurous, he was joyned by a strong Party of *Welchmen*, which Lord *Rhys* had sent him, under the command of his Son *Howel*. King *Henry* overthrew his Enemies in divers Encounters, and having either killed or taken Prisoners most of them who were rose up against him, he easily dissipated the Cloud which at first seemed so black and threatning. *Iorwerth ap Owen* was not very sory to see the *English* clash, and fall into civil Dissentions among themselves; and therefore taking advantage of such a seasonable opportunity, he drew his Army against *Caerlheon*, which stood out very stifly against him. But after many warm Disputes of both sides, *Iorwerth* at length prevailed, and entering the Town by force, he took most of the Inhabitants Prisoners; and then laying siege to the Castle, it was surrender'd up in exchange for the Prisoners he had taken in the Town. *Howel* his Son, at the same time was busie in *Gwent is Coed*; and having reduced all that Country, excepting the Castle, to subjection, he took Pledges of the Inhabitants, to be true and faithful to him, and to withdraw their Allegiance from the King of *England*. At the same time, something of action passed in *North-Wales*; for *David ap Owen Gwynedh* Prince of *North-Wales* bringing an Army over the River *Menai* into *Anglesey* against his Brother *Maelgon*, who kept that Island from him; forced him to make his escape to *Ireland*; in his return from whence the following Year, he was accidentally discovered and seized upon, and then by his Brothers orders committed to close Prison. Prince *David* having brought the Isle of *Anglesey* to its pristine state of subjection to him, was resolved to move all manner of Obstacles which might at any time for the future endanger its falling off from him; and these he judged to be his own next Relations,

1174. tions, and therefore he expell'd and baniſh'd all his Brethren and Coſins out of his Territories of *North-Wales*. But before this Sentence was put in execution, his Brother *Conan* dyed, and ſo eſcaped the Ignominy of being baniſhed his native Country, for no other reaſon, but the Jealouſie of an ambitious Brother.

About the ſame time, *Howel* the Son of *Iorwerth ap Owen* of *Caerlheon*, took Priſoner his Uncle *Owen Pencarn*, who was right Heir of *Caerlheon* and *Gwent*; and now having him ſecure, and to prevent his getting any Children to inherit thoſe places which himſelf was next Heir to, he firſt pulled out his Eyes, and then very inhumanly cut off his Teſticles. But Vengeance did not permit ſuch a baſe Action to go unpuniſhed; for upon the *Saturday* following, a great Army of *Normans* and *Engliſhmen* came unexpectedly before the Town, and wan both it and the Caſtle, notwithſtanding all the Oppoſition which *Howel* and his Father *Iorwerth* made; though this laſt was not privy to his Sons Action. About the ſame time King *Henry* came over to *England*, a little after whoſe arrival, *William* King of *Scots*, and *Roger de Moubray* were taken Priſoners at *Alnewike* by the Barons of the North, as they came to deſtroy the Northern part of the Country in the Quarrel of the young King. But old King *Henry* having committed them to the ſafe cuſtody of the Earl of *Leiceſter*, and received *Hugh Bygod* Earl of *Cheſter* to his Mercy, returned to *Normandy* with a very conſiderable Army of *Welchmen*, which *David* Prince of *North-Wales* had ſent him; in return of which, he gave him his Siſter *Emme* in Marriage. When he was arrived in *Normandy*, he ſent a Detachment of the *Welch* to cut off ſome Proviſions which were going to the Enemies Camp; but in the mean time, the *French* King came to a Treaty of Peace, which was ſhortly afterwards concluded upon; ſo that all the Brethren, who had all this time maintained ſuch an unnatural Rebellion againſt their Father, were forced to beg the old King's Forgiveneſs and Pardon for all their former Miſdemeanours. *David* Prince of

North-

North-Wales began to grow very bold and assuming, by reason of his new Alliance with the King of *England*; and nothing would serve his turn, but he must put his Brother *Roderic* in Prison, and secure him with Fetters, for no other account, than because he demanded his share of his Fathers Lands. It was the custom of *Wales*, as is said before, to make an equal division of the Father's Inheritance between all the Children; and therefore *David* had no colour of Reason or Pretence to deal so severely with his Brother; unless it were to verifie that Proverb; *Might overcomes Right.* But though Prince *David* might depend much upon his Affinity with the King of *England*; yet *Rhys* Prince of *South-Wales* gained his Favour and Countenance the more, by reason that he let slip no opportunity to further the King's Interest and Affairs in *Wales*, and by that means was a very necessary and useful Instrument to keep under the *Welch*, and to promote the surer Settlement of the *English* in the Country. Not that he bore any Love or Affection to either King *Henry* or his Subjects; but because he was sufficiently rewarded for former Services, and was still in expectation of receiving more Favours at the King's hands, he was resolved to play the Politician so far, as to have regard to his own Interest, more than the Good of his native Country. And what did ingratiate him to King *Henry* most of all, upon the Feast of S. *James* he brought all such Lords of *South-Wales* as were at Enmity with the King, to do him Homage at *Glocester*; namely, *Cadwalhon ap Madawc* of *Melyenyth*, his Cosin-German; *Eineon Clyt* of *Eluel*, and *Eineon ap Rhys* of *Gwerthrynion*, his Sons in Law; *Morgan ap Caradoc ap Iestyn* of *Glamorgan*; *Gruffydh ap Ifor ap Meiric* of *Sengenyth*, and *Sitsylht ap Dyfnwal* of *Higher Gwent*, all three his Brothers in Law, who had married his Sisters; together with *Iorwerth ap Owen* of *Caerlheon*. King *Henry* was so well pleased with this Stratagem of *Rhys*, that notwithstanding these Persons had been his implacable Enemies, he readily granted them their Pardon, and received them to Favour; and restored to *Iorwerth ap Owen* the Town and Castle of *Caerlheon*, which he had unjustly taken from him. This

A. D. 1175. This Reconciliation betwixt King *Henry* and these *Welch* Lords, some of the *English* in *Wales* took advantage of, and more particularly *William de Bruce* Lord of *Brecnock*, who having for a long time a great longing to *Gwentland*, could not bring about his Design, by reason that *Sitsylht ap Dyfnwal*, the Person of greatest sway and Power in the Country, was an inveterate Enemy to all the *English*. But being now reconciled to the King, *William de Bruce*, under pretence of congratulating this new Peace and Agreement betwixt the *English* and *Welch*, invited *Sitsylht* and *Geffrey* his Son, with several others of the Persons of chiefest note in *Gwentland*, to a Feast in his Castle of *Abergavenny*, which by composition he had lately received from them. *Sitsylht*, with the rest, came according to appointment, and without the least suspicion of any treasonable Designs; but after they had been civilly entertained for some time, *William Bruce* to move a Quarrel against them, began at last to propound certain Articles to them, to be by them kept and performed; and among other unreasonable Conditions, they were to swear, that none of them should at any time carry with them Bow or Sword. The *Welch* refusing to consent to and sign such improper Articles as these; *William Bruce* presently calls out his Men, who were ready for that purpose, and bidding them fall to their business, they most treacherously fell upon and slew the innocent and naked *Welch*; and as if it did not sufficiently express their Cruelty and Inhumanity, they immediately went to *Sitsylht*'s House, which stood not far from *Abergavenny*, and taking hold of *Gwladus* his Wife, they slew her Son *Cadwalader* before her face, and then setting fire to the House, they pack'd her away to the Castle. This execrable Murther being thus most barbarously, and which was worst of all, under pretence of Friendship and Kindness, committed; *William Bruce*, to cloak his Treason with some reasonable Excuse, and to make the World believe it was not for any private Interest or Expectation he had done such an Act, as he knew would be by all Men abhorred; caused it to be reported

ported abroad, that he had done ſuch a thing in revenge of the death of his Uncle *Henry* of *Hereford*, whom the *Welch* on the *Eaſter-Even* before had ſlain. But whilſt theſe things paſſed in *South-Wales*, *Roderic*, *David* Prince of *North-Wales*'s Brother, made his eſcape by ſome means or other out of Priſon, and fleeing to *Angleſey*, he was receiv'd and acknowledg'd by all the Country t'other ſide the River *Conwey*, for their Lord and Prince; which they were the more willing to do, by reaſon that they conceived an utter Abhorrence of Prince *David*, who contrary to all Rules of Equity, and almoſt Nature, had diſinherited all his Brethren and Coſins; as boldly relying upon his Affinity and Relation to the King of *England*. But *David* perceiving the Storm to grow very violent, and that the Country did numerouſly flock and adhere to his Brother *Cadwalader*, thought it his beſt way to ſtay a while, till the Storm was abated; and ſo retired over the River *Conwey*. Towards the end of this Year, *Cadell* the Son of *Gruffydh ap Rhys*, and Brother to Lord *Rhys*, after a tedious fit of Sickneſs, and taken upon him the Monkiſh Order, departed this Life, whoſe Body was very honourably enterred at *Stratflur*.

In the Spring of the following Year, dyed alſo *David Fitz Gerald* Biſhop of *Menevia*, or S. *Davids*, whoſe See was ſupplyed by one *Piers*, being nominated thereunto by the King of *England*. But what happened moſt remarkable this Year; the Lord *Rhys* Prince of *South Wales* made a very great Feaſt at *Chriſtmas* in his Caſtle of *Aberteifi*, which he cauſed to be proclaimed through all *Britain*, *Ireland*, and the Iſlands adjacent, ſome conſiderable time before; and according to their Invitation, many Hundreds of *Engliſh*, *Normans*, and others coming to *Aberteifi*, were very honourably received, and courteouſly entertained by Prince *Rhys*. But among other tokens of their Welcome and Entertainment, *Rhys* cauſed all the Bards or Poets throughout all *Wales* to come thither; and for a better Diverſion to the Company, he provided Chairs to be ſet in the Hall, in which the Bards being ſeated, they were to anſwer each other in Rhyme; and thoſe

1176.

that

that acquitted themselves most handsomly, and overcame the rest, were promised great Rewards and rich Presents. In this poetical Disceptation, the *North-Wales* Bards obtained the Victory, with the Applause and Approbation of the whole Company; and among the Professors of Musick, between whom there was no small Strife, Prince *Rhys*'s own Servants were accounted the most expert. But for all this civil and
A. D. 1177. obliging Treatment of Prince *Rhys*, the *Normans* upon the Marches fell to their accustomed manner of treacherous way-laying, and privately assaulting the harmless and undesigning *Welch*; and therefore *Einion Clyt* *Rhys* his Son in Law, and *Morgan ap Meredith*, falling into the Net which the *Normans* had deceitfully laid for them, were treacherously murthered. Therefore to keep the *Normans* under greater fear and awe for the future, Prince *Rhys* built a Castle at *Rhayadr Gwy*, being a place where the River *Wye* falls with a very great Noise and Precipitation down a great Rock.
1178. But this Castle was like to stand him in a double stead; for it was not long after he had perfectly finished it, that the Sons of *Conan ap Owen Gwynedh* made War against him; but finding upon tryal that their Design against *Rhys* was impracticable, they thought it more advisable to retire back to *North-Wales*.

1179. The next Year, *Cadwalhon*, Brother to *Owen Gwynedh*, and Uncle to *David* and *Roderic*, who for fear of his Brother had some time ago fled for Refuge to the King of *England*; as he was conveyed home by some of the King's Servants to enjoy his patrimonial Estate in *Wales*, was by those barbarous and treacherous Villains murthered in his Journey. This Year the Sepulchre of that famous and noble *British* King *Arthur*, with his Wife *Gwenhofar* (by the means of some *Welch* Bard, whom King *Henry* had heard at *Pembrock* relate in a Song the worthy and mighty Acts of that great Prince, and the place where he was buried) was found in the Isle of *Afalon*, without the Abbey of *Glastenbury*; their Bodies being laid in a hollow Elder Tree, buried Fifteen Foot in the Earth. The Bones of King *Arthur* were of marvelous and almost incre-

incredible bigneſs, having ten Wounds in the Skull, whereof one being conſiderably larger than the reſt, ſeemed to be his Death-Blow; and the Queens Hair ſeemed to the ſight to be fair and yellow, but when touch'd, crumbled preſently to Duſt. Over the Bones was laid a Stone, with a Croſs of Lead, upon the lower ſide of which Stone were engraven theſe words:

HIC JACET SEPULTUS INCLYTUS REX ARTHURUS IN INSULA AVALONIA.

Here lies buried the famous King ARTHUR *in the Iſle of* Afalon.

No Action of moment had paſſed in *Wales* this long time, and the *Welch* were in perfect Amity and Concord with the King of *England*; but ſome unlucky Accident fell out at laſt to diſſolve this happy Union and Agreement. One *Ranulph de Poer*, who was Sheriff of *Gloceſterſhire*, or rather as *Giraldus Cambrenſis* obſerves, of *Herefordſhire*, being a cruel and unreaſonable Oppreſſor of the *Welch*, put the Lord of *Gwentland* to death; in revenge of whom, a certain young Perſon of that Country, ſet upon *Ranulph* with ſeveral other Gentlemen his Companions, and ſlew them to a Man. King *Henry* was implacably enrag'd at this News, and ſo cruelly incenſed, that he preſently raiſed and drew together all his Power, and came to *Worceſter*, intending to march forward to *Wales*, and to invade the Enemies Country. But the Lord *Rhys ap Gruffydh*, a ſubtile and a politick Prince, thinking it impoſſible to withſtand the *Engliſh* Army, and fearing the King's Puiſſance, which he perceived to be ſo implacably bent againſt the *Welch*, went in perſon to *Worceſter*, and ſwearing Fealty to the King, became his perpetual Liege-Man; and for the due obſervance of this Contract, he promiſed to ſend his Sons and Nephews for Pledges. But when he would have perſuaded them to anſwer his requeſt, the young Men conſidering with themſelves, how former Pledges had not been very genteely treated by the *Engliſh*, 1182.

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refused to go; and so the whole matter rested for that time. What became of the matter afterwards we know not; but probable it is, that King *Henry* returned to *England* satisfied with *Rhys*'s Submission; for we hear no more of his coming to *Wales*. And so the Country remained quiet and undisturbed for a long time; till at length the *Welch* began to fall to their wonted Method of killing and murdering one another.

A. D. 1186. *Cadwalader* Prince *Rhys*'s Son was privately murdered in *West-Wales*, and buried in the *Ty Gwyn*. And

1187. the Year following, *Owen Fychan* the Son of *Madawc ap Meredith*, was slain by night in the Castle of *Carrergova* near *Oswestry*, by *Gwenwynwyn* and *Cadwalhon* the Sons of *Owen Cyfeilioc*. But what was most unnatural of all, *Llewelyn*, whose Father *Cadwalhon ap Gruffydh ap Conan* was lately murdered by the *Englishmen*, was taken by his own Brothers, who very barbarously put out his Eyes. About the same time, *Baldwyn*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, being attended by *Giraldus Cambrensis*, took a Progress into *Wales*, being the first Archbishop of *Canterbury* that visited that Country; whose Authority the Clergy of *Wales* in vain opposed, though they stifly alledged the Liberties and Priviledges of their Metropolitan Church of S. *Davids*. In this Visitation, described by *Giraldus* in his *Itinerarium Cambriæ*, he persuaded many of the Nobility of *Wales* to go to the *Holy Land* against those prevailing Enemies of Christianity, the *Saracens*; to whose prevailing Greatness, *Jerusalem* it self was now in great danger

1188. to become subject. The Archbishop having left the Country, *Maelgon* the Son of Lord *Rhys* brought all his Power against *Tenbigh*, and having by force made himself Master of it, burnt the whole Town to the ground, and so carried away very considerable Spoil. He was a Person of such civil Behaviour and easie Access, of so comly Personage, and Honesty in all his Actions, that he attracted the most earnest Love and Affection of all his Friends; by which means he became very terrible and formidable to his Enemies, especially the *Flemings*, of whom he obtained divers Victories and Conquests.

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The next Year, being the Year of Chriſt 1189. *Henry* the Second, ſurnamed *Courtmantel*, King of *England* dyed, and was buried at *Fonteverard*; after whom, his Son *Richard*, called *Curdelyon*, was by the unanimous conſent of all the Peers and Nobility of *England*, crowned in his place. Prince *Rhys* being thus deprived of his greateſt Friend, thought it his wiſeſt way to make the beſt proviſion he could for himſelf, by enlarging his Dominions, and extending the Bounds of his preſent Territories; and therefore having raiſed all the Strength he could, he wan the Caſtles of *Seynclere*, *Abercorran*, and *Lhanſtephan*; and having taken and committed to Priſon *Maelgwn* his Son, who was the greateſt Thorn in his Side, as one that was moſt paſſionately beloved by the *South-Wales* Men, he brought the whole Country to his ſubjection. Then he built the Caſtle of *Cydwely*; but what took away from him the Joy of all this good Fortune, he loſt his Daughter *Gwenlhian*, a Woman of ſuch incomparable Beauty, and exceeding in all feminine Qualifications, that ſhe was accounted the faireſt and beſt accompliſhed Lady in all the Country. And not long after her dyed *Gruffydh Maylor*, Lord of *Bromfield*, a Man of great Prudence and Experience, and one that excelled all the Nobility of his time in Hoſpitality, and all other Acts of Generoſity and Liberality. His Corps were carried to *Myfod*, and honourably interr'd there, being attended by moſt of the Perſons of Quality throughout the whole Country. He had Iſſue by his Wife *Angharad* Daughter of *Owen Gwynedh* Prince of *North-Wales*, a Son called *Madawc*, who ſucceeded his Father in that part of *Powys*, called from him *Powys Fadawc*. *Rhys*, Prince of *South-Wales*, was growing very powerful, and had made himſelf Maſter of the greateſt part of *South-Wales*, only with ſome few places more. *Dynefowr* held out ſtill; which however, upon the firſt Aſſault he made againſt it, was delivered up to him. But as he increaſed in the number of Towns and Caſtles, he had the Misfortune to have that of his Children diminiſhed; for his Daugher *Gwenlhian* was lately deceaſed; and now he had no

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sooner got *Dynefowr* Castle into his possession, but his Son *Owen* dyed at *Strata Florida*, or *Ystratflur*. King *Richard* was gone to the *Holy Land* against the *Saracens*; but in his return to *England*, he wan the Kingdom of *Cyprus*, and gave it to *Gwido* King of *Jerusalem*, upon condition he would resign his former Title to him: During his stay in this Island, he marryed *Berengaria* the Daughter of the King of *Navarr*.

A. D. 1192. *Mae'gon*, Prince *Rhys*'s Son had been now detain'd a long time in Prison, where his Father had shut him up; but being at last utterly weary of such a close Confinement, he found some means or other to get out, and to make his escape. His Father Prince *Rhys* was not so troubled at his being broke out, and that he had got his liberty, as to give over the Conquest, which all this while he had gone so furiously on with; but laying siege to *Lhanhayaden* Castle, he took it without any great Opposition, and brought all the Country about to his subjection. And what favoured him more in his Attempts against the *English*, King *Richard* having most bravely signalized himself against the Infidels, in his return home through *Austria*, was taken Prisoner by Duke *Leopold*, who presented him to the Emperour *Henry*, who demanded 200000 Marks for his Ransom; laying to his charge, that he had spoiled and plundered the Island of *Sicily* in his Voyage to the *Holy Land*. And as *Rhys* took the advantage of King *Richard*'s absence to subject *South-Wales*; so *Roderic* Brother to *David* Prince of *North Wales*, made use of *Gothrike*'s the King of *Man*'s help, to get the Principality of *North-Wales* to himself, and eject his Brother. And therefore entring into *Anglesey*, he quickly reduced the whole Island to his subjection. But he did not enjoy it long; for before the Year was over, the Sons of his Brother *Conan* came with an Army against him, and forcing him, together with the King of *Man* to fly the Island, they took present Possession of it themselves. And while these things were done in *North Wales*, *Maelgon*, Prince *Rhys* of *South-Wales* his Son, who was lately escaped from Prison, besieged *Ystratmeyric* Castle, and after some small Oppo-

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sition

sition, got it into his own hands upon *Christmas* night; which encouraged him to farther Attempts. And at the same time, his Brother *Howel*, surnamed *Says*, or the *Englishman*, by reason that he had served for some time under the King of *England*, another Son of Prince *Rhys*, got by surprize the Castle of *Gwys*, and having secured *Philip de Gwys* the Owner, with his Wife and two Sons, he made them all Prisoners of War. Then the two Brothers *Howel* and *Maelgon* joyned their Forces; but fearing that they had more Castles than what they were able to defend, they thought it convenient to raise *Lhanhayaden* Castle; which the *Flemings* having notice of, they gathered all their Power together, and coming to *Lhanhayaden* at the day appointed, they unexpectedly set upon the *Welch*, and slew a great number of them. But notwithstanding this sudden and unhappy accident, they thought it necessary to destroy the Castle; and so coming to *Lhanhayaden* the second time, they raised it to the ground, without any Molestation from, or appearance of any Enemy to disturb them. But when *Anarawd*, another Son of Pr *Rhys*, saw how prosperously his Brothers succeeded, he thought to make himself as rich as they, and by a shorter and an easier Method: And therefore having under a smooth pretence of Friendship and Love got his Brothers *Howel* and *Madawc* in private; being moved with Ambition and Covetousness to enjoy their Estates, he first made them Prisoners, and then very unnaturally pulled out their Eyes. But *Maelgon* escaped this Snare, and hearing what a foul Action was committed, he promised his Brother *Anarawd* the Castle of *Ystratmeyric*, for the Liberty and Releasment of his two Brothers, which *Anarawd* granted. But 'tis no wonder that those Brothers could be unnatural and cruel to one another, who could joyn and agree to rebel against their Father; and now Prince *Rhys* having rebuilt the Castle of *Rhayadr Gwy*, was laid wait for, and taken Prisoner by his own Sons, who were afraid, that in case their Father had them once in his power, he would severely revenge their cruel and unnatural Deeds. But *Howel* proved more kind and dutiful than

A. D. 1194.

the reſt; who, though blind, found a way to let his Father eſcape out of *Maelgon*'s Priſon; and ſo Prince *Rhys* being ſet at liberty, he took and deſtroyed the Caſtle of *Dynefowr*, which belonged to his Son *Maelgon*. But though he ſucceeded in this Attempt, yet he loſt another caſtle elſewhere; for the Sons of *Cadwalhon ap Madawc* of *Melyenydh* being informed that Prince *Rhys* was detained Priſoner by his Son *Maelgon*, they beſieged *Rhayadr Gwy* Caſtle, which being ſurrendred up to them, they fortified for their own uſe.

But whilſt theſe unhappy Differences, and unnatural Claſhings betwixt Prince *Rhys* and his Sons, continue and rage in *South-Wales*, a new revolution of Affairs happened in *North-Wales*. Prince *David* had now enjoyed the Sceptre of *North-Wales* for above Twenty Four Years; and one would think, that ſo long a Poſſeſſion would ſecure him in his Throne, that it could not be very eaſie to pull him down. But Poſſeſſion is not always the ſureſt Card, which proved very true in Prince *David*'s caſe at this time; for *Lhewelyn* the Son of *Iorwerth Drwyndwn*, who was the eldeſt Son of *Owen Gwynedh* Prince of *North-Wales*, being now arrived to Years of maturity, and having Senſe enough to underſtand what a juſt Title and Claim he had to the Principality of *North-Wales*, of which his Uncle *David* had ſo unjuſtly kept him out; he thought it high time to endeavour to recover what was lawfully his own, which however he was well perſuaded his Uncle *David* would never eaſily part with. And therefore being well aſſured that the juſtneſs of his Title would never mount him up to the Throne, without he had an Army at his heels to help him on; he called together all his Friends and Relations by his Mothers ſide, who was *Marred* the Daughter of *Madawc ap Meredith* Prince of *Powys*, and having drawn to his ſide his Coſins the Sons of *Conan ap Owen Gwynedh*, and *Rhodri ap Owen*, he came into *North Wales*, proclaiming how againſt all Juſtice his Uncle *David* had firſt diſinherited his Father *Iorwerth*, and then had

had kept the Government from him who was the right Heir. And though his Father *Iorwerth* had been incapable of taking upon him the Government by reason of some Infirmity; yet there was no reason that his Fathers Weakness should exclude and turn him out; and therefore, being now sensible of what he was not capable to understand in his youth, he laid claim to the Principality, which was justly his own. But there was no great need of conjuring to understand his Claim, nor of much Rhetorick to persuade the People to own him for their Prince; whose Affection was cooled, and almost worn off from *David*, ever since he had dealt so unnaturally with his Brothers, whom after he had deprived of their Estates, he banished out of the Country. And therefore before *Lhewelyn* could expect to have any sure footing, the whole Country of *North-Wales* was at his devotion, excepting only Three Castles, which *David*, by the help of the *English*, in whom, by reason of his Affinity with the late King *Henry*, he depended much upon, kept to himself. And thus *David* being deprived of almost all that he formerly possessed; we shall reckon him no more among the Princes of *North-Wales*, but restore the Principality to the true Heir *Lhewelyn ap Iorwerth*.

Lhewelyn ap Iorwerth.

Lhewelyn ap Iorwerth the Son of *Owen Gwynedh*, having thus successfully carried on his just Claim to the Dominion of *North-Wales*, and being quietly settled in the Government of it, *Roger Mortimer* marches with a strong Body to *Melyenith*, and built the Castle of *Cymaron*, whereby he reduced that Country to his subjection, and forced thence the two Sons of *Cadwallon ap Madawc* that were Governours thereof. About this time *Rhys* and *A. D.* 1195.

Meredith (two valiant but undutiful) Sons of Prince *Rhys*, having got together a Body of hot headed daring Soldiers, came before *Dynefawr*, and took the Castle that was garrison'd by their Fathers Men: Hence they proceeded to *Cantre-Fychan*, where the Country civily received them, and surrender'd up the Castle to them. At this their Father was justly incensed, and therefore to put a stop to their farther Proceedings, he endeavoured by all means to take them, which not long after happened; for their Adherents now began to be touched with the Sense as well of their Treason against, as of their Allegiance due to their lawful Lord Prince *Rhys*; and therefore to attone for their past Faults, and to procure his future Favour, they betrayed their rebellious Leaders to their offended Father, who immediatly committed them to safe custody.

A. D. 1196. The ensuing Year Prince *Rhys* levies a great Army, whose first Attempt was upon the Town and Castle of *Caermadthyn*, both which he took in a short time and destroyed, and then returned with considerable Booty. Not long after he led the said Army to the Marches, and invested the Castle of *Clun*, which was not so easily taken as the former; for this cost him a long Siege, and many a fierce Assault; and therefore to be revenged of it, when he took it he laid it in Ashes; thence he proceeded to the Castle of *Radnor*, which he likewise wan; but immediately after it cost him a bloody Battel; for he was no sooner Master of the Castle, but *Roger Mortimer* and *Hugh de Say* came with a numerous and well-disciplin'd Army, consisting of *Normans* and *English*, to the relief of it. Whereupon Prince *Rhys* thinking it not his best course to confine his Men within the Walls, led 'em up into a Champion Ground hard by, and there, like a valiant Prince, resolved to give his Enemies Battel, though they had much the advantage of him; for his Men were neither so well armed, nor so much accustomed to Battel as the others were; however their Courage made amends for their Arms, and their Leaders Prudence

and

and Conduct ſupply'd the Defects of their Diſcipline; for they choſe rather to die honourably in the Defence of their Country than ſhamefully to ſurvive the Loſs of it; and therefore they attack'd their Enemies ſo valiantly, that they were not long able to withſtand their Force, but quitted the Field in great Diſorder, leaving a great number of their Men behind them ſlain upon the ſpot: and Prince *Rhys* purſued them ſo warmly, that they were glad of the ſhelter of the Night to protect them from his Fury. After this Victory, he beſieged the Caſtle of *Payne* in *Elfel*, which he eaſily took, and kept in his own hands, till *William de Bruce*, the Owner thereof, came to him, and humbly deſired Peace of him, which he granted him, and withal deliver'd him up his Caſtle again. Not long after, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* (whom King *Richard* had ſubſtituted his Lieutenant in *England*) marches with a powerful Army towards *Wales*, and beſieges the Caſtle of *Gwentwynwyn*, at the Pool; but the Garriſon made ſuch a vigorous Defence, that he loſt a great many of his Men, and all his Attempts proved ineffectual; therefore he ſent for ſome Pyoneers, whom he ordered to undermine the Walls; which when the beſieged underſtood, they bethought of ſecuring themſelves on the moſt honourable Terms they could; they were not willing to put themſelves to the hazard of a Battel, for their Enemies were thrice their Number; therefore they propoſed to ſurrender up the Caſtle, on condition they ſhould carry off all their Arms along with them: Which Offer the Archbiſhop accepted of, and ſo permitted the Garriſon to march out quietly. Then fortifying the Caſtle for the King's uſe, and putting a ſtrong Garriſon in it for its defence, he returned again to *England*. But *Gwentwynwyn* was not ſo willing to part from his Caſtle, as never to attempt the Recovery of it; therefore as ſoon as he underſtood that the Archbiſhop was gone back, he immediately beſieged it, and ſhortly after received it on the ſame Terms that his Men had deliver'd it up, and afterwards kept it for his own uſe.

1197. The following Year there broke out a terrible Plague, which ſpread over all *Britain* and *France*, and carried off a great number of the Nobility, beſides common People. This Year likewiſe dyed the valiant *Rhys*, Prince of *South-Wales*, the only Stay and Defence of that part of *Wales*; for he it was that got them their Liberty, and ſecured it to them. He often very readily expoſed his own Life for the defence of theirs and their Country; generally he got the better of his Enemies, and at laſt either brought them entirely under his Subjection, or forced them to quit their Country. He was no leſs illuſtrious for his virtuous Endowments, than for his Valour and Extraction; ſo that it was with good reaſon that the *Britiſh* Bards and others wrote ſo honourably of him, and ſo mightily deplored his Death.

To this Prince were born many Sons and Daughters, whereof his eldeſt Son *Gruffydh* ſucceeded him; the others were *Cadwalhon*, *Maelgon*, *Meredith*, and *Rhys*. Of his Daughters, one called *Gwenllhian* was married to *Ednyfed Fychan*, Anceſtor to *Owen Tudor* that married *Katharine* Queen-Dowager to King *Henry* the Fifth: And the reſt were very well match'd with ſome of the Nobility of the Country. Prince *Gruffydh* being ſettled in the Government of his Country, did not long enjoy it peaceably; for his troubleſom Brother *Maelgon* thought it now a fit time to endeavour the recovery of the Inheritance his Father had deprived him of. To this purpoſe he makes a League with *Gwenwynwyn*, the Son of *Owen Cyfeilioc*, Lord of *Powys*, and by their joynt Intereſt got together a conſiderable Body of Men, wherewith they ſurprized Prince *Gruffydh* at *Aberyſtwyth*, whom, after they had ſlain a great many of his Men, they took Priſoner. Thus *Maelgon* effectually accompliſhed his Deſign in the recovery of the Caſtle, and the whole Country of *Cardigan*. His unfortunate Brother he committed to the cuſtody of his ſpiteful Confederate *Gwenwynwyn*, who immediately out of Malice deliver'd him up to the Mercy of his inveterate

terate Enemies the *Engliſh*. After this *Gwenwyn-yn* having got together an Army entered *Aruſtly*, nd brought it to his ſubjection.

David ap Owen, whom Prince *Lhewelyn* had for-ed to quit his Uſurpation of the Principality of *North-Wales*, had hitherto lived quietly and peacea-ly, not ſo much out of kindneſs to his Nephew, as ecauſe he knew not how to redreſs himſelf; but now aving got a great Army of *Engliſh* and *Welch*, he ſed his utmoſt Efforts to recover his Principality. Whereupon Prince *Lhewelyn* who was the right Heir, nd in poſſeſſion of it, came on boldly to meet him, nd gave him battel, wherein he ſhamefully routed his Army, and took his Uncle *David* Priſoner, whom he delivered into ſafe cuſtody, whereby he ſecured to himſelf and his Country Peace and Quietneſs. Towards the cloſe of this Year *Owen Cyfeilioc* Lord of the higher *Powys* departed this Life, and left his Eſtate to *Gwenwynwyn* his Son; after whom that part of *Powys* was called *Powys-Wenwynwyn*, to diſtinguiſh it from the other called *Powys Fadoc* the Inheritance of the Lords of *Bromfield*. Much about this time *Trahaern Fychan*, a Man of great Power and Authority in the County of *Brecknock*, was ſuddenly ſeized upon as he was going to *Llancors* to confer about ſome buſineſs with *William de Bruce* Lord thereof, and by an Order of the Lords, tyed to an Horſe Tail and dragged through the Streets of *Brecknock* to the Gallows, where he was beheaded, and his Body hung up by the Feet for three Days. Which Barbarity inflicted upon him for no known juſt Cauſe, ſo frightned his Brothers Wife and Children, that they fled their Country for fear of the ſame Uſage. The Year following *Maelgon*, who had before routed his Brother Prince *Gruffydh*'s Army, and taken him Priſoner, begins now to enlarge his Territories, and takes in his Brothers Caſtles of *Aberteifi* and *Yſtratmeyric*. Alſo the youngeſt Son of Prince *Rhys* about this time recovered the Caſtle of *Dynefowr* from the *Normans*. *A. D.* 1198.

The

The same Summer *Gwenwynwyn* took up a resolution of attempting to extend *Wales* to its antient Limits; and for this purpose he raises a powerful Army, with which he first designs to be avenged of *William de Bruce* for the inhuman Death of his Cosin *Trahaern Fychan*, and therefore he besiegeth his Castle of *Pain* in *Elfel*, where he makes a Protestation, that as soon as he had taken it, for a farther satisfaction to his Revenge, he would unmercifully ravage the whole Country as far as *Severn*. But these mighty Menaces were soon blown over; for he had neither Battering Engins nor Pioneers, so that he was forced to lay before the Castle for three Weeks without effecting any thing; whereby the Murtherers had time enough to apply themselves to *England* for Succours, which they obtained. For upon this *Geoffrey Fitz-Peter*, Lord Chief Justice of *England* levies a considerable Army, to which he joyns all the Lords Marchers, and comes in all hast to the Relief of the place, where he meets *Gwenwynwyn*; with whom, before he would hazard a Battel, he was desirous to have a Treaty of Peace, to which *Gwenwynwyn* and his Adherents would in no wise hearken or condescend, but returned in answer, that their business there was to be revenged of old Injuries done them. Hereupon the *English* Lords resolved to enlarge Prince *Gruffydh* of *South-Wales*, whom they knew to be an inveterate Enemy of *Gwenwynwyn*, as he that delivered him up to their hands; and likewise to be a Man of great Authority in his Country, therefore they rightly concluded he might be more serviceable to them when at liberty than under confinement, wherein they were not disappointed; for he immediately got together a strong Body of his Countrymen, and joyning with the *English*, advanced towards the Castle, where they furiously attack'd *Gwenwynwyn*, who made no less vigorous defence; hereupon there ensued a bloody Battel, with a great slaughter on both sides, but at length the *English* got the Victory, and *Gwenwynwyn* lost a great number of common Soldiers (if we believe *Matthew Paris* 3700 Men) besides a great many of his best Com-

Commanders, among whom were *Anarawd*, Son of *Eineon*, *Owen ap Cadwalhon*, *Richard ap Ieſtyn*, and *Robert ap Howel*. *Meredith ap Conan* was likewiſe taken Priſoner, with many more. After this the *Engliſh* returned home triumphantly, and requited Prince *Gruffydh*'s Service with a perfect Liberty, who immediately, partly by his own Force, partly by the Affection of his People, repoſſeſſed himſelf of all his Dominions, ſave the Caſtles of *Aberteifi* and *Yſtratmeyric*, which his uſurping Brother *Maelgon*, by the Aſſiſtance of *Gwenwynwyn*, had, during his Confinement by the *Engliſh*, taken from him, and ſtill unjuſtly detained. Hereupon, ſome of Prince *Gruffydh*'s prime Nobility and Clergy came to him, and offered him their Endeavours of reconciling him to his Brother, and made him ſo apprehenſive of his juſt Diſpleaſure at him, that he took a ſolemn Oath before them, that in caſe his Brother would give him Hoſtages for the ſecurity of his own Perſon, he would deliver him up his Caſtle of *Aberteifi* by a day appointed; which Propoſals Prince *Gruffydh* accepted of, and accordingly ſent him his Demands: But it was the leaſt of *Maelgon*'s intention to make good his part, or elſe he was very unconſtant in his reſolution; for he had no ſooner received the Hoſtages, but inſtead of delivering up the Caſtle, he fortifies it, and puts in a Garriſon for his own uſe, and commits the Hoſtages to the cuſtody of *Gwenwynwyn*, Prince *Gruffydh*'s mortal Enemy; but not long after, their Innocency procured them an opportunity of an Eſcape.

In the Year 1199. *Maelgon* ſtill purſuing his Hatred of his Brother Prince *Gruffydh*, gets an Army, wherewith he beſiegeth his Caſtle of *Dynerth*, which he was Maſter of in a ſhort time, and then put all the Garriſon to the Sword. But about the ſame time Prince *Gruffydh* in lieu of this, wan the Caſtle of *Cilgerran*, and ſtrongly fortified it. This Year *Richard* the Firſt of *England*, as he was beſieging the Caſtle of *Chalons* in *France*, was ſhot from the Walls with an Arrow, whereof he not long after dyed, and left his Kingdom to his Brother *John*, who thereupon was with

A. D. 1199.

with great Solemnity crown'd at *Westminster*. But he could not expect to enjoy this Kingdom peaceably; for his elder Brother *Geoffry Plantagenet* had left a Son behind him named *Arthur*, whose Right the Crown of *England* was by lineal descent; which now therefore he justly lays claim to, and by the assistance of King *Philip* of *France* (who espoused his Quarrel) endeavours to recover. But before Prince *Arthur* had made sufficient Preparations to carry on his Design, he was unexpectedly set upon by his Uncle, his Army routed, and he himself taken Prisoner, and committed to safe custody; not long after which, he dyed, and so King *John* was rid of his Competitor.

A. D. 1200. The following Year *Gruffydh ap Conan ap Owen Gwynedh* dyed, and was buried in a Monk's Cawl in the Abby of *Conway*, which way of burying was very much practised (especially by the better sort) in those days; for the Monks and Friers had deluded the People into a strong Conceit of the Merits of it, and had firmly perswaded them it was highly conducing to their future Happiness to be thus interr'd. But this Superstition, together with the Propagators of it, they had lately received from *England*: For the first Abby or Monastery we read of in *Wales*, since the Destruction of that famous House of *Bangor*, which savour'd of *Romish* Dregs, was the *Ty-Gwyn* built in the Year 1146. after which they mightily increased and spread over all the Country; and now the Fountain Head began to be corrupted; for the Clergy maintained a Doctrin which their Ancestors abhorr'd, as may easily be gathered from the Writings of that worthy Divine *Ambrosius Telesinus*, who flourished in the Year 540. when the Christian Faith (which we suppose to be deliver'd at the Isle of *Afalon* by *Joseph* of *Arimathea*) flowed in this Land in a pure and uncorrupted Stream, before it was infected and polluted by that proud and blood-thirsty Monk *Augustine*. I say, he then wrote and left behind him as his own Opinion, and the Opinion of those days these following Verses:

Gwae'r

Gwae'r offeiriad byd
Nys angreifftia gwyd
Ac ny phregetha:
Gwae ny cheidw ei gail
Ac ef yn figail
Ac nys areilia;
Gwae ni cheidw ei dhefaid
Rhae bleidhie Rhufeniaid
A'i ffon gnwppa.

From whence it is apparent, that the Church of *Rome* was then corrupt, and that the *Britiſh* Churches perſevered in the primitive and truly Apoſtolical Profeſſion of Chriſtianity, as it was at firſt planted in the Iſland; and that no *Roman* Innovations had crept in among them, which afterwards mightily increaſed, when they were once introduced by *Auguſtin* the Monk.

This Year likewiſe we find the ſpiteful and turbulent *Maelgon*, chooſing rather to perſiſt ſtill in his Rebellion, than to return to his Allegiance, and to prefer a ſmall Lucre to the Love and Safety of his Country. For now finding that the Caſtle of *Aberteifi* was not tenable by his own Power and Force, yet rather than deliver it up to his Brother Prince *Gruffydh*, and thereby procure his Favour, he choſe to ſell it to his bitter Enemies the *Engliſh*, for an inconſiderable Sum of Money, whereby he opened them a free paſſage into all *Wales*; this being reckoned one of its chief Defences and Bulwarks. About this time *Madawc* Son of *Gruffydh Maylor* Lord of *Bromfield* built the Abby of *Lanegweſt*, commonly known by the *Engliſh* by the Name of *Vale Crucii*.

In the Year 1201. the valiant *Lhewelyn ap Iorwerth* Prince of *North-Wales* baniſhed out of his Territories his Coſin *Meredith* the Son of *Conan ap Owen Gwynedh*, whom he ſuſpected of treaſonable Practices, and therefore confiſcated his Lands which were the *Cantref* of *Lhyn* and *Eſyonyth*. Much about the ſame time *Meredith* the Son of Prince *Rhys* was ſlain at *Carn wilhion* by Treaſon, whereupon his elder Brother *Gruffydh* poſſeſſed himſelf of his Caſtle in *Lhanymdhyfri* and all his Lands. This *Gruffydh* was a valiant and diſcreet Prince, and one that was like to bring all *South-Wales* 1201.

Wales to good order and Obedience; for in all things he trod in his Fathers steps, and made it his business to succeed him as well in his Valour and vertuous Endowments, as in his Government. But the vast hopes conceived of him soon proved abortive; for in the ensuing Year, on S. *James*'s day he dyed, to the great Grief and Loss of his Country, and shortly after was buried at *Ystratflur* with great Pomp and Solemnity. He left behind him for a Successor a Son called *Rhys*, which *Maud* the Daughter of *William de Bruce* had bore him. The following Year some of the *Welch* Nobility marched with an Army towards the Castle of *Gwerthrynion*, which belonged to *Roger Mortimer*, and after a short Siege, they took it and levell'd it with the ground.

A. D. 1202.

This Year *Lhewelyn ap Iorwerth* calling to mind his Estate and Title, and how all the *Welch* Princes were obliged both by the Laws of *Roderic* the Great, and those of *Howel Dha* to acknowledg the King or Prince of *North-Wales* for their Sovereign Lord, and to do Homage to him for their Dominions: Yet notwithstanding that they knew this to be their duty, and that they formerly had readily performed it; yet because of late Years his Predecessors had neglected to call them to their Duty, they now began to imagin themselves exempted from it; and some thought themselves accountable to no superiour Prince; others denyed Subjection to Prince *Lhewelyn*, and held their Dominions of the King of *England*. To put a stop therefore to the further growth of this Contempt, and to assert his own Right, Prince *Lhewelyn* summons all the *Welch* Lords, who for the most part appeared, and swore Allegiance to him. But *Gwenwynwyn* Lord of *Powys* neither came to this meeting, nor would own the Princes Supremacy: Which Stubbornes and Disobedience the Prince acquainted his Lords with, whereupon they delivered their Opinion, that it was but reasonable, that *Gwenwynwyn* should be compell'd to his Duty, or else forfeit his Estate: This all the Lords consented to, but *Elis ap Madawc*, who was an intimate Friend of *Gwenwynwyn*, and therefore would

would not consent to the enacting any thing that might be prejudicial to him, but broke off from the Meeting much dissatisfied with their Proceedings. Notwithstanding which, Prince *Lhewelyn*, pursuant to the Advice of the rest of his Lords, raises an Army, and marches towards *Powys*; but before he made any use of it, he was by the Mediation of some learned and able Men reconciled to *Gwenwynwyn*, and so *Gwenwynwyn* became his dutiful Subject, which he confirmed both by Oath and Writing; and indeed it was not without good reason, that Prince *Lhewelyn* used all the caution imaginable to bind this Man; for he had sworn Allegiance before to the King of *England*. *Lhewelyn* having thus subjected *Gwenwynwyn*, he thought it now convenient to shew likewise some Marks of his Resentments against his Adherent *Elis ap Madawc*, and therefore he strips him of all his Lands; whereupon *Elis* fled the Country, but not long after, yielding himself to the Prince's Mercy, he received of him the Castle of *Crogen*, and Seven Townships besides. And now having mentioned *Crogen*, it will not be improper to step a little out of the way, and here take notice of the reason why the *English* formerly, when they had a mind to reproach the *Welch*, called them *Crogens*. The first occasion of it was this, King *Henry* the Second in his Expedition against the *Welch* to the Mountains of *Berwin*, lay a while at *Osmestre*, during which time he detached a number of his Men to try the Passages into *Wales*, who as they would have passed *Offa*'s Ditch at the Castle of *Crogen*, at which place there was a narrow way through the same Ditch, which appears now very deep through all that Country, and bears its old Name; these Men, I say, as they would have passed this Streight, were met by a Party of *Welch*, and a great many of them slain and buried in that Ditch, as appears by their Graves there to be seen; and the Name of the Streight imports as much, being called in *Welch* *Adwy'r bedhau*. The *English* therefore bearing in mind this Slaughter, when ever they got any of the *Welch* into their Clutches, upbraided them with the

the Name of *Crogen*, intimating thereby that they should expect no more Favour or Mercy at their hands, than they shew'd them in the Skirmish. But this word which at first was rather a Badg of Reputation than Disgrace to the *Welch*, came afterwards to be used in a bad Sense, and only then applyed when they designed to reproach and abuse them. But to return to Prince *Lhewelyn*, whom we find returning home after he had successfully asserted his Sovereignty over all *Wales*, and set all things in good order: And by the way he fortifies the Castle of *Bala* in *Penllyn*. About this time *Rhys* the Son of *Gruffydh ap Rhys* the right Prince of *South-Wales* took the Castle of *Lhanymdhyfry* upon *Michaelmas*-day. This Year *Lhewelyn* Prince of *Wales* took to Wife *Joan* the Daughter of King *John*, which *Agatha* Daughter of *Robert Ferrers* Earl of *Derby* bore him, with whom he gave the Prince for a Dowry the Lordship of *Elsmere* in the Marches of *Wales*.

1203. Prince *Rhys* whom we mentioned the Year before to have taken the Castle of *Lhanymdhyfri*, wins likewise the Castle of *Llangadoc*, and puts a Garison therein; but he enjoyed neither of them long; for shortly after, his Unkle *Maelgon*, with his Friend *Gwenwynwyn*, levied a powerful Army, and with it besieged and took the Castle of *Lhanymdhyfri*; thence they removed to *Lhangadoc*, and wan the Castle likewise, upon this Condition, that the Garrison be permitted to march out quietly. When they had taken these two Castles, they went to *Dinerth*, where *Maelgon* finished the Castle he had formerly begun there. This Year likewise Prince *Lhewelyn* set at liberty his Uncle *David ap Owen Gwynedh*, who made but a sorry return to this Kindness; for instead of living peaceably at home, and enjoying that Liberty that was granted him, he flees to *England*, and there gets an Army, wherewith he attempts to restore himself to his antient Estate of *North-Wales*; but he missed his Mark; for his prudent Nephew immediately met him on his March, and gave him a shameful Over-throw, wherewith *David* was so mightily disheartened, that he

he presently returned for *England*, and shortly after died for meer sorrow. The next Year *Howel*, a blind Son of Prince *Rhys* was slain at *Camaes* by his Brother *Maelgon*'s Men, and buried just by his Brother *Gruffydh* at *Ystratflur*. But notwithwanding that, *Maelgon* in those days usurped all the Rule and Government of *South-Wales*; yet his Brother *Gruffydh*'s Sons, *Rhys* and his Brethren, wan from him the chief Defence of all that Country, to wit, the Castles of *Dynefowr* and *Lhanymdhyfri*. About this time *William Marshal*, Earl of *Pembrock*, besieged the Castle of *Cilgerran*, and took it; and not long after, *Maelgon* hired an *Irishman* to kill *Gadifor ap Griffri*; after which horrid Fact, *Maelgon* seized upon his Four Sons, and put them to death; these were forward promising young Gentlemen, and descended from a Noble Stock; for their Mother *Susanna* was a Daughter of the said *Howel ap Rhys*, by a Daughter of *Madawc ap Meredith* Prince of *Powys*. In the Year 1206. *Maelgon* built a Castle at *Abereneon*. At which time there was such abundance of Fish seen at *Aberystwyth*, that the like number was never known to have come there in the memory of Man before.

A. D.
1204.
1205.
1206.
1207.

This Year the King of *England* banished the Realm *William de Bruce* and his Wife, on the account of a Grudg that he bore his Son, and then seized upon all his Lands; whereupon, *William* with his Wife and Son fled to *Ireland*, and there continued for some time. And this Hardship he now underwent was the less pitied, because he exercised the great Power he had in the Marches of *Wales* with extreme Cruelty and Injustice. The same Year *Gwenwynwyn* came to *Shrewsbury* to speak with the King's Council, where he was detained Prisoner: Whereupon Prince *Lhewelyn* conquered all his Country, took all his Towns and Castles, and garrison'd them for his own use. This Expedition of Prince *Lhewelyn* mightily alarm'd the usurping *Maelgon*, and the more, because he had intelligence that *Lhewelyn* was on his march towards *South-Wales*; therefore he now puts himself in the best posture he could to receive him; but finding him-

himself not able to abide the Prince's coming, and to withstand his Forces, he demolisheth his Castles of *Aberystwyth*, *Ystratmeyric*, and *Dinerth*, which before he had fortified. Notwithstanding which, the Prince comes to *Aberystwyth*, and rebuildeth the Castle and puts a Garrison therein; after this he seized upon the *Cantref* of *Penwedic* and the Land betwixt *Dyfi* and *Aeron* which he gave to *Maelgon*'s Nephews the Sons of *Gruffydh ap Rhys*, and then returned home with great Joy and Triumph. Not long after *Rhys Fychan*, Son to Prince *Rhys*, besieged the Castle of *Lhangadoc*, and took it, contrary to the Promise and League he had made with his Nephews, forgetting likewise how freely and readily they had administred to him in his necessity; therefore to be avenged of this Ingratitude and breach of promise, *Rhys* and *Owen* no sooner heard of it, but they furiously attack'd the Castle, and took it by assault, and put to the Sword, or took Prisoners all the Garrison, and then burnt the Castle to the ground.

1209. This Year King *John* levied a powerful Army with which he made a Voyage to *Ireland*; but as he was on the Borders of *Wales* on his Journey thitherwards, there was a Criminal brought before him who had murther'd a Priest. The Officer desired to know the King's Pleasure, how he would have the Delinquent punished; but the King, instead of ordering any Punishment to be inflicted upon him suitable to the heinousness of his Crime, discharged him with a *Well done* thou good Servant, thou hast slain mine Enemy; for such he reckon'd the Clergy of those days, who were very ill-affected to his usurped arbitrary Government, and therefore he slightly regarded any Injuries that were done them, nay, thought those did him good service who did them wrong. He had not been long in *Ireland*, but he got into his clutches the unfortunate *William de Bruce* the younger, and his Mother *Maud de Saint Valerike*, whom we have mentioned afore to have quitted *England* for fear of him, and to have fled here for shelter. Upon his return to *England* he brought these in triumph along with him, and committed

mitted them to *Windsor*-Castle, where, by his Orders, not long after they were inhumanly famished. The reason of King *John*'s Displeasure against *William de Bruce* Lord of *Brecnock*, * *Matthew Paris* delivers, to be this; When the Pope had excommunicated the Realm of *England*, the King, to prevent any Inconveniences that might ensue thereupon, took Pledges of such of his Nobles as he thought were disaffected to him, and would be like, if occasion offered, to countenance and promote a Rebellion. Amongst others, he sends Messengers to *William de Bruce* to demand his Sons for Pledges, to whom *Mawd*, *de Bruce*'s Wife, being the readier speaker, answered, (though what she said was no less her Husband's Sentiment than her own) That the King, who had proved so base a Guardian to his Nephew Prince *Arthur*, whom instead of setting in, he deprived of his Right, should have none of her Children. This Answer the Messengers deliver'd to the King, whereat he was highly displeased, that he ordered some Soldiers should be sent to seize this Lord, but he having timely intelligence of this Order, fled into *Ireland* with his Wife and Children, where now his Wife *Mawd*, with her Son, were unfortunately taken by King *John*, but he himself escaped, and fled into *France*, where not long after he dyed. * Pag. 303.

This Year the Earl of *Chester* rebuilt the Castle of *Dyganwy*, situate on the Sea-shore, East of the River *Conway*, which Prince *Lhewelyn* had before demolished. He likewise fortifies the Castle of *Treffynon* or S. *Wenefrid*. Upon this *Lhewelyn* enters into the Earl's Land, which when he had ravaged sufficiently, he returns home with considerable Booty. About this time *Rhys Fychan* Son to Prince *Rhys*, fearing lest Prince *Lhewelyn* should fall upon him for the wrong he had done to his Nephews, whom he, Prince *Lhewelyn*, stifly defended in their right; made his Application to the King of *England*, who readily granted him what Succours he desired; and with these he besieged the Castle of *Lhanymdhyfri*; the Garrison for some time made a vigorous defence, but having

no hopes of any Relief, they thought it their wiſeſt courſe to Capitulate, and ſo they deſired they might march out with their Arms, Bag and Baggage, and all that belonged to them, which was granted them. About this time likewiſe *Gwenwynwyn* was ſet at Liberty, whom the King had hitherto detained Priſoner, and withal lends him ſome Forces to attempt the recovery of his Country which Prince *Lhewelyn* had ſeized upon during his Impriſonment; and tho' by his own Strength he was not able to cope with the Prince, yet by this Aſſiſtance granted him by the King, he ſoon re-poſſeſſ'd himſelf of his Dominions. This Succeſs of *Gwenwynwyn* encouraged *Maelgon* likewiſe to endeavour the recovery of that part of his Country which the Prince had taken from him in the ſame Expedition. Now he makes his application to the King of *England*, and ſwears Allegiance to him. Hereupon the King grants him a conſiderable Army as well *Engliſh* as *Normans*; to theſe he joyns what Forces he could raiſe in *Wales*, and then contrary to the Oath and Agreement he had made with his Nephews *Rhys* and *Owen*, he in a hoſtile manner enters their Country, when he was come to *Cantred Penwedic*, he encamped at *Cileenny* where he ſtaid ſome time to take meaſures for the better accompliſhment of his Deſigns; by this time his Nephews had got together about 300 choſen well diſciplined Men, but with ſo ſmall a Number durſt not oppoſe their Uncle's numerous Army in open Field; therefore they were to endeavour to overthrow thoſe by a Stratagem which they could not do by main force. Herein they proved very ſucceſsful, for coming as near their Enemies as they could without being diſcovered, they ſent out their Spies that Night for Intelligence, who brought back the good News, that all was quiet in *Maelgon*'s Camp, and that they kept no ſtrict Watch, being not aware of an approaching Enemy. This Intelligence mightily encouraged the Brothers to proſecute their Deſigns, and now they march as ſilently as they can towards their Enemies Camp, where they met with no oppoſition, being not diſcovered

covered because all were fast asleep. When they were advanced as they thought as far as *Maelgon*'s Tent, they furiously fell on, and slew a great number of his Men afore they awak'd; the rest being frightened with the noise and shouts of their Enemies, and withal thinking their Numbers to be far greater than it was, were glad to make use of the darkness of the Night to quit the Field, only *Maelgon*'s Guard valiantly kept their Post, and defended their Lord till he had time and opportunity to escape. But *Maelgon*'s Army suffered very much in this Action, his Nephew *Conan ap Howel* with his Chief Counsellor *Gruffydh ap Cadwgan* were both taken Prisoners, and *Einean ap Caradoc* with a great number more were slain upon the spot. About the same time *Gilbert* Earl of *Gloecester* fortified the Castle of *Buelht*, where a little before he had lost a considerable number of his Men, by reason that the place was not very strong and tenable. And towards the conclusion of this year, *Mallt* or *Mawd de Bruce*, the Wife of *Gruffydh ap Rhys* departed this Life, and was interred by her Husband in a Monk's Coul in *Ystratflur*.

But the following Year a great Storm threatened *North-Wales*, by reason that the *Marchers* made frequent and grievous Complaints to King *John*, how that Prince *Lhewelyn* perpetually molested their Country, slew their Men, and committed all the waste and destruction possible as he passed along. The King hearing of such intolerable Depredations continually exercised by the *North-Wales* Men, thought it high time to redress his Subjects, and therefore he raised a mighty Army throughout all *England*, and called to him all the Lords and Princes of *Wales* as held their Lands and Patents from him, as *Howel ap Gruffydh ap Conan ap Owen Gwynedh*, whom Prince *Lhewelyn* had banished out of *North-Wales*; *Madoc ap Gruffydh Maylor* Lord of *Bromfield*, *Chirke* and *Yale*, *Meredith ap Robert* Lord of *Cydewen*, *Gwenwynwyn* Lord of *Powys*, *Maelgon* and *Rhys* the Sons of Prince *Rhys* and Governours of *South Wales*. With this formidable Army he came to *Chester*, intending to enter 1210.

into *North-Wales* by that way, and being fully resolved to execute the severest Vengeance upon the Inhabitants, and not to let one living Soul remain alive throughout the whole Country. But Matters of this nature are easier resolved upon, than accomplished; Prince *Llewelyn* was no sooner informed of these mighty preparations against him, comprehending the whole Strength of the *English* Nation, and what was worst of all, being assisted by his own Country-men, but he issued forth his Orders, commanding all his Subjects of the In-land Counties of *Denbigh* and *Flint*, together with them of the Island of *Angleſey*, to remove for a time all their Cattel and other Effects to *Snowden*-Hills, where they were sure to remain securest from their Enemies. But King *John* marched his Army along the Sea-Coast to *Ruthlan*, and there passing the River *Clwyd*, he came to the Castle of *Tegannwy*, where he encamped for some time to refresh and recreate his Army, which by reason of the long Marches they made, was in a great measure weary and fatigued. But what the more augmented their misery, *Llewelyn* getting behind them, cut off all their hopes of Provision from *England*, and the *Welch* by the Advantage of being acquainted with the straits and narrow Passages, cut off all that straggled from the *English* Camp, so that in time, they were glad to take up with Horse-flesh, and any thing were it never so mean, which might fill up their greedy and empty Stomachs. At last King *John* finding no other Remedy, and perceiving it impossible to continue longer there so hungry and fainty, thought it his wisest way to march for *England* and leave the *Welch* to themselves, and so he decamped in a great fury, leaving *Llewelyn* to bury that great number of Dead, which had starved in this successless Expedition. But to recover the Honour he had now lost, he was resolved to try another touch with the *Welch*, but possibly not with the same confidence and assurance of Victory. And therefore returning to *Wales* in the next *August*, he entred with such another terrible Army of *English*, and was assisted

sisted by the same *Welch* Lords, at *Blanchmonastery*, now *Osmestry*, being in the Lordship of *John* the Son of *William Fitzalan*. In this Expedition, King *John* passing the River *Conwey*, and encamping at the other side towards *Snowden*-Hills, sent part of his Army conducted by Guides who were acquainted with the Country, to burn *Bangor*, which they effectually did; and taking *Robert* Bishop of that See out of Church, they carried him Prisoner to the *English* Camp, where he continued for some time, till he obtained his Ransom for a present of two hundred *Hawks*. But Prince *Lhewelyn* finding the whole Strength of *England*, and almost *Wales* to fight against him, and judging it impossible for himself alone, to withstand so great a multitude, thought it his best way to endeavour to find out some method or other, to reconcile himself to the King. And no better measures could possibly be thought of, than to send *Joan* his Wife, King *John*'s Daughter, to intreat with her Father about a Peace, and a cessation of all Hostilities; who being a prudent, sly Woman, so prevailed upon the King, that he granted Prince *Lhewelyn* her Husband, a safe Conduct to come to him, and to renew the former Peace and Amity that was betwixt them. And so *Lhewelyn* having done Homage, promised the King towards his Expences in this Expedition, 20000 Head of Cattel and forty *Horses*, and what was more than all, he granted all the in-land Countries of *Wales*, with the Appurtenances, to him and his Heirs for ever. And then King *John* having received better Success in this, than the former Expedition, returned to *England* in great Triumph, having subdued all *Wales*, excepting that part which *Rhys* and *Owen* the Sons of *Gruffydh ap Rhys*, still kept and maintained against the *English*. But having no leisure to march against them himself at his departure out of the Country, he gave strict charge to *Foulke* Vicount of *Caerdyff*, Warden of the Marches, a cruel Tyrant, tho' well beloved and favoured by the King, to take an Army with him, and so joyning with *Maelgon* and *Rhys Fychan*, to compel the

Sons of *Gruffydh ap Rhys* to acknowledge him for their Sovereign, and to do him Homage. *Foulke* having received ſo poſitive a Command, preſently raiſed his Forces, and calling *Maelgon* and *Rhys*, came to the *Cantref* of *Penwedic*; which when the young Lords *Rhys* and *Owen* heard of, and being aſſured that this Blow was levelled againſt them, which they knew they were not able to bear, before the Stroak was ſtruck, they ſent to *Foulke* to ſue for Peace, and a ſafe Conduct for them to paſs to the Court of *England*. This being granted, they came to *London*, and making their ſubmiſſion to the King, and requeſting his Pardon for all former Miſdemeanors, they gave up all pretence to their Lands betwixt *Aeron* and *Dyfi*; and ſo paying their Homage, they were diſmiſſed very graciouſly. But *Foulke* before his departure out of the Country, fortified the Caſtle of *Aberyſtwyth*, and placing a ſtrong Garriſon therein, kept it to the King's uſe. But *Maelgon* and *Rhys Fychan*, a couple of head-ſtrong, inconſtant People, quickly repented them of the Peace they had made with the King of *England*, and thereupon, without the leaſt reaſon or provocation, they laid Siege to *Aberyſtwyth* Caſtle, and with much ado having made themſelves Maſters of it, they deſtroyed thoſe Fortifications which *Foulke* had lately erected, and defaced the Caſtle to the ground. But they paid ſawce for this another way, for as ſoon as *Rhys* and *Owen* had heard that their Uncles had broken and violated the King's Peace, they made in-roads into *Iſaeron*, which was *Maelgon*'s Country, and having ſlain a conſiderable number of his Men, among whom was one brave and luſty Youth called *Bachglâs*, they returned with very rich Booty.

1211. *Maelgon* and *Rhys Fychan* were quickly followed by the *North-Wales* Men in their revolt from the King of *England*, for Prince *Llewelyn* being not able to endure any longer the tyranny and oppreſſion which the King's Garriſons exerciſed in his Country; called together *Gwenwynwyn* from *Powys*, *Maelgon ap Rhys* from *South-Wales*, *Madoc ap Gruffydh Maylor* from *Bromfield*

Bromfield, and *Meredith ap Rotpert* from *Cydewen*, and plainly declared before them the Pride and Insolency of the *English*, and how that they who were always used to have a Prince of their own Nation, were now by their own wilfulness and neglect become subject to Strangers. However, it was not too late to recover their antient Liberty, and if they did but unanimously agree among themselves, they might easily cast off that Yoke which was so intolerably burdersome to them. Then the Lords being sensible of the truth and reasonableness of what Prince *Lhewelyn* delivered, and being conscious to themselves that their present slavery and subjection to the *English*, was wholly owing to their own fear and cowardise, swore fealty to Prince *Lhewelyn*, and swore to be true and faithful to him, and to stick by each other to the utmost of their Lives and Fortunes. And so joyning their Forces together, they took all the Castles in *North-Wales* which were in the hands of the *English*, excepting *Ruthlan* and *Dyganwy*; and then going to *Powys*, they laid Siege to the Castle which *Robert Vspont* had built at *Mathrafal*. But King *John* being informed how the *Welch* had conspired against him, and that they had taken and sezied upon almost all his Castles in *North-Wales*, and how that they were now in actual besiegement of *Mathrafal*, presently drew up his Army, and coming to *Mathrafal*, quickly raised the Siege, and to prevent the *Welch* from coming any more against it, he burnt it to the ground and so returned to *England*, having no time to stay any longer in *Wales*, by reason of the Differences that happened betwixt him and his Nobility. But being afterwards at *Nottingham*, and hearing how that Prince *Lhewelyn* cruelly harrassed and destroyed the Marches, he caused all the *Welch* Pledges which he had received the last year to be hanged, among whom were *Howel* the Son of *Cadwallon*, and *Madoc* the Son of *Maelgon*, with many others of the Nobilities Sons, to the number of Twenty Eight. And about the same time *Robert Vepont* caused *Rhys* the Son of *Maelgon* to be hanged at *Shrewsbury*, being a Youth

of

of about seventeen years of age, and so cruelly murdered the innocent Child to revenge the Crimes and Offences committed by his Father and others. But tho' King *John* was so severe to the *Welch*, yet the Princess of *North-Wales* was more dutiful and favourable to him, for whilst he staid at *Nottingham*, she sent him an Express, declaring how that the Barons had entred into a Conspiracy with the *French* King against him, and that this latter was a preparing and raising an Army to come over to *England*, upon pretence that the King was a Rebel, and bid open Defiance to the Holy Church, in as much as he would not condescend nor yield to the Bishop of *Rome*'s Request. And in confirmation of all this, she told him that *Robert Fitzwalter*, *Eustace de Vescy* and *Stephen Redell*, were secretly fled into *France*, to promote and carry on this intrigue. And that this design against King *John* was no feigned surmise, the next
1212. year Pope *Innocent* the Third detached one of his Nuncio's to *Wales*, who absolved Prince *Lhewelyn*, *Gwenwynwyn* and *Maelgon* from their Oaths of Allegiance to King *John*, and withal gave them a strict command under the penalty of Excommunication, to molest and annoy him with all their Endeavours, as an open Enemy to the Church of God. Prince *Lhewelyn*, you may be sure, was not in the least troubled at this, for now he gained the fittest opportunity imaginable, to restore such Lands as he had formerly much against his mind delivered up to the King, being the in-land Country of *Denbigh* and *Flint*, which *Lhewelyn* at this time repossessed himself of. And well it was, he was so quick, for within a little while after, King *John* by the persuasions of *Pandulph* the Pope's Legate, granted his Holiness all his Request, and so obtained Absolution at *Pandulph*'s hands, and upon performance of his Promises, an assurance of a releasement from that Ecclesiastical Bull, which had so formidably roared against him.

1213. *South-Wales* had now been quiet for a considerable time, and they that used to be commonly very turbulent and contentious, were now pretty easy and amicable.

amicable. But it was impossible that such a peaceable Course of Life should hold long, where Injustice and Oppression had so much Liberty, and where People were wrongfully kept out of their just and rightful Inheritance. And this was the occasion of the breach of that quietness, which for the two or three years last past they had so satisfactorily enjoyed. For *Rhys* the Son of *Gruffydh ap Rhys*, who was right Heir to Prince *Rhys*, finding he could have no share of his Father's Estate, but that his Uncles forcibly kept all from him, thought it his best way to make his Case known to the King of *England*, and to desire a remedy and redress from him. King *John* in compassion of the young Man's hard Condition, sent to his Deputy *Foulke* Vicount of *Caerdyff* Warden of the Marches, and to the Steward of *Hereford*, commanding them to take away all *Ystratyww* from *Rhys Fychan*, by some called *Rhys Gryg*, unless he would permit his Nephews to enjoy *Lhanymdhyfry*-Castle, with all the Lands and Priviledges thereunto belonging. *Foulke* having received such Orders from his Master the King of *England*, sent to acquaint *Rhys* of the Proposals, and so demand of him whether or no he would deliver up *Lhanymdhyfry* to his Nephews, according to the Kin'gs Command; who returned answer, that he did not know of any such Obligation due from him to the King of *England*, as to part with his Lands at his Command, and therefore assured him peremptorily and in plain terms, that he would not willingly part with one foot of what he was in present possession of. *Foulke* therefore having received this resolute Answer, was likewise as resolute to get that by force which he could not obtain by fair means; and so having raised a great Army, he marched to *Talhwynelgain* to meet with young *Rhys*, who was to come thither with all the Forces he could raise in *Brecknock*; and from thence they marched in three Battles towards *Dynefawr*, the first being commanded by young *Rhys*, the second by *Foulke* and *Owen* Brother to *Rhys* led the third. *Rhys Fychan* was not in the least dismayed at their Number, but thinking

thinking it more advisable to meet them in the Field, rather than suffer them to block him up at *Dynefawr*, came out very boldly, and gave them Battel, but after a warm Engagement on both sides, *Rhys Fychan* in the end got the worse, and after a loss of a great number of his Men, he was glad at last to make his escape by flight. And so retiring to *Dynefawr*, he doubled the Garrison of that place, but thinking the Town of *Lhandeilo-fawr* not to be Tenable, he burnt it to the Ground, and then kept himself private in the Woods and other desart places. But young *Rhys* and *Foulke* laid Siege to *Dynefawr*, and in the first Assault came on so fiercely, that they forced the Garrison to retire to the Castle, which for some time they defended very manfully. But the besiegers began to play so violently with their battering Engines, and to undermine the Wall in such a manner, that the Governour after a short defence began to Capitulate, giving three Pledges for security, that if they received no Relief by the morrow at Noon, the Castle should be surrendred up, conditionally that the Garrison should march out with all the Tokens of Honour, and carry their Arms and all other Implements of War along with them. No Relief being arrived, the Castle the next day was accordingly surrendred, and all the Articles of the Capitulation observed; and so young *Rhys* being possessed of *Dynefawr*, in a little time afterward, brought all *Cantref-fawr* to his subjection. When *Rhys Fychan* was sensible how the stream run violently against him, he thought it his wisest way to remove his Wife and Children, and all his other Effects, to his Brother *Maelgon's* Country, and so leaving *Lhanymdhyfry* Castle well manned and fortified, he departed towards *Aberystwyth*. But as soon as *Foulke* was returned to the Marches, young *Rhys* came with an Army consisting of *Welch* and *Normans* before *Lhanymdhyfry*, intending to besiege that place, but before they were encamped before the Town, the Governour thought it his best way to surrender, upon Condition only, that the Garrison should depart away with their Lives. And shortly

ly afterwards, *Rhys Fychan* was taken at *Cærmarthyn*, and committed to the King's Prison, and so all the Disturbances and Troubles of *South-Wales* came to a peaceable issue. But it was not so in *North-Wales*, for Prince *Lhewelyn* being desirous to rid his Country from the insupportable Tyranny and Oppression of the *English* Garrisons, laid Siege to the Castles of *Dyganwy* and *Ruthlan*, the only places now remaining in the hands of the *English*, which he took without any great opposition, and so freed his Country from any Title or Pretence the King of *England* might claim in *North-Wales*. King *John* indeed was engaged another way, and consequently in no good Condition to help himself, for having repented of all the indignities and stubbornes he expressed against Pope *Innocent*; at this time he received Penance at the hands of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to attone for all the severities he had practised against the Church. And to restore himself the more to his Holines Favour, he made the Kingdom of *England* Tributary to the Church of *Rome*, to be holden of the Pope, in paying him the summ of 1000 Marks yearly for ever; and withal recalled and restored to their former Preferments and Places all such as had been banished, or had voluntarily fled the Kingdom upon the account of their strict adherence and submission to the Pope of *Rome*.

Nor was this all, for the next year King *John* with two of his Nobility, the Earls of *Chester* and *Derby*, was resolved upon a Voyage to the *Holy-Land*, but was unfortunately prevented of his Journey, by the Rebellion of his Barons, which now broke forth violently by reason that the King would not grant them some antient Laws and Priviledges, such as their fore-Fathers always enjoyed. Therefore the Barons entered into a Confederacy with Prince *Lhewelyn* of *North-Wales*, desiring him to make what Diversion he could on his part, which they were resolved to do on theirs; and so having raised an Army, they appointed *Robert Fitzwalter* their General. Coming to *Bedford*, 1215.

Bedford, they were honourably received into the Caſtle by *William Beauchamp*, and from thence marching to *London*, they were entertained with all the Expreſſions and Tokens of Joy. King *John* perceiving how powerful they were like to prove, and how that the Country did in a great meaſure favour their Cauſe, thought it his wiſeſt way to nip them in the bud, and to fall upon them before they grew too ſtrong; and therefore having levied his Forces, he marched together with *William Marſhal* Earl of *Pembroke*, towards the Caſtle of *Rocheſter*. Being arrived there, he laid cloſe Siege to the Caſtle, but the Governour *William de Abbineto* ſo bravely defended it, that it could hardly be taken after three Months Siege, but at length the King's Men bore on ſo violently, that they took it by a Storm, where beſides *William de Abbineto*, the King took ſeveral of the Barons Priſoners. This was an ill beginning to the Deſign of the Confederates, and what did not add a little to their Misfortune, the Pope preſently iſſues out his Bull of Excommunication againſt *Lhewelyn* Prince of *Wales*, and all the *Engliſh* Barons as made War againſt King *John*, who was under the protection of the Church of *Rome*. But Prince *Lhewelyn* did not regard his threatning Anathemas, and therefore having raiſed an Army, he came to *Shrewſbury*, which was delivered up to him without any reſiſtance. And whilſt *Lhewelyn* remained there, *Giles de Bruce* Biſhop of *Hereford*, one of the chief of this Conſpiracy, ſent his Brother *Reynold* to *Brecnock*, whom all the People readily owned for their Lord; and ſo without the leaſt grumbling or oppoſition he received the Caſtles of *Abergefenny* and *Pencelly*, the *Caſtell Gwyn*, or the White Caſtle, together with *Groſmont* Caſtle and the Iſland of *Cynuric*. But when the Biſhop came thither in Perſon, he had the Caſtles of *Aberhondhy*, *Hay*, *Buelht*, and *Blaenlhyfny*, delivered up to him; but thinking he had enough himſelf, and being rather deſirous to ſecure his Intereſt, and to ſtrengthen his Party in the Country, than to heap more upon his own ſhoulders than he was well able

to

support, he bestowed *Payn* Castle, *Clune* and all *Elvel* upon *Walter Fychan*, the Son of *Eineon Clyd*.

In the mean time, young *Rhys* the Son of *Gruffydh ap Rhys*, and his Uncle *Maelgon* were reconciled and made Friends, and so coming both to *Dyfed*, they destroyed *Arberth* and *Maenclochoc* Castles, and recovered all such Lands as formerly belonged to them, excepting *Cemais*. But *Rhys*'s Brothers *Maelgon* and *Owen* went to *North-Wales* and did Homage and Fealty to Prince *Llewelyn*, whilst their Brother Prince *Rhys* marched forward to *Cydwely*, and having raised the Castles of *Carnwylheon* and *Llychwr*, brought all the Country about under his subjection. But this was not enough to satisfy the ambitious humour of that young Prince, for having once tasted the pleasure of Victory, and the taking and demolishing of Towns, he was resolved to prosecute his Conquest whilst Fortune seemed to favour his Undertakings; and therefore he lead his Army against *Talybont* Castle, which belonged to *Hugh de Miles*, and forcing his entrance into the same, he put a great number of the Garrison to the Sword. The next day he marched to *Senghenyth* Castle, but the Garrison which kept it, thinking it fruitless and to no purpose to oppose him, burnt the place, and departed to *Ystymllwynarth*. But he followed them at the Heels, and the next day took it, and raised it to the ground, and over-ran the Country in such a violent manner, that in three days time, he became Master of all the Castles and Fortresses in all *Gowerland* and *Morgannwc*, and so returned home with great Victory and Triumph. At the same time *Rhys Fychan*, otherwise *Rhys Gryg*, young Prince *Rhys*'s Uncle, obtained his Liberty from the King of *England*, leaving his Son with two more for Pledges for his modest and peaceable Behaviour towards his Subjects, whom at other times he was wont to molest and oppress. About this time the Abbots of *Tal y Llechau* and *Tuy Gwyn*, were consecrated Bishops, the former of St. *Davids*, and the other of *Bangor*. But the Bishop of *Hereford* who seemed to be the most violently inclined against King *John*, and was otherwise

wise unwilling to part with what he had got in *Wales*; could not for all that refuse the Injunction of the Pope, by whose expres Command he was constrained to make Peace with the King, which being concluded, in his return homeward, he died at *Glocester*, leaving his Estate to his Brother *Reginald*, who had married the Daughter of Prince *Lhewelyn*.

But for all that, *Giles de Bruce* Bishop of *Hereford* was fallen off, and reconciled to King *John*, yet Prince *Lhewelyn* did not think it convenient to follow his Example, and therefore with his whole Army he marched against *Carmardhyn*, and took the Castle in five days, having rased it to the ground, he successively laid Siege to the Castles of *Lhanstephan*, St. *Cleare*, and *Talacharn*, which he used after the same manner. From thence he went to *Cardigan*, and winning *Emlyn* Castle, he subdued *Cemaes*, and then laying Siege to *Trefdraeth* Castle, in *English* called *Newport*, he quickly took it, and afterwards rased it to the ground. His next Design was upon *Aberteifi* and *Cilgerran* Castles, but the Garrisons which defended them, finding it to no purpose to wait his coming, and so to withstand all his Attempts against those places voluntarily surrendred, and by that means prevented all the Mischief, which in opposing him, would in all probability unavoidably attend them. And so Prince *Lhewelyn* having successfully over-run and subdued all *Carmardhyn* and *Cardigan*, triumphantly returned to *North-Wales*, being attended by several of the *Welch* Nobility, such as *Howel ap Gruffydh ap Conan*, *Lhewelyn ap Meredith*, *Gwenwynwyn* Lord of *Powys*, *Meredith ap Rotpert*, *Maelgon* and *Rhys Fychan* the Sons of Prince *Rhys* of *South Wales*, *Rhys* and *Owen* the Sons of *Gruffydh ap Rhys*, together with all the Power of *Madoc ap Gruffydh Maylor* Lord of *Bromfield*.

1216. But the next year Prince *Lhewelyn* returned to *Aberteifi* to compose a Difference, which since his departure, had happened betwixt *Maelgon* and *Rhys Fychan*, Prince *Rhys*'s Sons on the one side, and *Rhys* and *Owen*, *Gruffydh ap Rhys*'s Sons on the other. There-

Therefore to make up this Quarrel, and to reduce all Matters to a quiet and amicable issue, Prince *Lhewelyn* made an equal distribution of *South-Wales* betwixt them, allotting to *Maelgon*, three Cantrefs in *Dyfed*, viz. *Gwarthaf*, *Penthwynoc*, *Cemaes*, and *Emlyn* with *Cilgerran* Castle; to young *Rhys*, two Castles in *Ystrat-yw*, *Hiruryn* and *Maelhaen*, *Maenor Bydfey*, with the Castle of *Lhanymdhyfry*, and two in *Cardigan Gwynionyth* and *Mabwynion*. His Brother *Owen* had to his share the Castles of *Aberteifi* and *Nant yr Arian*, with three Cantrefs in *Cardigan*; and *Rhys Fychan*, otherwise called *Rhys Gryc*, had *Dynefawr* Castle, the *Cantref Mawr*, the *Cantref Bychan*, excepting *Hiruryn* and *Midhfey*, together with the Comotes of *Cydwely* and *Carnwylhion*. This Division being accomplished to every one's Satisfaction, and all the Lords of *South-Wales* being amicably reconciled, Prince *Lhewelyn* took his Journey for *North-Wales*; but he had not advanced very far, when News was brought him that *Gwenwynwyn* Lord of *Powys* was revolted, and was become again the King of *England*'s Subject. This unwelcome News struck very deep in the Prince's Mind, by reason that *Gwenwynwyn* was a Man of great Power and Strength in the Country, and went a great way to repel the Incursions of the *English* upon the Marches, which now he being gone off, could not, he feared, be so well effected. But however, to make the best of a bad Market, he endeavoured to take him off from the *English*, and to restore him to his former Allegiance due to himself as his Natural Prince; and to that end, he sent to him some Bishops and Abbots to put him in mind of his Oath and Promise, how that he with the rest of the Lords of *Wales*, had obliged himself to oppose the *English* to the utmost of his Power; and had delivered Pledges for the sure performance of what he had then by Oath engaged in; and lest he should have forgot what he had then promised, he was desired to read his own hand Writing, whereby it was apparent that he had very unjustly violated both his Oath and Promise. But all the Rhetorick the Bishops could make use of,

was not of force enough to work *Gwenwynwyn* to reconciliation with the Prince, and an averſion to the King of *England*; and therefore ſeeing nothing would do, Prince *Lhewelyn* was reſolved to make him incapable of ſerving the *Engliſh*, and ſo entring *Powys* with a ſtrong Army, he ſubdued the whole Country to himſelf, *Gwenwynwyn* being forced to fly for Succor to the Earl of *Cheſter*.

Whilſt theſe things paſſed in *Wales*, *Lewis* the *Dauphin* of *France* being invited by the *Engliſh* Barons againſt King *John*, landed in the Iſland of *Thanet*, and marching forward to *London*, he there received Homage of all the Barons, that were in actual War againſt the King. And then ſetting forward to *Winchester*, where King *John* then lay, he took in his way the Caſtles of *Rygat*, *Guildford* and *Farnham*, and coming to *Wincheſter*, had the Town preſently ſurrendred to him. King *John* did not think fit to abide his coming, but removing to *Hereford*, in the Marches of *Wales*, he ſent to Prince *Lhewelyn* and *Reynold Bruce*, deſiring their Friendſhip, and imploring their Aid aad Aſſiſtance againſt the *French*. But they refuſing to hearken to his Propoſals, he deſtroyed *Radnor* and *Hay* Caſtles, and marching forward to *Oſweſtry*, which belonged to *John Fitzalan*, he burnt it to the ground, and then departed towards the *North*. But after that he had ſettled his Affairs there, and appointed Governours in all the Towns and Places of Strength; whilſt he was making all neceſſary Preparations at *Newark* to confront the Barons, he fell ſick, and in a ſhort time died, and was buried at *Worceſter*.

After his Death his Son *Henry* was by ſeveral of the *Engliſh* Nobility proclaimed King, and in a little while, moſt of the Barons, who upon their hatred to King *John*, had maintained an open War againſt him, came in, and owned their Allegiance to his Son *Henry*, tho' contrary to their Oath to *Lewis* the *Dauphine*. But what was moſt pernicious to the *Welch*, *Reynald de Bruce* who had all this while maintained a Confederacy with Prince *Lhewelyn* his Father-in-Law againſt

1217.

against King *John*, underhand made his Peace with King *Henry*. But he suffered severely for his Treachery; for young *Rhys*, and *Owen* his Nephew by his Sister, seeing that he in whom they put their greatest Confidence, had deceitfully forsaken them, came upon him with all their Power, and took from him all *Buelht*, excepting only the Castle. Prince *Lhewelyn* was presently made acquainted with *Bruce*'s revolt, but as soon as he was informed that his Son-in-Law was gone over to the King of *England*, he went in great fury to *Brecknoc*, and laying Siege to the Town of *Aberhondhy*, he was with much ado prevailed upon by young *Rhys* to raise the Siege for the summ of a Hundred Marks; and then crossing the Mountanous part of *Glamorgan*, called the *Black Mountains*, where his Carriages suffered very much, he came to *Gwyr*, and encamping at *Lhangruc*, *Reynald Bruce* with six Knights in his Company, came to meet him, desiring his Pardon for his passed Offence, assuring him that for the future, he would be true and faithful to him, and would to his endeavour assist him against the King of *England*. Prince *Lhewelyn* was too good natured to reject his submission, and so did not only receive him to his Favour, but bestowed upon him also the Castle of *Senghennyth*, which *Reynald* committed to the Custody of *Rhys Eychan*. Prince *Lhewelyn* having settled all things in good Order in *Gwyr*, marched to *Dyfed*, and being at *Cefn Cynwarchan*, the *Flemings* sent their Agents to him to desire Peace, which the Prince, by reason that they always adhered to the *English* Interest, would not grant them. And so young *Rhys* having the first Man passed the River *Cledeu* to Storm the Town, *Iorwerth* Bishop of St. *Davids*, with the rest of his Clergy came to the Prince to intreat for a Peace for the *Flemings*, which after a long debate, was granted, and concluded upon these Terms; First, That all the Inhabitants of *Rhôs*, and the Country of *Pembroke* should from thence forward swear Allegiance to Prince *Lhewelyn*, and ever after acknowledge his Sovereignty. Secondly, That towards

the defraying of his Charges in this Expedition, they ſhould pay one Thouſand Marks to be delivered to him before the enſuing Feaſt of St. *Michael*. Thirdly, That for the ſure performance of theſe Articles they ſhould deliver up Twenty Hoſtages, who were to be ſome of the moſt Principal Perſons in their Country. Then Prince *Lhewelyn* having now brought all *Wales* ſubject to himſelf, and put Matters in a ſettled poſture in *South Wales*, returned to *North-Wales*, having purchaſed very conſiderable Honour and Eſteem for his Martial Achievements in this Expedition.

And now all Matters of Differences being adjuſted, and the *Welch* in good hopes of a durable Freedom from all Troubles and Hoſtilities; another Accident unhappily fell out to croſs their Expectation. *Lewis* the *Dauphin* perceiving the *Engliſh* Barons to ſlight and forſake him, concluded a Peace with King *Henry*, and returned to *France*; and then the Barons, the King promiſing to anſwer all their Requeſt, and to redreſs their Grievances, made their ſubmiſſion, without including the *Welch* in their Articles. They had all this while gladly embraced the Friendſhip and Aid of the Prince of *Wales*; but now upon their Reconciliation to the King, thinking they had no farther need of him, they very baſely forſook him, who had been the principal Support and Succour of their Cauſe. And not only ſo, but they conſpired together to convert their Arms againſt *Wales*, thinking they could without any breach of Equity or Conſcience, take away the Lands of the *Welch*, to make addition to what ſome of them had already unjuſtly poſſeſſed themſelves of. *William Marſhall* Earl of *Pembroke* opened the Scene, and coming unexpectedly upon the *Welch*, took the Town of *Caerlheon*. But he got nothing by this, for *Rhys Fychan* perceiving what he would fain be at, raſed *Senghennyth* Caſtle, and all the reſt in his Cuſtody in that Country, and baniſhing the *Engliſh* with their Wives and Children, divided the Country betwixt
1218. the *Welch*, who kept ſure poſſeſſion of it. Prince

Lhewelyn

Llewelyn also finding those to become his Foes, who had but lately courted his Friendship, and fearing lest that the *English* being now in Arms should make any Attempt upon his Castles, augmented the Garrisons of *Carmardhyn* and *Aberteifi*, to make them capable of withstanding the *English*, in case they should come against them. But tho' the *Welch* and *English* were at open Variance and in actual Hostility one against another, yet young *Rhys* with Prince *Llewelyn*'s approbation and consent, thought it advisable to go and do Homage to the King of *England*, for his Lands in *Wales*. This might be thought a matter of Supererogation, to make courtship to one who was declared Enemy to all the *Welch*, and one that would not in all probability, suffer him to enjoy a quiet possession of his Estate, in case he had Ability and Opportunity to eject him. But the *Welch* Interest was 1219.
in a great measure augmented by a new Alliance with some of the most powerful among the *English*; *Rhys Gryc*, Prince *Rhys*'s Son, being married to the Earl of *Clare*'s Daughter; and *Marret*, Prince *Llewelyn*'s Daughter, to *John Bruce*.

The Prince of *Wales* had quickly an occasion to 1220.
experience his Power, for the *Flemings* in *Dyfed*, who had lately sworn Allegiance to him, began now to repent of what they had but a little time ago gladly submitted to, and contrary to their Oaths, and the League they had sworn to observe, they fell upon *Aberteifi* Castle, which they took. Prince *Llewelyn* being highly displeased with the treacherous practices of these perjured *Flemings*, marched with all speed to *Aberteifi*, and having recovered the Castle, which he afterwards raised, he put all the Garrison to the Sword. *Guys* was served in the same manner, and the Town of *Haverford* was burnt to the ground, and over-running *Rhos* and *Daugledhan*, he committed a lamentable Destruction throughout the whole Country. This the *Flemings* received as the due reward of their sinistrous Dealing, which made them quickly apprehensive of their folly, and their imprudent Behaviour towards the Prince of *Wales*; and therefore

being ſorrowfully ſenſible how unable they were to put a ſtop to his farther progreſs by force of Arms, they made Overtures for Ceſſation of all Hoſtilities till the *May* following, which being granted them upon ſtrict Conditions, Prince *Lhewelyn* returned to *North-Wales*. In the mean time ſome *Welch* Lords beſieged *Buelht* Caſtle, which was in the poſſeſſion of *Reynald Bruce*, but before they could take it, King *Henry* brought an Army to the Marches and raiſed the Siege, and then marching forward to *Montgomery*, built a new Caſtle in that Town.

1221. The next year an unhappy diſſention fell out betwixt Prince *Lhewelyn* and his Son *Gruffydh* this latter having kept himſelf in poſſeſſion of the Cantref of *Merionyth*, contrary to the Conſent and well-liking of his Father. The Prince therefore having now no great matter of moment abroad, was reſolved to curb the Inſolency of his Son, and therefore ſent to him to command his appearance, and to wiſh him to deliver up the Cantref quietly, leſt he ſhould be forced to take it violently out of his Hands. *Gruffydh* was not in the leaſt diſmayed at his threatnings, but being reſolved to keep what at preſent he enjoyed, would neither go to his Father, nor deliver up the Cantref to him. The Prince being enraged that he ſhould be ſo ſlighted by his Son, made a vehement Proteſtation, that he would be ſeverely revenged both of him and all his accomplices; and therefore coming to *Merionyth* with a great Army, was reſolved to drive his Son out of the Country. But *Gruffydh* made all poſſible preparations to oppoſe his Father, and drew up his Forces to give him Battel, but when both Armies were ready to joyn, the Differences betwixt them was happily compoſed, and *Gruffydh* prevailed upon to make his ſubmiſſion to his Father. But the Prince, tho' he forgave his Son his Offence, and received him to favour, would not however, permit him to enjoy *Merionyth* and *Ardydwy*; but taking them away from him, and building a Caſtle in the latter, returned home. But he had not continued long at his Palace at *Aberffraw*,

ffraw, when another occaſion called him abroad; for young *Rhys* being diſappointed of *Aberteifi*, which in the diviſion of *South Wales* was allotted to his ſhare, forſook the Prince, and put himſelf under the protection of *William Marſhal* Earl of *Pembrock*. Prince *Lhewelyn* hearing this, marched in great haſte to *Aberyſtwyth*, and being deſirous to puniſh *Rhys* for his deſertion from his Allegiance due to him, ſeized to his own uſe that Caſtle, together with all the Demain and Lands belonging to it. When *Rhys* underſtood what the Prince had done, he preſently made his Complaint to the King of *England*, who coming to *Shrewsbury*, and ſending for Prince *Lhewelyn*, adjuſted matters ſo betwixt them, that the Prince promiſed to treat with *Rhys* for *Aberteifi*, after the ſame manner as he had done with *Maelgon* for *Caermardhyn*. And towards the cloſe of the Year, *John Bruce*, Prince *Lhewelyn*'s Son in Law, obtained leave to fortifie *Senghennyth* Caſtle, which in right to the Prince's grant to *Raynald Bruce*, belonged to him. But young *Rhys* did not long ſurvive the Agreement betwixt him and Prince *Lhewelyn*; for he dyed the following Year, and was buried at *Yſtratflur*; after whoſe death, the Prince divided his Eſtate betwixt his Brother *Owen* and his Uncle *Maelgon*. *A. D.* 1212.

William Marſhal Earl of *Pembrock* was now in *Ireland*, and very buſie in proſecuting the War againſt the King of *England's* Enemies in that Kingdom; the opportunity of whoſe abſence Prince *Lhewelyn* taking advantage of, won the Caſtles of *Aberteifi* and *Caermardhyn*, belonging to the Earl; and putting both the Garriſons to the Sword, placed in their room a ſtrong Party of his own Men. But when the Earl was informed of what the Prince of *Wales* had done, he preſently left *Ireland*, and landed at S. *Davids* with a great Army, and having recovered his Caſtles, he treated the *Welch* after the ſame manner, as Prince *Lhewelyn* had uſed his Garriſons, and paſſing forward into the Prince's Country, deſtroyed all before him as he went along. The Prince underſtanding how violently he came forward, ſent his

Son *Gruffydh* with a conſiderable Body of Men to check his Fury; who coming to *Cydwely*, and receiving intelligence that the Magiſtrates of that place, had a private deſign to betray him to the Enemy, he put the whole Town in Flames, and burnt it to the ground, without ſparing either Churches, or other Religious Houſes. The Earl of *Pembrock* had paſſed the River *Tywy* at *Caermardhyn*, where *Gruffydh* met him, and gave him battel; but the Victory proved ſo uncertain, that the Night was forced to part them; and ſo the *Engliſh* retired over the River. *Matthew Paris* writes, that the Earl obtained a very ſignal Victory, and that of the *Welch* there were Nine Thouſand ſlain and taken; though the *Welch* Account, which in this caſe is in all likelihood the beſt, makes the whole Army of the *Welch* to conſiſt but of that number. But both Armies having layn for certain Days in that poſture, and the River *Tywy* being betwixt them; *Gruffydh*, by reaſon that Proviſion began to grow ſcarce in his Camp, returned back; and then the Earl decamped, and marched to *Cilgerran*, where he began to build a very ſtrong Caſtle. But before he could have time to finiſh it, he received an Expreſs from the King, with orders to come to him; and ſo he went by Sea to *London*, leaving his Army at *Cilgerran*, to continue the Work which he had begun. Shortly after, the King, together with the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, came to *Ludlow*, and ſending for Prince *Lhewelyn* thither, they had good hopes to adjuſt all Differences, and to make an amicable Compoſition betwixt him and the Earl. But when this could not be effected, both Parties ſticking cloſe to their private Intereſt; the Earl being aſſiſted by the Earl of *Derby*, and *Henry Pyggot* Lord of *Emyas*, deſigned to paſs by Land to *Pembrock*; but his purpoſe being diſcovered to the Prince, he detached his Son to ſecure the Paſſage of *Carnwylhion*, and came in perſon to *Mabedryd*; which when the Earl underſtood, finding it dangerous to proſecute his Deſign any further, he returned to *England*; and then the Prince marched to

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North-Wales. The next Action that passed in *Wales*, was somewhat rare, and not redounding much to the Credit and Esteem of the *Welch*; for *Rhys Fychan*, having by some sinistrous means or other, taken his Father *Rhys Gryg*, contrary to all filial Affection and Duty, detained him Prisoner, and would not let him at liberty, till he had delivered up *Llanymdhyfri* Castle to him. About the same time, *Meredith*, Archdeacon of *Cardigan*, Prince *Rhys*'s Son, departed this Life, and was honourably interred at S. *Davids*, by his Father. *A. D.* 1217.

But a while after, a great Storm threatned the *Welch*; King *Henry* having raised a great Army, was resolved to make a violent Prosecution of the Earl of *Pembrock*'s Quarrel, against the Prince of *Wales*, and if possible, to make all that Country, for ever subject to the Crown of *England*; and so being advanced into the Marches, he encamped at *Ceri*. Prince *Llewelyn* on the other hand, being informed of these mighty Preparations in *England*, and understanding that they were intended against him, did use all the endeavours possible, to make a vigorous Resistance; and having drawn together all the Forces he was able to levy, thought it his wisest way to meet the *English* upon the Marches, and not to permit the Enemy to enter his Country. Both Armies being come in sight of each other, frequent Skirmishes happened betwixt 'em; but one day, almost the whole Armies engaged, and after a vigorous Attack of both sides, the *English* at last got the worst, and were forced to retire, having a great many Men slain and taken Prisoners. Among the latter, was *William Bruce*, *Reynald*'s Son, who offered for his Ransom all *Buelht*, together with a considerable Sum of Money, which the Prince would not accept of. But King *Henry* finding that his Army was worsted in this Rencounter, thought it best to make Peace with the Prince of *Wales*, which being concluded, *Llewelyn* came to the King, and having paid him all other Respects, besides that of Submission and Allegiance, he returned in great Honour to *North-Wales*. But this Action is somewhat otherwise laid down 1228.

down by *Matthew Paris*, who writes, that this Skirmish betwixt the *Engliſh* and *Welch* happened upon an other account; for the Garriſon of *Montgomery* iſſuing out of the Caſtle, to enlarge a certain Paſſage leading through a Wood, where the *Welch* were wont to rob and kill all Paſſengers; began to fell the Timber, and cut down all the Buſhes which leſſened the Road, thereby to make the Paſſage more clear and ſecure. The *Welch* receiving intelligence of this, came preſently upon him in great Numbers, and ſurprizing the Enemies, being buſie at their Labour, forced as many as could eſcape, to betake themſelves for refuge into the Caſtle, which afterwards, having firſt caſt a deep Trench about it, they ſmartly inveſted. *Hubert de Burgh*, Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*, and Owner of the Caſtle, having notice of this, ſent preſently to King *Henry*, deſiring his ſpeedy help againſt the *Welch*, who thereupon came in Perſon with part of his Army, and raiſed the Siege. Then, the reſt of his Forces being arrived, he marched into the Wood, which was Five Miles in length, and by reaſon of the thickneſs of the growth impaſſable; and for an eaſie paſſage through it, cauſed it to be burnt down. After that, he led his Army farther into the Country, and coming to an Abby called *Cridia*, which the *Welch* were wont to take for refuge, he cauſed it to be burnt down; but finding it a very convenient place for a Fortreſs, he granted leave to *Hubert de Burgh* to build a Caſtle there. But whilſt the Work was going on, the *Welchmen* gauled the *Engliſh*, and skirmiſhed with them frequently, ſo that many were ſlain on both ſides; but at laſt *William Bruce*, with many others that went abroad to fetch Proviſion, was intercepted by the *Welch*, and taken Priſoner, and moſt of his Company were ſlain, among whom, one who was knighted a few days before, ſeeing ſome of his Fellows in great danger, ruſhed boldly into the midſt of his Enemies, and after a manful defence, bravely loſt his Life. Several of King *Henry*'s Men were corrupted by Prince *Lhewelyn*, and upon that account took no great pains to repulſe the Enemy; which when the King perceiv-

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ed, and finding withal the Proviſion was grown very ſcarce in his Camp, he was forced to conclude a diſhonourable Peace with the *Welch*, conſenting to demoliſh that Caſtle, which with ſo great an Expence both of Men and Mony was now almoſt finiſhed, upon his own Charges, Prince *Lhewelyn* paying only Three Thouſand Pounds towards it. Then both Armies ſeparated, Prince *Lhewelyn* marching to *North-Wales*, and the King leaving *William Bruce* Priſoner with the *Welch*, returned to *England*, having purchaſed no ſmall Diſcredit in this Expedition.

A. D. 1230. *William Bruce* was brought to *Wales*, and there had an honourable Confinement in the Prince his Palace; but he had not continued there very long, when he began to be ſuſpected of being too familiar with the Princeſs, King *Henry*'s Siſter; and as the report went, was taken in the very act of Adultery; for which the Prince cauſed him to be hanged forthwith. About the ſame time, *Lhewelyn*, *Maelgon*'s Son dyed in *North-Wales*, and was buried at *Conwey*; and *Maelgon*, Prince *Rhys* his Son in *South-Wales*, and was buried in *Yſtratflur*; whoſe Eſtate deſcended to his Son *Maelgon*. And a little after, *William Marſhall*, Earl of *Pembrock*, dyed, one that ever entertained an inveterate Enmity to the *Welch*, and upon whoſe account King *Henry* had chiefly brought his Army into *Wales*. He was ſucceeded both in his Title and Eſtate by his Brother *Richard*, who was much more favourably enclined towards the *Welch*, and never attempted any thing againſt them. But the King of *England* was reſolved to retrieve the Honour he had loſt in the late Expedition againſt the *Welch*; and therefore being returned from *France*, whither he had made a Deſcent, to recover what his Father had loſt in that Kingdom, he came to *Wales*; and having remained ſome time in the Marches, he returned again to *England*, leaving his Army under the command of *Hubert Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*, to defend the Marches againſt any in-road which the *Welch* might attempt. And he had not remained there long, when he received Intelligence, that a Party of *Welch* had entered the Marches near *Mont-*

1231.

Montgomery, whom he forthwith pursued, and setting upon them surprizedly, he put a great number of them to the Sword. Prince *Llewelyn* hearing this, came in Person with a great Army to the Marches, and sitting before *Montgomery* Castle, he forced *Hubert* to withdraw, and then making himself Master of the place, he burnt it to the ground, and put the Garrison to the Sword; the like Fate attended the Castles of *Radnor*, *Aberhondby*, *Rhayadr Gwy*, *Caerlheon*, *Neth*, and *Cydwely*; though *Caerlheon* held out very stubbornly, and the Prince had several of his Men destroyed before the Place. King *Henry* being informed of what miserable Desolation the Prince of *Wales* so successfully committed upon his Subjects in these Countries, had him presently excommunicated; and then coming to *Hereford* with a mighty Army, he detached the greatest part of it, with a great number of his Nobility to *Wales*. These by the direction of a Fryar of *Cymer*, unexpectedly as they thought, fell upon a Party of *Welch*; who at the first Encounter seemed to fly, till they had allured the *English* to pursue them to a place where a greater Party of *Welch* lay in ambuscade; who rushing of a sudden upon the *English*, put them in such a confusion, that the greatest part of them was cut off. The King being sensible, that this was a treacherous Insinuation of the Friar, was resolved to be revenged, by burning the Abby of *Cymer*; but the Prior, for Three Hundred Marks, prevented it; and so the King returned to *England*, having effected nothing in this Expedition, besides the building of *Mawd* Castle. In the mean time, *Maelgon* Son of *Maelgon ap Rhys* laid siege to *Aberteifi*, and having by force got entry into the Town, he put all the Inhabitants to the Sword, then destroyed all before him to the Castle Gates, which were so strongly fortified, that it seemed almost impracticable to take it in any short time. But *Maelgon*, being joyned by his Cosin *Owen*, *Gruffydh ap Rhys*'s Son, was resolved to try the utmost that could be effected; and therefore taking with him some of Prince *Llewelyn*'s most experienced Officers, he

e brake down the Bridg upon the River *Teifi*, and hen inveſting the Caſtle more cloſely, he ſo batter'd nd undermin'd it, that he became in a little time aſter of it.

The Year following, Prince *Lhewelyn* made a De- *A. D.*
cent upon *England*, and having committed very con- 1232.
ſiderable Waſte and Deſtruction upon the Borders, he eturned to *North-Wales* with a rich Booty both of Men and Cattel. King *Henry*, to correct the *Welch* or theſe grievous Devaſtations, and to prevent their urther Incurſions into *England*, demanded a very reat Subſidy of his Subjects to carry on the War gainſt the *Welch*; which being granted him, he ade all poſſible Preparations for his Expedition to *Wales*. In the mean time, *Randulph* Earl of *Cheſter* yed, and was ſucceeded in that Honour by *John* his Siſters Son, who was afterwards married to Prince *Lhewelyn*'s Daughter. But the *Engliſh* in *Wales* be- ing in expectation of King *Henry*'s coming thither, began to repair and fortifie their Caſtles; and particu- larly, *Richard* Earl of *Cornwal* rebuilt *Radnor* Caſtle, 1233. which the Prince had lately deſtroyed. Prince *Lhe- welyn* was ſufficiently ſenſible, that the King of *Eng- land* intended an Invaſion, and therefore to be before- hand with him, he came with an Army to *Brecknock*, deſtroyed all the Towns and Caſtles throughout the Country, excepting *Brecknock* Caſtle, which held out ſo manfully, that after a Months ſitting before it, he was at laſt conſtrained to raiſe the Siege. In his re- turn to *North-Wales*, he burnt the Town of *Clûn*, recovered all that Country called *Dyffryn Teſeidiat*, in the poſſeſſion of *John Fitz-Alan*, deſtroyed *Red* Caſtle in *Powys*, and burnt *Oſweſtry*. But what happened very fortunately to the *Welch*; *Richard Marſhal* Earl of *Pembroke* being faln at variance with King *Henry*, took part with Prince *Lhewelyn*; with whom joyned *Hubert de Burgh*, who had lately made his eſcape out of the Caſtle of *Devizes*, where the King, upon ſome Articles of Information brought againſt him, had committed him to Priſon. But the Earl of *Pembrock*, attended by *Owen ap Gruffydh ap Rhys*, came to *S. Da-*

vids

vids; and being very glad of an opportunity to re-
venge himself upon the King, slew every one that
owned any Dependance upon the Crown of *England*.
Maelgon and *Rhys Gryc*, with all the Forces of Prince
Lhewelyn, quickly joyned the Earl; who in their
march through the Country, took the Castles of *Car-
dyff*, *Abergevenny*, *Pencelhy*, *Blaenlhefyni*, and *Bwlch
y Ddinas*, which all, excepting *Cardyff*, they burnt to
the ground. The King receiving intelligence, that
the Earl of *Pembrock* had entered into a Confederacy
with the Prince of *Wales*, and that he was now in
open Hostility against his Subjects in that Country,
gathered a very formidable Army, consisting, besides
English, of *Flemings*, *Normans*, and *Gascoigns*; and
coming to *Wales*, he encamped at *Grosmont*, where
the Earl, with the *Welch* Army met him. But when
the *English* would have endeavoured to advance fur-
ther into the Country, the *Welch* opposed them, and
so a Battel ensued, wherein the *English* lost Five
Hundred Horse, besides a far greater number of their
Infantry. The *Welch* having gained a considerable
Victory in this Action, the King was advised to with-
draw his Forces, for fear lest that the *Welch* should a-
gain set upon them, and so sustain a greater Loss;
which Counsel the King willingly hearkened unto,
and so he returned for *England*. The *English* being
withdrawn, the Earl likewise decamped, and marched
to *Caermardhyn*, which he besieged; but after Three
Months in vain Assault, the Garrison most bravely de-
fending the place; and the *English* Fleet having
thrown in new Provisions, he thought it most advise-
able to raise the Siege. Shortly after, *Rhys Gryc*, Son
to Prince *Rhys* dyed at *Lhandeilo Fawr*, and was ho-
nourably interr'd by his Father at S. *Davids*. About
the same time, *Maelgon Fychan*, *Maelgon ap Rhys*
his Son, finished *Trefilan* Castle, which was begun in
his Fathers time.

A. D. 1234. King *Henry* was not willing to hazard any more Campaigns in *Wales*, and therefore he appointed *John* of *Monmouth*, a great Soldier, and General of the *English* Forces, Warden of the Marches of *Wales*, who

who thinking to get to himself an eternal Name in conquering the *Welch*, raised all the Power he could; and imagining that the *Welch* could not be privy to his purpose, he apprehended he could fall upon the Earl-Marshal unexpected. But in this, he was to his sorrow, most widely mistaken; for the Earl having received private intimation of his Design, hid himself in a certain Wood, by which the *English* were to march; and when they were come so far, the *Welch* of a sudden gave a great shout, and leaping out of the place they had absconded themselves in, they fell upon the *English*, being unprovided, and putting their whole Army to flight, they slew an infinite number both of the *English* and their Auxiliaries. *John* of *Monmouth* himself made his escape by flight; but the Earl-Marshal entering his Country, destroyed it with Fire and Sword. And what added to the Misery of the *English*, Prince *Lhewelyn* in the Week after *Epiphany*, joyning the Earl-Marshal, made an Incursion into the King's Territories, destroying all before them, from the Confines of *Wales* to *Shrewsbury*; a great part of which they laid in Ashes. King *Henry* was all this while with the Bishop of *Winchester* at *Gloucester*, and for want of sufficient Power or Courage to confront the Enemy, durst not take the Field; of which being at length perfectly ashamed, he removed to *Winchester*, leaving the Marches naked to the mercy of the Enemy. And now, there being no apprehension of fear from the *English*, the Earl of *Pembrock*, by the Counsel of *Geoffrey de Marisco*, transported his Army into *Ireland*, thinking to obtain a Conquest in that Kingdom; but in the first Encounter with the *Irish*, he was unfortunately slain through the Treachery of his own Men: And so his Estate and Title descended to his Brother *Gilbert*.

But King *Henry* finding it impracticable to force the *Welch* to a Submission, and being in a great measure weary of continual Wars and incessant Hostilities, thought it his best Prudence to make some honourable Agreement with the Prince of *Wales*; and therefore he deputed *Edmund* Archbishop of *Canterbury*,

bury, the Bishops of *Rochester*, *Coventry* and *Lichfield* and *Chester*, to treat with Prince *Llewelyn* about a Peace. When the King came to meet with them in their return from this Negotiation, being at *Woodstock* he was certified of the death of the Earl of *Pembroke*, which he took so much to heart, that he presently melted into Tears, being afflicted for the death of so great a Person, whom he openly declared had not left his Second in all his Kingdom. Going from thence to *Gloucester*, he met with the Archbishop and Bishops who delivered to him the * Form of the Treaty of Peace with Prince *Llewelyn*, which he would not conclude, unless upon this condition; That all the *English* Nobility who were confederated with him, and by evil Counsel were exil'd, should be recalled, and restored to the King's Favour. The Archbishop further acquainted his Majesty, with what Difficulty he had brought the matter to this conclusion, being sometimes forced to add Threatnings on the King's behalf, with his Clergy; to which Menaces the Prince is said to have answered, That he bore more regard to the King's Charity and Piety, than he did fear his Arms, or dread his Clergy. But the King, who was very desirous of a Peace, readily consented to what the Prince required; and therefore he issued out his Letters, recalling all the Nobles who were out-law'd, or otherwise exil'd, requiring them to appear at Gloucester, upon *Sunday* next before *Ascension day*, where they should receive their Pardons, and be restored to their Estates, which the King had taken into his own hands.

* See *the Appendix.*

The Peace being thus concluded betwixt the *English* and *Welch*, Prince *Llewelyn* set his Son *Gruffydh* at liberty, whom for his disobedient and restless Humour he had detained in close Prison for the space of Six Years. About the same time, *Cadwallon ap Maelgon* of *Melienydh*, departed this Life, who was quickly follow'd by *Owen*, *Gruffydh ap Rhys*'s Son, a Person of great Worth, and exceedingly beloved, and was buried at *Ystratflur*, by his Brother *Rhys*. And the Year following dyed *Owen ap Meredith ap Rotpert* of

A. D. 1235.

of *Cydewen*; and not long after him, *Madawc*, the Son of *Gruffydh Mayelor*, Lord of *Bromfield*, *Chirk* and *Yale*, who was buried at the Abby of *Lhan Egwest*, or *Vale Crucis*, which he had built; leaving Issue behind him one Son, called *Gruffydh*, who succeeded into the Possession of all these Lordships. A little after *Gilbert*, Earl of *Pembrock*, got by Treachery *Marchen* Castle, which belonged to *Morgan ap Howel*, and fortified the same very strongly, for fear of Prince *Lhewelyn*. The next Spring *Joan*, King *John*'s Daughter, and Princess of *Wales*, departed this Life, and was buried, according to her own desire, upon the Seashore, at a place called *Lhanfaes*, in the Isle of *Anglesey*; where the Prince, in memory of her, afterwards founded a religious House, for the Order of Mendicant-Friars. About the same time also dyed *John Scot*, Earl of *Chester*, without any Issue, upon which account the King seized that Earldom into his own hands. *Hugh Lupus* was the first that enjoyed this Honour, who coming over to *England* with the Conquerour, was by him created Earl of *Chester*, and Sword-bearer of *England*; *Habendum & tenendum dictum comitatum Cestriæ, sibi & hæredibus suis, ita liberè ad gladium, sicut ipse Rex totam tenebat Angliam ad coronam*: To have and to hold the said County of *Chester*, to him and his Heirs by right of the Sword, so freely and securely as the King held the Realm of *England* in the right of the Crown. After Five Descents, *Randulph Bohun* came to be Earl of *Chester*, who was Uncle to this *John*, the last Earl. This *Randulph* had several Encounters with Prince *Lhewelyn*, and was in continual agitation against him; but once more particularly, meeting with the Prince, and being sensible of his Inability to withstand him, he was obliged to retire for Refuge to the Castle of *Ruthlan*, which the Prince presently besieged. *Randulph* perceiving himself to be in danger, sent to *Roger Lacy*, Constable of *Chester*, requesting him to raise what strength he could possible, and come to succour him in this Extremity. Wherefore *Lacy* having received this Express, called to him presently all his

A. D. 1236.

1237.

Friends, desiring them to make all the Endeavours imaginable to rescue the Earl from that imminent Danger which so severely threatned him: At whose request, *Ralph Dutton*, his Son in Law, a valorous Youth, assembled together all the Players and Musicians, and such as then, being Fair-time, had met to make merry; and presenting them to the Constable, he forthwith marched to *Ruthlan*, raised the Siege, and delivered the Earl from all his fear. In recompence of this Service, the Earl granted the Constable several Freedoms and Priviledges; and to *Dutton* the ruling and ordering all Players and Musicians within the said Country, to be enjoyed by his Heirs for ever.

A. D. 1238. In the Year 1238. Prince *Lhewelyn* being discomposed in Body, called unto him all the Lords and Barons of *Wales* to *Ystratflur*, where each of them swore to remain true and faithful Subjects, and did Homage to *David*, *Lhewelyn*'s Son, whom he had named to succeed him. *Matthew Paris* writes, that Prince *Lhewelyn* being impotent by reason of a Palsie, and sore disquieted by his Son *Gruffydh*, sent Embassadours to the King of *England*, signifying to him, that for as much as he could not expect to live long, by reason of his Age, he was desirous to lead the remainder of his days in Peace and Tranquility; and therefore now purposed to submit himself to the Government and Protection of the King, and would hold his Lands of him; promising withal, that whenever the King should stand in need of his help, he would serve him both with Men and Money, to the utmost of his power. The Bishops of *Hereford* and *Chester* were sent Mediators in this behalf, though some of the Nobility of *Wales* openly and peremptorily withstood it, and upon no condition whatsoever would accept of such a Peace. But *David* being declared Successor to the Principality, began to plague his Brother *Gruffydh*, who though elder, was yet base-born; and took from him *Arustly*, *Ceri*, *Cyfeilioc*, *Mowdhwy*, *Mochnant*, and *Careneon*; and let him only enjoy the *Canetref* of *Lhyn*. But a little afterwards he dispossessed him of all, and contrary to his Oath to the Bishop

of

of *Bangor*, in whose protection *Gruffydh* then remained, took him Prisoner; having upon promise of no Violence, obtained to speak with him, and sent him to *Cricieth* Castle. But whilst these two Brothers continued to entertain an irreconcilable Odium one to another, their Father, Prince *Lewelyn ap Iorwerth*, to the great Grief and Dissatisfaction of all the *Welch*, departed this Life, and was very honourably interred in the Abby of *Conwey*, after he had reigned Six and Fifty Years. He was a Prince of great Courage and Audacity, and had no less Prudence in contriving, than Boldness in executing any martial Adventure; he was a great Support to the *Welch*, and no less a Plague to the *English*; he made very considerable Conquests upon the Borders, and extended the Frontiers of *Wales*, much beyond their former Limits. He had Issue by his only Wife *Joan*, Daughter to King *John* of *England*, one Son called *David*, who afterwards succeeded in the Principality of *Wales*; and a Daughter named *Gladys*, who was married to Sir *Ralph Mortimer*. He had also a base Son, named *Gruffydh*, whom his Brother *David* kept a close Prisoner to his dying day. *A. D.* 1240.

David ap Lhewelyn.

PRince *Lhewelyn ap Iorwerth* being deceased, his only legitimate Son *David*, whom all the Barons of *Wales* had, as is said, in his Fathers Lifetime sworn to obey, legally succeeded in the Government; wherein being actually confirmed, he went to the King of *England* to *Gloceſter*, and there did him Homage * for his Principality. Then all the Barons, both *English* and *Welch* who held any Lands in *Wales*, in like manner did Homage and Fealty for the same. But the *English* could not long refrain from their wonted Hostilities towards the *Welch*; and there-

See *Appendix*.

upon *Gilbert Marshal*, taking advantage of this Revolution, before Matters were throughly settled, brought an Army before the Castle of *Aberteifi*, which being delivered up to him, he fortified with a strong Garrison. Prince *David* was as yet too weak to appear in the Field; and indeed the more, by reason that several of his Nobility and others, could not affectionately love him, for that unnatural Spleen he shew'd to his Brother *Gruffydh*, whom, for no visible reason, he detained in close custody. But above the rest, *Richard*, Bishop of *Bangor*, stormed at the Prince, and finding that he violated his Promise, in setting his Brother at liberty, whom, under pretence of an amicable Consultation he had fraudulently seized upon in the Bishop's presence, without more ado excommunicated him; and then retiring to *England*, made a very querimonious relation of the whole matter to the King, desiring him to release *Gruffydh* out of Prison, before the Rumour of so heinous a Fact should reach the Court of *Rome*, and so reflect upon his Majesty's Reputation. King *Henry* thereupon sent to his Nephew, Prince *David*, blaming him highly for such a treacherous Action, and dealing so severely with his Brother; and then earnestly requested him to deliver *Gruffydh* out of custody, both to save himself from perpetual Defamation, and to deserve an Absolution from the severe Sentence pronounced against him. But *David* absolutely refused to comply to the King's desire, assuring him, that *Wales* could never enjoy a peaceable time, as long as his Brother *Gruffydh* had his liberty.

Gruffydh being acquainted with his Brothers Resolution, and thinking that thereby he had unavoidably displeased the King of *England*, privately sent to King *Henry*, assuring him, that if by Force he would deliver him out of Prison, he would not only hold his Lands for ever from him, but also pay him the yearly Acknowledgment of Three Hundred Marks; offering both to give his corporal Oath, and to deliver up sufficient Pledges for the performance of it; and withall to assist the King with all his Power in bringing in

the rest of the *Welch* to his subjection. Moreover, *Gruffydh ap Madawc*, Lord of *Bromfield*, positively assured the King, that in case he would lead an Army into *Wales*, to revenge the Falsity and injurious Practices of *David*, he would give him all possible Aid and Assistance. Indeed, King *Henry*, besides this solemn Invitation, had no weak Pretence to come to *Wales*; for *Richard*, Bishop of *Bangor*, a fiery Man, had prosecuted the matter so warmly at *Rome*, that he obtained of the Pope also to excommunicate *David*, which Excommunication being denounced against him, his Lands were pretendedly forfeited But the King being chiefly allured with the Promises of the *Welch* in the behalf of *Gruffydh*, levied a very formidable Army to lead to *Wales*; strictly commanding by Proclamation, all the *English*, who owed him any Martial-Service, to repair armed to *Gloceſter*, by the beginning of *Autumn*. This Rendezvouz being accordingly performed, the King came thither in person at the time appointed, and having regulated his Troops, and put all Matters in convenient order, he marched to *Shrewsbury*, where he remained Fifteen Days to refresh his Army. During his stay there several of the Nobility became Suitors unto him on behalf of *Gruffydh*, whose Condition they desired he would commiserate; among whom were, *Ralph* Lord *Mortimer* of *Wigmore*, *Walter Clifford*, *Roger de Monte Alto*, Steward of *Chester*, *Maelgon ap Maelgon*, *Meredith ap Rotpert* Lord of *Cydewen*, *Gruffydh ap Madawc* of *Bromfield*, *Howel* and *Meredith* the Sons of *Conan ap Owen Gwynedh*, and *Gruffydh ap Gwenwynwyn* Lord of *Powys*. These Noblemen prevailed so far with King *Henry*, that a League was concluded between him and *Senena* the Wife of *Gruffydh*. For the performance of these Articles, the aforelaid Noblemen offered to be Securities, and bound themselves by their several Writings. But as if all things had conspired together against Prince *David*, several Persons that had been at continual variance and enmity among themselves to this time, were now, by reason that they equally favoured *Gruffydh*'s Cause, made

See *Appendix*.

See *Appendix*.

Friends among one another: *Morgan ap Howel* Lord of *Cery*, made his Reconciliation to Sir *Ralph Mortimer*, and his Submiſſion to King *Henry*, in a very ſolemn manner: In the ſame form ſeveral others of the Nobility ſubmitted to the King; as, *Owen ap Howel*, *Maelgon ap Maelgon*, *Meredith ap Meredith*, *Howel ap Cadwalhon*, and *Cadwalhon ap Howel*. *David* finding himſelf thus relinquiſhed by the greateſt part of his Nobility, and particularly by *Gruffydh ap Madawc*, Lord of *Bromfield*, whom he chiefly feared, by reaſon of his great Wiſdom and Power, and that he was much eſteemed by the King of *England*, could not eaſily conclude how to carry himſelf in this perplexity of Affairs. But in fine, conſidering with himſelf what a puiſſant Army King *Henry* brought againſt him, and how himſelf was conſiderably weakened by the defection of his Subjects, he thought it moſt adviſeable to truckle to the King; and therefore with all ſpeed ſent him his Submiſſion.

See *Appendix.*

See *Appendix.*

Prince *David* having given a plenary Submiſſion to the King, deſired, that being his Nephew, and the lawful Heir and Succeſſor of his Father Prince *Llewelyn*, he ſhould enjoy the Principality of *Wales*, rather than *Gruffydh*, who was illegitimate, and in no wiſe related to the King; aſſuring him further, that the War would never be at an end, if he was ſet at liberty. King *Henry* knowing well the truth of all this, and withal being aſſured that *Gruffydh* was not only valiant himſelf, but had likewiſe very powerful Abettors and Promoters of his Cauſe, was very inclinable to aſſent to *David*'s Requeſt, and to prevent any farther Troubles, willingly granted it. Therefore *David* in a while after ſent his Brother *Gruffydh* to the King, together with the Pledges promiſed for the performance of the Articles lately agreed upon; who were all ſent to the Tower of *London* to be kept in ſafe cuſtody; *Gruffydh* being allowed a Noble a day to provide himſelf with Neceſſaries. Shortly after, *David* came himſelf to *London*, and after he had done his Homage, and ſworn Fealty to the King of *England*, returned to *Wales*, being honourably

noutably and peaceably dismissed. But as soon as *Gruffydh* found out King *Henry*'s mind, and that it was the least part of his design to set him at liberty, having flatly denyed the Bishop of *Bangor* his request therein; he began to set his Brains a working, and to devise a means whereby he might make his escape out of the Tower. Whereupon, having one night deceived his Keepers, he let himself down from the top of the Building, by a Line which he had composed out of the Sheets and Hangings of the Room; which being too weak to bear his weight, being a heavy corpulent Person, let him down headlong to the ground; by the greatness of which Fall he was crushed to pieces, and so presently expired. King *Henry* being informed of this unhappy Accident, severely punished the Officers for their inexcusable Carelessness; and ordered that his Son, who was kept Prisoner with him in the Tower, should be more narrowly observed.

After this King *Henry* fortified the Castle of *Dyserth* in *Flintshire*; and for their passed Service, or rather to oblige them to the like after, granted to *Gruffydh ap Gwenwynwyn* all his Estate in *Powys*, and to the Sons of *Conan ap Owen Gwynedh* their Lands in *Merionyth*. And the next Year *Maelgon Fychan* fortifyed *A. D.* the Castle of *Garthgrugyn*, *John de Mynoc* the Castle 1242. of *Buelht*, and *Roger Mortimer* that of *Melyenyth*. But all these Preparations were not to no purpose; for the following Year early, King *Henry* came with 1243. an Army into *Wales*, and began very unreasonably to molest the *Welsh*, and without any just pretence forcibly to seize upon their Lands and Estates. Indeed, after the death of *Gruffydh*, he had a mind no longer to keep his Promise to *David*, and therefore entitled his eldest Son *Edward* to the Principality of *Wales*, whom he thought to oblige the *Welch* to obey. But Prince *David* understanding his design, levyed all his Power for the defence of his just Right; yet finding himself unable to withstand the Army of the *English*, purposed to effect that by Policy which he could not attain by Force. He sent therefore to the Pope,

complaining how that King *Henry* of *England* compelled him unjustly to hold his Lands of him, and that upon no legal pretence he seized the Estates of the *Welch* at his pleasure; telling him moreover, that Prince *Llewelyn* his Father had left him and the Principality of *Wales* to the Protection of the See of *Rome*, to which he was willing to pay the yearly Sum of Five Hundred Marks, obliging himself and his Successors by Oath, for the due performance of this Payment. The Pope (you may be sure) gladly accepted of the Offer, and thereupon gave commission to the two Abbots of *Aberconwey* and *Cymer*, to absolve *David* from his Oath of Allegiance to the King of *England*, and having enquired into the whole Estate of the Quarrel, to transmit an account of it to him. The Abbots, according to their Commission, directed a very positive *Mandat* to the King of *England*. King *Henry* admiring the strange Presumption and Confidence of these Abbots, or more the unsatiable Avarice and Greediness of the Pope, sent also to *Rome*; and with a greater Sum of Money, easily adjusted all matters; his Holyness being very desirous to make the best advantage of both Parties.

See *Appendix.*

But Prince *David* finding that the Pope minded his own Gain, more than to justifie his Complaints against the King of *England*, thought it to no purpose to rely upon his Faith, but judged it more advisable to vindicate himself by force of Arms. Having therefore gathered his Forces together, (being now reconciled to, and followed by all the Nobility of *Wales*, excepting *Gruffydh ap Gwenwynwyn* and *Morgan ap Howel*, who also shortly after submitted to him) he drew up his Army to the Marches, intending to be revenged upon the Earls of *Clare* and *Hereford*, *John de Monmouth*, *Roger de Monte Alto*, and others, who injured and oppressed his People; with whom he fought divers times, and with various success. But in the *Lent*-time next Year, the *Marchers* and the *Welch* met near *Montgomery*, between whom was fought a very severe Battel; the Governour of that Castle being General of the *English*, and having cunningly

1245.

nningly placed an Ambuſcade of Men, pretended, ter ſome ſhort Engagement, to flee, whom the *Welch* daringly purſued, not thinking of any Treachery. But as ſoon as they were paſt the Ambuſhment, o riſes an unexpected Party of Men, who falling upn the backs of the *Welch*, put them to a very great ſorder, and killed about Three Hundred Men, not ithout a conſiderable Loſs of their own ſide, among whom was ſlain a valiant Knight called *Hubert Fitz-Matthew*. But King *Henry* being weary of heſe perpetual Skirmiſhes and daily Claſhings between the *Engliſh* and *Welch*, thought to put an nd to the whole with one ſtroak; and therefore iſed a very great Army of *Engliſh* and *Gaſcoignes*, nd entered into *North-Wales*, purpoſing to waſte nd deſtroy the Country. But before he could adance very far, Prince *David* intercepted him in a arrow Paſs, and ſo violently ſet upon him, that a reat number of his Nobility and braveſt Soldiers, nd in a manner all the *Gaſcoignes* were ſlain. The King finding he could effect nothing againſt the *Welch*, invited over the *Iriſh*, who landing in *Angleſey*, began to pillage and waſte the Country; but the nhabitants gathering themſelves together in a Body, uickly forced them to their Ships; after which, King *Henry* having victualled and manned all his Caſtles, returned diſſatisfied to *England*.

But concerning this Expedition to *Wales*, and the continuance of the *Engliſh* Army therein, a certain Perſon in the Camp, wrote to this effect to his Friends in *England*: 'The King with his Army is encamped at *Gannock*, and is buſie in fortifying that place, ſufficiently ſtrong already, about which we lay in our Tents, in watching, faſting, praying, and freezing. We watch for fear of the *Welch*, who were uſed to come ſuddenly upon us in the night-time: We faſt for want of Proviſion, the Half-penny Loaf being now riſen and advanced to Five Pence: We pray that we may ſpeedily return ſafe and Scot-free home; And we freez for want of Winter-Garments, having but a thin Linnen Shirt to keep us from the *Mat. Par.*

'Wind,

'Wind. There is a ſmall Arm of the Sea under th
'Caſtle where we lye, which the Tide reached, b
'the Conveniency of which, many Ships bring t
'Proviſion and Victuals from *Ireland* and *Cheſter*
'This Arm lies betwixt us and *Snowden*, where th
'*Welch* are encamped, and is in breadth, when th
'Tide is in, about a Bow-ſhot. Now it happened
'that upon the *Monday* before *Michaelmas*-day, a
'*Iriſh* Veſſel came up to the Mouth of the Have
'with Proviſion to be ſold to our Camp, which be
'ing negligently lookt to by the Mariners, was upo
'low ebb ſtranded on the other ſide of the Caſtle
'near the *Welch*. The Enemy perceiving this, de
'ſcended from the Mountains, and laid ſiege to th
'Ship, which was faſt upon the dry Sands; where
'upon, we detached in Boats Three Hundred *Welch*
'of the Borders of *Cheſhire* and *Shropſhire*, with
'ſome Archers and armed Men, to reſcue the Ship
'But the *Welch*, upon the approach of our Men
'withdrew themſelves to their uſual Retirements in
'the Rocks and Woods, and were purſued for about
'two Miles by our Men afoot, who ſlew a great
'number of them. But in their return back, our
'Soldiers being too covetous and greedy of Plunder,
'among other ſacrilegious and profane Actions,
'ſpoiled the Abbey of *Aberconwey*, and burnt all the
'Books and other choice Utenſils belonging to it.
'The *Welch* being diſtracted at theſe irreligious Pra-
'ctices, got together in great number, and in a de-
'ſperate manner ſetting upon the *Engliſh*, killing a
'great number of them, and following the reſt to
'the Water-ſide, forced as many as could not make
'their eſcape into the Boats, to commit themſelves
'to the mercy of the Waves. Thoſe they took Pri-
'ſoners they thought to reſerve for exchange; but
'hearing how we put ſome of their captive Nobi-
'lity to death, they altered their minds, and in a
'revengeful manner ſcattered their dilacerated Car-
'caſſes along the ſurface of the Water. In this
'Conflict, we loſt a conſiderable number of our
'Men, and chiefly thoſe under the Command of
Richard

Richard Earl of *Cornwal*; as Sir *Alan Bissell*, Sir *Adam de Maio*, Sir *Geoffry Estuemy*, and one *Raimund* a *Gascoign*, with about a Hundred common Soldiers. In the mean time Sir *Walter Bisset* stoutly defended the Ship till Midnight; when the Tide returned; whereupon the *Welch*, who assailed us of all sides, were forced to withdraw, being much concerned that we had so happily escaped their hands. The Cargo of this Ship, were Three Hundred Hogsheads of Wine, with a plenty of other Provision for the Army, which at that time it stood in very great need of. But the next Morning, when the Sea was returned, the *Welch* came merrily down again to the Ship, thinking to surprize our Men; but as Luck would have it, they had at full Sea the Night before relinquished the Ship, and returned safe to the Camp. The Enemy missing of our Men, set upon the Cargo of the Ship, carryed away all the Wine and other Provisions; and then when the Sea began to flow, they put Fire to the Vessel, and returned to the rest of the Army. And thus we lay incamped in great Misery and Distress for want of Necessaries, exposed to great and frequent Dangers, and in great fear of the private Assaults and sudden Incursions of our Enemies. Oftentimes we set upon and assailed the *Welch*, and in one Conflict we carried away a Hundred Head of Cattel, which very triumphantly we conveyed to our Camp. For the scarcity of Provision was then so great, that there remained but one Hogshead of Wine in the whole Army; a Bushel of Corn being sold for Twenty Shillings; a fed Ox for Three or Four Marks; and a Hen for Eight Pence; so that there happened a very lamentable Mortality both of Man and Horse, for want of necessary Sustenance of Life.

The *English* Army having undergone such Miseries as are here described, and King *Henry*, as is said, perceiving it was in vain for him to continue any longer in *Wales*, where he was sure to gain no great Credit, he returned with his Army into *England*, being

being not very desirous to make another Expedi
into *Wales*. Then all the Nobility and Barons
Wales, and those that had favoured and maintain
Gruffydh's Cause, were made Friends and recon
led to Prince *David*, to whom they vowed true a
perpetual Allegiance. But the Prince did not lo
survive this Amity and Agreement between him a
his Subjects; for falling sick toward the beginning
A. D. this Year, he dyed in *March*, at his Palace in *A*
1246. and was buryed at *Conwey*, leaving no Issue to s
ceed. The only thing unpardonable in this Prin
was his over Jealousie and Severity against his B
ther *Gruffydh*, a Person so well-beloved of the *Wel*
that upon his account their Affection was much co
ed, and in some entirely alienated from their Prin
Indeed thus much may be said for *David*, that *Gr*
fydh was a valorous and an aspiring Man, and if
at liberty, would bid fair to eject him out of
Principality; which King *Henry* of *England* too (w
thought he might bring over *David*, a milder M
to what Terms he pleased) was sensible of, when
would by no persuasion dismiss him from custody
the Tower of *London*. But this occasioned all t
Disturbances that happened in his time, the *Wel*
themselves, for the Love they bore to *Gruffydh*, i
viting the King of *England* to come to invade th
Country, and to correct the unnatural Enmity th
Prince expressed to his Brother. But when all D
ferences were over, the King of *England* return
with his Army shamefully back, and the Prince a
his Nobility reconciled; the *Welch* might have exp
cted a very happy time of it, had not Death taken t
Prince so unnaturally away, before he had well know
what a peaceful Reign was.

Llewelyn

Lhewelyn ap Gruffydh.

Rince *David* being dead, the Principality of *North Wales* legally descended to Sir *Ralph Mor-*, in Right of his Wife *Gladys*, Daughter to *elyn ap Iorwerth*. But the *Welch* Nobility be- assembled together for the electing and nomina- a Successour, thought it by no means adviſa- to admit a Stranger to the Crown, though his e was never so lawful; and especially an *Eng-*, by whose Obligations to the Crown of *Eng-*, they must of necessity expect to become Sub-, or rather Slaves to the *English* Government. erefore they unanimously agreed to set up *Lhe-* and *Owen Goch*, the Sons of *Gruffydh*, a base of *Lhewelyn ap Iorwerth*, and Brother to Prince *vid*; who being sent for, and appearing before the mbly, all the Nobles and Barons, then present, them Homage, and received them for their So-eigns. But as soon as the King of *England* un-ſtood of the death of the Prince of *Wales*; he ught, the Country being in an unsettled and wa- ing condition, he might effect great matters there; therefore he sent one *Nicholas de Miles* to *South-les*, with the Title of Justice of that Country, h whom he joyned in Commission *Meredith ap* Gryc, and *Meredith ap Owen ap Gruffydh*; eject and disinherit *Maelgon Fychan* of all his nds and Estate in *South-Wales*. The like injurious actices were committed against *Howel ap Meredith*, ho was forcibly robb'd of all his Estate in *Glamor-* by the Earl of *Clare*. These unreasonable Ex-tions being insupportable; *Maelgon* and *Howel* made own their Grievances to the Princes of *North-Wales*, ring their Succour and Assistance for the recovery their lawful Inheritance from the Incroachments of

of the *English*. But the King of *England* und
ſtanding their Deſign, led his Army into *Wales*;
on whoſe arrival, the *Welch* withdrew themſel
to *Snowden*-Hills, where they ſo tired the Eng
Army, that the King finding he could do no go
after ſome ſtay there returned back to *England*. W
in a while after, *Ralph Mortimer*, the Husband
Gladys Dhu dyed; leaving his whole Eſtate, and w
it, a lawful Title to the Principality of *North-Wa*
A. D. to his Son Sir *Roger Mortimer*.

1247. The next Year nothing memorable paſſed betw
M. Paris, the *Engliſh* and the *Welch*, only the diſmal Effects
p. 739. the laſt Years Expedition, were not worn off;
ground being uncapable of Cultivation, and the C
tel being in great meaſure deſtroyed by the Eng
occaſioned great Poverty and Want in the Coun
But the greateſt Calamity befel the Biſhops; S. *Aſ*
and *Bangor* being deſtroyed and burnt by the *Eng*
the Biſhops thereof were reduced to that utmoſt
tremity, as to get their Subſiſtence by other Me
Charity; the Biſhop alſo of S. *Davids* deceaſed, a
he of *Landaff* had the Misfortune to fall blind.
the Biſhoprick of S. *Davids* ſucceeded *Thomas*, ſi
named *Wallenſis*, by reaſon that he was born in *Wal*
who thinking himſelf obliged to benefit his own Co
try what lay in his power, deſired to be advanc
from the Archdeaconry of *Lincoln* to that Sea; whi
the King eaſily granted, and confirmed him in

1248. The next Summer proved ſomewhat more favourab
to the *Welch*; *Rhys Fychan* Son to *Rhys Mechyl*, wo
from the *Engliſh* the Caſtle of *Carrec Cynnen*, whic
his unkind Mother, out of Malice, or ſome ill Op
nion entertained of him, had ſome time afore pu
vately delivered up to them. And about the ſam
time the Body of *Gruffydh ap Lhewelyn* baſe Son
Lhewelyn ap Iorwerth, was recovered from the King
England, by the earneſt ſollicitations of the Abbo
of *Conwey* and *Ystratflur*; who conveying it to Co
wey, beſtowed upon it a very pompous and honour
ble Enterment.

Aft

After this, the Affairs of the *Welch* proceeded ceably for a long while, and the Country had ſuf- ient opportunity to recover its former plenty; but laſt, to make good the Proverb, that *Plenty begets ar*; they began, for want of a foreign Enemy, to arrel and fall out among themſelves. *Owen* was too gh and ambitious to be ſatisfied with half the Prin- ality, and therefore muſt needs have a fling at the ole; wherein Fortune ſo far deceived him, that he t his own Stake, as will afterwards appear. But better to encompaſs his Deſign, by ſly Inſinua- ns he perſuaded *David* his younger Brother to ſe- nd his Cauſe; and they with joynt Intereſt levied ir Power, with intention to dethrone their elder other *Lhewelyn*. But that was no eaſie matter; *Lhewelyn* was prepared to receive them, and with puiſſant Army met them in the Field, and ſo was olved to venture all upon the fortune of a Battel. was ſtrange and grievous to behold this unnatural vil War; and the more grievous now, by reaſon at it ſo manifeſtly weakened the ſtrength of the *elch*, to withſtand the Incurſions of the *Engliſh*, ho were extremely pleaſed with ſo fair an opportu- y to fall upon them. But they were too far en- ged, to conſider of future Inconveniencies; and a al of War they muſt have, though the *Engliſh* ere ready to fall upon both Armies. The Battel ing joyned, the day proved bloody of both ſides, d whether was like to conquer was not preſently ſcovered; till at length, *Owen* began to give ound, and in fine was overthrown, himſelf and his rother *David* being taken Priſoners. *Lhewelyn*, ough he had ſufficient reaſon, would not put his rothers to death; but committing them into cloſe riſon, ſeized all their Eſtates into his own hands, d ſo enjoyed the whole Principality of *Wales*.

A. D. 1255.

The *Engliſh* ſeeing the *Welch* at this rate oppreſs nd deſtroy one another, thought they had full li- erty to deal with them as they pleaſed; and there- pon began to exerciſe all manner of Wrong and In- uſtice againſt them; inſomuch that the next Year, all the

1256.

the Lords of *Wales* came in a body to Prince *Lhewelyn*, and declared their Grievances, how unmercifully Prince *Edward* (whom his Father had sent to *Wales*) and others of the Nobility of *England* dealt with them, how without any colour of Justice they seized upon their Estates, without any room for Appeal; whereas if themselves offended in the least they were punished to the utmost extremity. In fine they solemnly declared, that they preferred to dye honourably in the Field, before to be so unmercifully enslaved to the Will and Pleasure of Strangers. Prince *Lhewelyn* was not a Stranger to all this; and now having happily discovered the Bent and Inclination of his Subjects, was resolved to prosecute, if possible, the Expulsion of the *English*, and to be revenged upon them for their most cruel, and almost inhuman Practices towards the *Welch*. Having therefore drawn all his Power together, being accompany'd by *Meredith ap Rhys Gryc*, in the space of one Week he recovered out of the hands of the *English* all the inland Country of *North-Wales*, and then all *Mericyn* with such Lands as Prince *Edward* had usurped in *Cardigan*, which he bestowed upon *Meredith* the Son of *Owen ap Gruffydh*. Having also forced *Rhys Fychan* out of *Buelht*, he conferr'd it upon *Meredith ap Rhys*; and in like manner bestowed all the Lands which he recovered, between his Nobles; reserving nothing to his own use, besides *Gwerthryneon*, the
1257. Estate of Sir *Roger Mortimer*. The next Summer he entered into *Powys*, and made War against *Gruffydh ap Gwenwynwyn*, who always had taken part with, and owned Subjection to the King of *England*, which he totally overcame, excepting the Castle of *Poole*, some small part of *Caerneon*, and the Country lying upon the bank of the *Severn*.

But *Rhys Fychan* was not satisfied with the loss of *Buelht*, and therefore was resolved to try to recover it; to which end, he went to the King of *England*, of whom he obtained a very strong Army, commanded by one *Stephen Bacon*, which being sent by Sea, landed at *Caermardhyn* in the *Whitsun*-Week.

From

From thence the *English* marched to *Dynefawr*, and laid Siege to the Castle, which valiantly held out, until *Lhewelyn's* Army came to its Relief. Upon the arrival of the *Welch*, the *English* decamped from before the Castle, and put themselves in posture of Battel, which the *Welch* perceiving, they made all haste to answer and oppose them. Whereupon there ensued a very terrible Engagement which lasted a very long while; this being for number of Men the greatest Battel that had been fought between the *English* and the *Welch*. But the Victory favoured the *Welch*, the *English-men* being at length forced to fly, having lost above Two Thousand Men, besides several Barons and Knights who were taken Prisoners. After this the Prince's Army passed to *Dyfed*, where having burnt all the Country, and destroyed the Castles of *Abercorran*, *Lhanstephan*, *Maenclochoc* and *Arberth*, with all the Towns thereunto belonging, returned to *North-Wales* with much Spoil. But as soon as he was arrived, great Complaints were exhibited to Prince *Lhewelyn* against *Jeffrey Langley* Lieutenant to *Edward* Earl of *Chester*, who without any regard to Equity and Conscience, most wrongfully oppressed the Inhabitants of *Wales* under his Jurisdiction. Whereupon the Prince to punish the Master for the Servant's Fault, entred with some part of his Army into the Earl's Estate, burnt and destroyed all his Country on both sides the River *Dee*, to the Gates of *Chester*. *Edward* had no power at present to oppose him, but being resolved to be revenged upon the *Welch* with the first opportunity, he desired Aid of his Uncle, then chose King of the *Romans*, who sent him a strong Detachment, with which he purposed to give Prince *Lhewelyn* Battel. But finding him too strong, he thought it more advisable to desist from Hostility, the Prince's Army consisting of Ten Thousand experienced Men, who were obliged by Oath, rather all to die in the Field, than suffer the *English* to gain any Advantage over the *Welch*. But *Gruffydh ap Madoc Maelor*, Lord of *Dinas Brân*, a Person of notorious Reputation for Injustice and Oppression, basely forsook

took the *Welch* his Country-men, and with all his Forces went over to the Earl of *Chester*.

1258. The next Year Prince *Llewelyn* passed to *South-Wales*, and seized into his Hands the Land of *Cemaes*, and having reconciled the Difference betwixt *Rhys Gryg* and *Rhys Fychan*, he won the Castle of *Trefdraeth*, with the whole Country of *Rhos*, excepting *Haverford*. Thence he marched in an hostile manner toward *Glamorgan*, and rased to the ground the Castle of *Llangymwch*, and then returning to *North-Wales*, he met by the way with *Edward* Earl of *Chester*, whom he forced precipitously to return back. But before he would put an end to this Expedition, he must needs be revenged upon that ungrateful fugitive *Gruffydh ap Madoc Maelor*, and thereupon passing thro' *Bromfield*, he miserably laid waste the whole Country. Upon this the Kings of *England* and *Scotland* sent to *Llewelyn*, requiring him to cease from Hostility, and after that unmerciful manner to devour, and forcibly to take away other Mens Estates. The Prince was not over sollicitous to hearken to their Request, but finding the time of the year very seasonable for Action against the *English*, he divided his Army into two Battles, each of these consisting of 1500 Foot and 500 Horse, with which he purposed to enlarge his Conquest. *Edward* Earl of *Chester*, to prevent the Blow which so desperately hung over his Head, sent over for Succors from *Ireland*, of whose coming Prince *Llewelyn* being certified, manned out a Fleet to intercept them, which meeting with the *Irish* at Sea, after a sharp Dispute, forced them to return back with loss. King *Henry* being acquainted with the miscarriage of the *Irish*, resolved to come in Person against the *Welch*, and having drawn together the whole Strength of *England*, even from St. *Michael's* Mount in *Cornwal* to the River *Tweed*, marched with his Son *Edward* in a great Rage to *North-Wales*, and without any opposition advanced as far as *Teganwy*. But the Prince had stopped his farther Progress, and prevented any long stay he could make in *Wales*, having before hand caused all manner

manner of Provision and Forrage to be carried over the River, and then securing the strait and narrow Passages whereby the *English* might get on farther into the Country, the Army was in a short time so mortally fatigued, that the King for want of necessary Subsistance was forced to retire in haste to *England* with considerable loss.

The Prince after that sending for all the Forces in *South-Wales*, came to the Marches, where *Gruffydh* Lord of *Bromfield* finding that the King of *England* was not able to defend his Estate yielded himself up, and then passing to *Powys*, he banished *Gruffydh ap Gwenwynwyn*, and took all the Lands in the Country into his Hands. Proceeding farther, he was encountred with by *Gilbert de Clare* Earl of *Gloceſter*, who with a choice Party of *English* gave him Battel. But *Llewelyn*'s Army exceeding both in Number and Courage, easily vanquished and overcame the *English*, and so the Victory being quickly obtained, the Prince presently reduced to his Power all the Castles belonging to the Earl of *Gloceſter*. King *Henry* hearing of the Earl's overthrow, was much concerned at the loss of so many brave Souldiers, in whose Valor and Experience he always put a very great Confidence, and therefore to revenge their Deaths, he was again resolved to march against the *Welch*. Having called his Forces together, and received Supply from *Gascoign* and *Ireland*, he came to *Wales*, but not daring to venture far into the Country, for fear of being forced to make another shameful retreat, he only destroyed the Corn near the Borders, it being Harvest time, and so returned to *England*. But Lord *James Audley*, whose Daughter was married to *Gruffydh* Lord of *Bromfield*, did more mischief and hurt to the *Welch*, who having brought over a great Number of Horsemen from *Germany* to serve against the *Welch*, so terrified them with the unusual largeness of the Horses, and the unaccustomed manner of fighting, that in the first Encounter the *Welch* were easily overcome. But minding to revenge this Disgrace, and withal being better acquainted with their method of Arms,

the *Welch* in a little after made in-roads into the Lord *Audley*'s Lands, where the *Germans* presently set upon them, and pursued them to certain straits, which the *Welch* discovered for a politick retreat. The *Germans* thinking they had entirely drove the *Welch* away, returned carelesly back, but being set upon of the sudden, without any thought of an Enemy behind, they were all in a manner slain by the rallying *Welch*. This year a very great scarcity of Beefs and Horses happened in *England*, whereof several Thousands yearly were supplied out of *Wales*, by reason of which, the Marches were perfectly robbed of all their Breed, and not so much as a Beast to be seen in all the Borders.

1259. The next Spring all the Nobility of *Wales* convened together and took their mutual Oaths to defend their Country to Death, against the oppressing Invasions of the *English*, and not to relinquish and forsake one another upon pain of Perjury; tho' notwithstanding, *Meredith ap Rhys* of *South-Wales* violated this Agreement, and put himself in the Service of the King of *England*. King *Henry* was ready to fall upon the *Welch*, to which purpose he summoned a Parliament, wherein he proposed to raise a Subsidy towards the Conquest of *Wales*, being not able of himself to bear the Expences of this War, by reason of several Losses he had already received, the Country of *Pembroke* being lately destroyed and taken by the *Welch*, where they found plenty of Salt, which before they were in great necessity of. But *William de Valentia* accusing the Earls of *Leicester* and *Gloucester* as the Authors of all this Mischief, quite broke all their measures, so the King was forced to prorogue the Parliament for a time without any grant of a Subsidy. But within a while after, it sat at *Oxford*, where King *Henry* and *Edward* his Son took a Solemn Oath to observe the Laws and Statutes of the Realm, and the same being tendred to *Guy* and *William* the King's Brothers, and to *Henry* Son to the King of *Almain*, and to Earl *Warren*, they refused to take it and so departed. In this Parliament

liament the Lords of *Wales* fairly proffered to be tryed by the Laws for any Offence they had unjuſtly commirted againſt the King, which was mainly oppoſed by *Edward*, who cauſed one *Patrick de Canton* (to whom the Lordſhip of *Cydwely* was given, in caſe he could win and keep the ſame) to be ſent to *Caermardhyn* as Lieutenant for the King, with whom *Meredith ap Rhys* was joyned in Commiſſion. Being arrived at *Caermardhyn*, *Patrick* ſent to the Prince, to deſire him to appoint Commiſſioners to treat with him concerning a Peace, which he conſented to, and without any ſuſpicion of treachery, ſent *Meredith ap Owen*, and *Rhys ap Rhys* to *Emlyn*, if poſſible, to conclude the ſame. But *Patrick* meaning no ſuch thing, laid an ambuſcade for the *Welch*, who coming honeſtly forward, were by the way villanouſly ſet upon by the *Engliſh*, and a great many ſlain; but thoſe that happily eſcaped, calling up the Country, preſently gave chaſe to *Patrick* and his Accomplices, who being at length overtaken. were almoſt all put to the ſword. But Prince *Lhewelyn* was now altogether bent upon a Peace, and did not only deſire it, but was willing to purchaſe it for a ſumm of Money, to which purpoſe he offered to give the King 4000 Marks, to his Son 300. and 200 to the Queen, which the King utterly refuſed, replying, That it was not a ſufficient recompence for all the Damages he had ſuffered by the *Welch*. *Matthew* of *Weſtminſter* reporteth, that about *Michaelmas* this year, the Biſhop of *Bangor* was commiſſioned by the Prince and Nobility of *Wales* to treat with the King of *England* about a Peace, and to offer him 16000 Pound for the ſame, upon theſe Conditions, that according to their antient Cuſtom, the *Welch* ſhould have all Cauſes tryed and determined at *Cheſter*, and that they ſhould freely enjoy the Laws and Cuſtoms of their own Country; but what was the reſult of this Treaty, my Author does not mention.

There being no hopes of a Peace, Prince *Lhewelyn* 1260.
early next year appeared in the Field, and paſſed to *South-Wales*, and firſt fell foul upon Sir *Roger Mortimer*,

timer, who contrary to his Oath, maintained the King of *England*'s Quarrel. Having forcibly dispossessed him of all *Buelht*, and without any opposition taken the Castle, where was found a plentiful Magazine, he marched thro' all *South-Wales*, confirming his Conquest, and afterwards returned to his Palace at *Aber*, betwixt *Bangor* and *Conwey*. The year following, *Owen ap Meredith* Lord of *Cydewen* died. But the next Summer was somewhat more noted for Action, a party of Prince *Lhewelyn*'s Men took by surprise the Castle of *Melienyth*, belonging to Sir *Roger Mortimer*, and having put the rest of the Garrison to the Sword, they took *Howel ap Meyric* the Governour with his Wife and Children Prisoners; and after that, the Castle was demolished by the Prince's Order. Sir *Roger Mortimer* hearing of this, with a great Body of Lords and Knights came to *Melienyth*, where Prince *Lhewelyn* met him, but Sir *Roger* not daring to hazard a Battel, planted himself within the Ruins, and finding he could do no good, desired leave of the Prince to retire peaceably. The Prince upon the account of Relation and near Consanguinity betwixt them, and withal because he would not be so mean spirited as to fall upon an Enemy, who had no power to resist him, let him safely depart with his Forces, and then passing on himself to *Brecknock* at the request of the People of that Country, who swore Fidelity unto him; so passed on and returned to *North-Wales*. And now being Confederate with the Barons against King *Henry*, he was resolved to practise something in the prejudice of the *English*, and so set upon the Earldom of *Chester*, destroyed the Castles of *Tygannay* and *Diserth* belonging to *Edward*, who coming thither, was yet not able to prevent the Mischief done to him by the *Welch*. The next year *John Strange Junior*, Constable of *Montgomery* with a great Number of Marchers, came a little before *Easter* by night, thro' *Ceri* to *Cydewen*, intending to surprise the Castle, which when the People of the Country understood, they gathered together, and setting upon them, slew 200 of his Men, but *Strange* with a few got safely back.

1261. 1262. 1263.

Within

Within a while after, the Marchers and the *Welch* met again near a place called *Clun*, where a hot Engagement happened between them, in which the *Welch* were worsted, and had a great Number of their Men slain. After this, nothing remarkable fell out for a considerable time, unless it were, that *David* being released out of Prison by Prince *Lhewelyn* his Brother, most ungratefully forsook him, and with all his might, sided with his Enemies the *English*; also *Gruffydh ap Gwenwynwyn* having taken the Castle of *Mold*, demolished it to the ground. During this quiet and unactive interval in *Wales*, *Meredith ap Owen*, the main Support and Defender of *South-Wales* died, to the great disadvantage of the Affairs of that Country. And now indeed, the *Welch* were like to be 1268.
made sensible of the Loss of so considerable a Person, for King *Henry* was resolved once more to lead an Army into *Wales*, and to see if he could have better Success than he had hitherto against the *Welch*. But when he was prepared to undertake this Expedition, *Ottobonus* Pope *Clement*'s Legate in *England*, interposed and mediated a Peace, which was concluded upon at the Castle of *Montgomery*, wherein it was articled, that Prince *Lhewelyn* should give the King 30000 Marks, and the King was to grant the Prince a Charter, from thenceforth to receive Homage and Fealty of all the Nobility and Barons of *Wales*, besides one, so that they could hold their Lands of no other but himself, and from thence forward he was to be lawfully stiled Prince of *Wales*. This Charter being ratified and confirmed as well by the Authority of the Pope, as the King's Seal; Prince *Lhewelyn* desisted from any farther Acts of Hostility, and punctually observed all the Articles of Agreement betwixt him and King *Henry*, so that nothing more was outragiously transacted between the *English* and *Welch*, during the remainder of this King's reign. Within that space, died *Grono ap Ednyfed Fychan*, one of the Chief Lords of the Prince's Council, and shortly after him, *Gruffydh* Lord of *Bromfield*, who lies buried at *Vale-Crucis*.

1272. But the Death of King *Henry* put an end to the observations of the Peace betwixt the *English* and *Welch*, who dying on the *16th.* day of *November* this year, left this Kingdom to his Son *Edward*. Prince *Edward* was then in the *Holy-Land*, and very active against those Enemies of Christianity, the *Turks*, where he had already continued above a year; but understanding of his Father's Death, and that in his absence he was proclaimed King of *England*, he made all haste to return to receive the Solemnity of Coronation. But what by the tediousness of the Journey, and what by being honourably detained at Princes Courts in his way, it was two years before he could get into *England*, then upon the *15th.* of *August*, and in the year 1274. he was Crowned at *Westminster*. Prince *Lhewelyn* was summoned to attend at his Coronation, but he flatly refused to appear, unless upon sure Terms of safe Conduct, for having offended several of the *English* Nobility, he could not in safety pass thro' their Country without the danger of exposing his Person to the inveterate Malice and acceptable Revenge of some of them. And therefore without the King's Brother, the Earl of *Gloceſter*, and *Robert Burnell* Lord Chief Justice of *England*, were delivered up as Pledges for his safe Conduct, he would not come up to do his Homage and Fealty at his Coronation, according to the Writ directed to him. And indeed, seeing King *Edward* had broke the Peace lately concluded upon before the Pope's Legate, and did receive, and honourably entertain such Noblemen of *Wales* as for their disloyalty were banished by Prince *Lhewelyn*, by whom he feared some treachery; there was no reason that the Prince should pay him any subjection, but by the breach of Peace was exempted from all Homage. However, Prince *Lhewelyn* to shew that it was not out of any stubbornes or disrespect to the King of *England*, that he refused to come, sent up his Reasons by the Abbots of *Ystratflur* and *Conwey* to *Robert Kilwarby* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the rest of the Bishops then sitting in

n Convocation in the *New-Temple* at *London*, which were to this effect.

To the most Reverend Fathers in God *Robert* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and Metropolitan of all *England*, the Archbishop of *York*, and the rest of the Bishops in Convocation; *Lhewelyn* Prince of *Wales* and Lord of *Snowden*, sendeth Greeting.

WE *would have your Lordships to understand, that whereas formerly most terrible and incessant Wars were continually managed betwixt* Henry *King of* England *and our self; the same were at last composed, and all matters of Differences were adjusted by the means of his Excellency Cardinal* Ottobonus *the Pope's Legate, who having drawn the Articles and Conditions of the Peace agreed upon, they were signed and swore to, not only by the King, but also the Prince his Son, now King of* England. *Among these Articles were comprehended, that we and our Successors should hold of the King and his Successor the Principality of* Wales. *so that all the* Welch *Lords, one Baron excepted, should hold their Baronies and Estates* in Capite *of us, and should pay their Homage and Fealty for the same to us; we in like manner doing Homage to the King of* England *and his Successors. And besides, that the King and his Successors should never offer to receive and entertain any of our Enemies, nor any such of our own Subjects as were lawfully banished and excluded our Dominions of* Wales, *nor by any means defend and uphold such against us. Contrary to which Articles, King* Edward *has forcibly seized upon the Estates of certain Barons of* Wales, *of which they and their Ancestors have been immemorably possessed of, and detains a Barony, which by the form of Peace should have been delivered to us; and moreover, has hitherto entertained* David

ap

ap Gruffydh *our Brother, and* Gruffydh ap Gwenwynwyn, *with several others of our Enemies who are Out-laws and Fugitives of our Country. And tho' we have often exhibited our Grievances and Complaints against them, for destroying and pillaging our Country, yet we could never obtain of the King any relief or redress for the several Wrongs and Injuries we received at their hands; but on the contrary, they still persist to commit wastes and other outrages in our Dominions. And for all this, he summons us to do him Homage at a place which is altogether dangerous to our Person, where our inveterate Enemies, and which is worse, our own unnatural Subjects, bear the greatest sway and respect with the King. And tho' we have alledged several Reasons to the King and his Council, why the place by him assigned, is not safe and indifferent for us to come, and desire him to appoint another, whereto we might with more safety resort, or else that he would send Commissioners to receive our Oath and Homage, till he could more opportunely receive them in Person; yet he would not assent to our just and reasonable Request, nor be satisfied with the Reasons we exhibited for our non-appearance. Therefore we desire your Lordships earnestly to weigh the dismal effects that will happen to the Subjects both of* England *and* Wales *upon the breach of the Articles of Peace, and that you would be pleased to inform the King of the sad Consequence of another War, which can no way be prevented, but by using us according to the Conditions of the former Peace, which for our part, we will in no measure transgress. But if the King will not hearken to your Counsel, we hope that you will hold us excused, if the Nation be disquieted and troubled thereupon, which as much as in us lieth we endeavour to prevent.*

King *Edward* would admit of no Excuse, nor hearken to any manner of Reason in the case, but was unmercifully enraged, and conceived an unpardonable displeasure against Prince *Llewelyn*, which yet he thought convenient to conceal and dissemble for

r a time. Indeed, he could never abide *Lhewelyn*, nce the time that he was vanquiſhed and put to ight by him at the Marches, ſo that the chief Cauſe f King *Edward's* anger, originally proceeded from point of Honor, which this refuſal of Homage rved ſufficiently to increaſe. But to proſecute his evenge, which upon this ſcore is in Princes very erce and unforgetful, in a ſhort time he came to heſter, meaning to recover by force what he could ot obtain by fair means. From hence he ſent to e Prince of *Wales*, requiring him to come over and o him Homage, which *Lhewelyn* either abſolutely reſing, or willingly detracting to do, King *Edward* ade ready his Army to force him to it. But there 1277.
ppened an Accident which took off a great part of rince *Lhewelyn's* ſtubborneſs; for at this time the ounteſs of *Leiceſter* the Widow of *Simon Montfort* ho lived at *Montargis* a Nunnery in *France*, ſent over *Wales* her Daughter, the Lady *Eleanor* (whom *hewelyn* extreamly loved) with her Brother *Aemeke*, to be married to the Prince, according to the Aeement made in her Father, Earl *Montfort's* time. ut *Aemerike* fearing to touch upon the Coaſt of *ngland*, ſteered his courſe towards the Iſlands of *illy*, where by the way they were all taken by four *riſtol* Ships, and brought to King *Edward*, who reived the Lady very honourably, but committed her rother Priſoner to the Caſtle of *Coff*, whence he was terward removed to the Caſtle of *Shirburne*. The ing having obtained this unexpected Advantage over *hewelyn*, began boldly to fall upon him, and ſo diding his Army into two Battalions, led one himſelf to *North-Wales*, and advanced as far as *Ruthlan*, here he ſtrongly fortified the Caſtle. The other he mmitted to *Paganus de Camurtiis*, a great Souldier, ho entring into *Weſt-Wales*, burned and deſtroyed great part of the Country. But the People of *South-Vales*, fearing that his next Expedition was levelled ainſt them voluntarily ſubmitted themſelves to the ing, and did him Homage, and then delivered up- e Caſtle of *Yſtratywy* to *Paganus*.

Prince

Prince *Lhewelyn* hearing of this, and finding his own Subjects to forsake him, but more especially being desirous to recover his espouse the Lady *Eleanor*, thought it likewise advisable to submit, and therefore sued to King *Edward* for a Peace, who granted it, but upon very severe Conditions upon *Lhewelyns* side. The Agreement consisted of ten Articles, which were, 1. That the Prince should set at liberty all manner of Prisoners, that upon the King's Account were detained in Custody. 2. That for the King's favour and good will, he should pay 50000 Marks, to be received at the King's pleasure. 3. That these four Cantreds or Hundreds, *viz. Cantref Ros* where the King's Castle of *Teganwy* stands; *Ryfonioc*, where *Denbigh*; *Tegengl*, where *Ruthlan*; *Dyffryn Clwyd*, where *Rhuthyn* stands, should remain in the King's hands. 4. That the Lords Marchers should quietly enjoy all the Lands they had conquered within *Wales*, excepting in the Isle of *Angleſey*, which was wholly granted to the Prince. 5. That in consideration of this Island, the Prince should pay 5000 Marks in hand, with the reserve of a 1000 Marks yearly to begin at *Michaelmas*; and in case the Prince died without Issue, the whole Island should return to the King. 6. That the Prince should come every year to *England* to pay his Homage to the King for all his Lands. 7. That all the Barons of *Wales*, excepting five in *Snowden*, should hold their Lands and Estates of the King, and no other. 8. That the Title of Prince should remain only for his Life, and not descend to his Successors, and after his Death, the five Lords of *Snowden* should hold their Lands only from the King. 9. That for the performance of these Articles, the Prince should deliver up for Hostages ten Persons of the best Quality in the Country, without imprisoning, disinheriting, and any time of redemption determined. And farther, that the King should chuse Twenty Persons within *North-Wales*, who besides the Prince, should take their Oaths for the due performance of these Articles, and in case the Prince should swerve and recede from them, and upon admonition thereof

ereof not repent, they ſhould forſake him, and be-
me his Enemies. 10. The Prince was obliged to
ffer his Brethren quietly to enjoy their Lands in
Wales, whereof *David* for his Service was dubbed
Knight by the King, and had the Earl of *Derby*'s
Widow given him in Matrimony, and with her as
Portion, the Caſtle of *Denbigh* in *North-Wales*, be-
des a 1000 Pounds in Lands. His other Brother
oderic was lately eſcaped out of Priſon into *England*,
nd the younger called *Owen*, was upon his Compo-
ition delivered out of Priſon.

King *Edward* having impoſed theſe ſevere and un-
erciful Conditions upon Prince *Lhewelyn*, and for
better ſecurity for the performance of them, built
Caſtle at *Aberyſtwyth*, returned very honourably
nto *England*; upon whoſe arrival, the People wil-
ingly granted him a Subſidy of the Twentieth part
of their Eſtates towards his Charges in this War.
But it ſeems very probable that Prince *Lhewelyn*
ſubmitted to theſe intolerable Conditions, more up-
on the account of his Amours, and to regain the
Lady *Eleanora* out of the King of *England*'s hand,
than that he was apprehenſive of any conſiderable
Danger he might receive by the *Engliſh* Troops.
For it is hardly conceivable, that a Prince of ſuch
notorious Conduct and Valour, would ſo eaſily ac-
cept of ſuch hard Terms, and in a meaſure deliver
up his Principality, when there was no neceſſity ſo
to do, without reſiſting an Enemy, whom he had
frequently overcome, and forced to retire back with
greater inequality than the *Engliſh* had at preſent
over him. But the force of Love worked Won-
ders, and in this caſe proved moſt irreſiſtible,
which to obtain, *Lhewelyn* did not think hard to
forfeit his proper Right to his inveterate Enemies,
and for ever to exclude his Poſterity from ſucceed-
ing in their lawful Inheritance. The next year 1278.
therefore, he had his Wiſh accompliſhed, and was
married to *Eleanora* at *Worceſter*, the King and
Queen, with all the Nobility and Perſons of Quality
in *England*, honouring the Wedding with their pre-
ſence.

But

But this ſpecious Amity, and the Peace la concluded betwixt them did not laſt long, the *Engliſh* Governours in the Marches and in-land Co tries of *Wales*, preſuming upon the Prince's ſubm ſion to the King, grievouſly oppreſſed the Inha tants of the Country, with new and unheard of actions, and with intolerable partiality openly couraged the *Engliſh* to defraud and oppreſs *Welch*. Theſe inſupportable practices moved *Welch* to go in a Body to *David* Lord of *Denb* to endeavour a reconciliation between him and Brother the Prince, that they both being at Uni might eaſily deliver themſelves and their Cou try from the unmerciful Tyranny of the *Engli*

1281. *David* was not ignorant of the miſeries of his Cou try-men, and therefore gladly ſubmitted to be reco ciled to his Brother, with promiſe never to ſide aga with the King of *England*, but to become his un Enemy. This happy Union being thus effected *David* was choſe General of the Army, with whi he preſently marched to *Hawarden*, and ſurpriz the Caſtle, ſlew all that oppoſed him, and took *Ro Clifford* Priſoner, who had been ſent by King *Edwa Juſtitiar* into thoſe parts. From thence, being joy ed by the Prince, he paſſed to *Ruthlan*, and laid Sie to the Caſtle; but upon notice given that the Ki was marching to raiſe the Siege, he thought conv nient to withdraw, and to retire back. At the ſam time, *Rhys ap Maelgon* and *Gruffydh ap Meredith ap Owen*, with other Lords of *South-Wales*, took fro the *Engliſh* the Caſtle of *Aberyſtwyth*, with diver others in that Country, and ſpoiled all the Peopl thereabouts, who owned ſubjection to the Crown o *England*. In the mean while, *John Peckham* Arch biſhop of *Canterbury*, perceiving how matters were like to proceed between the King and the Prince, and how the Kingdom was effectually involved in a War, of his own proper motion came to Prince *Llewelyn*, to endeavour a re-ſubmiſſion from him and his Brother *David* to King *Edward*, and ſo to put a ſtop to any farther Hoſtilities.

But

But he ſent before-hand to the Prince and Peo-
ple of *Wales*, intimating to them, 'That for the
'Love he bore to the *Welch* Nation, he under-
'took this Arbitration, without the knowledg, and
'contrary to the King's liking; and therefore ear-
'neſtly deſired, that they would ſubmit to a Peace
'with the *Engliſh*, which himſelf would endeavour
'to bring to paſs. And becauſe he could make no
'long continuance in thoſe Parts, he wiſhed them
'to conſider, how that if he ſhould be forced to
'depart before any thing was brought to a con-
'cluſion, they could hardly find another who would
'ſo heartily eſpouſe their Cauſe; and farther threat-
'ned, that in caſe they contemned and derided his
'Endeavours, he would not only inſtigate the *Eng-*
liſh Army, now greatly ſtrengthned and increaſed,
'to fall upon them, but alſo ſignifie their Stubborn-
'neſs to the Court and Biſhop of *Rome*, who e-
'ſteemed and honoured *England*, beyond any other
'Kingdom in the World. Moreover, he much la-
'mented to hear of the exceſſive Cruelty of the
'*Welch*, even beyond that of the *Saracens* and other
'Infidels, who never refuſed to permit Slaves and
'Captives to be ranſomed; which the *Welch* were
'ſo far from practiſing, that even ſome time they
'ſlew thoſe for whoſe Redemption they received
'Money. And whereas they were wont to eſteem
'and reverence holy and eccleſiaſtical Perſons, they
'are now ſo far degenerated from Devotion and
'Sanctity, that nothing is more acceptable to them
'than War and Sedition, which they had now
'great need to forſake and repent of. Laſtly, he
'propoſed, that they would ſignifie to him, where-
'in, and what Laws and Conſtitutions of theirs
'was violated by the *Engliſh*, and by what means
'a firm and a laſting Peace might be eſta-
'bliſhed; which, if they rejected, they muſt ex-
'pect to incur the Decree and Cenſure of the
'Church, as well as endure the violent In-roads and
'Depredations of a powerful Army. To theſe,
partly Admonitions, and partly Threatnings of the
Arch-

Archbishop, Prince *Lhewelyn* returned an Answer; "That he humbly thanked his Grace for the Pains "and Trouble he undertook in his and his Subjects "behalf; and more particularly, because he would "venture to come to *Wales*, contrary to the plea- "sure and good liking of the King. And as for "concluding a Peace with him, he would not have "his Grace be ignorant, that with all readiness he "was willing to submit to it, upon condition that "the King would duly and sincerely observe the "same. And though he would be glad of his lon-
1201. "ger continuance in *Wales*, yet he hoped that no "Obstructions would happen of his side, why a "Peace (which of all things he most desired) might "not be forthwith concluded, and rather by his "Graces procuring than any others; so that there "would be no farther need of acquainting the Pope "with his Obstinacy, nor moving the King of *Eng-* "*land* to use any Force against him. And though "the Kingdom of *England* be under the immediate "Protection of the See of *Rome*, yet, when his Ho- "liness comes to understand of the great and unsuf- "ferable Wrongs done to him by the *English*; how "the Articles of Peace were broken, Churches "and all other religious Houses in *Wales* were burn- "ed down and destroyed, and religious Persons un- "christianly murthered, he hoped he would rather "pity and lament his Condition, than with addition "of Punishment increase and augment his Sorrow. "Neither shall the Kingdom of *England* be any wise "disquieted and molested by his means, in case the "Peace be religiously observed towards him and his "Subjects. But who they are, that delight them- "selves with War and Bloodshed, manifestly ap- "pears by their Actions and Behaviour; the *Welsh* "being glad to live quietly upon their own, if they "might be permitted by the *English*, who coming "to the Country, utterly destroy whatever comes in "their way, without regard either to Sex, Age, or "religious places. But he was extreme sorry that any "one should be slain, having paid his Ransom; the

"Author

"Author of which unworthy Action he did not "pretend to maintain, but would inflict upon him "his condign Punishment, in case he could be got "out of the Woods and Desarts, where as an "Outlaw, he lives undiscovered. But as to com- "mencing a War in a Season inconvenient, he pro- "tested he knew nothing of that till now; yet "those that did so, do solemnly attest that to be "the only measure they had to save themselves, and "that they had no other security for their Lives "and Fortunes, than to keep themselves in Arms. "Concerning his Sins and Trespasses against God, "with the assistance of his Grace, he would endea- "vour to repent of; neither should the War be "willingly continued by him, in case he might save "himself harmless; but before he would be unjustly "dispossessed of his legal Propriety, he thought it "but reasonable, by all possible measures to defend "himself. And he was very willing, upon due Exa- "mination of the Trespasses committed, to make "Satisfaction and Retribution of all Wrongs com- "mitted by him and his Subjects; so that the *Eng- "lish* would observe the same of their side; and like- "wise was ready to conclude a Peace, which he "thought was impossible to be established, as long "as the *English* had no regard to Articles, and still "oppress his People with new and unwarrantable "Exactions. Therefore seeing his Subjects were un- "christianly abused by the King's Officers, and all "his Country most tyrannically harassed, he saw no "reason why the *English*, upon any fault of his side, "should threaten to bring a formidable Army to his "Country, nor the Church pretend to censure him; "seeing also, he was very willing upon the afore- "said Conditions, to submit to a Peace. And lastly, "he desired his Grace, that he would not give the "more credit to his Enemies, because they were "near his Person, and could deliver their Complaints "frequently, and by word of mouth; for they who "made no conscience of oppressing, would not in "all probability, stick to defame, and make false Ac-

"cuſations; and therefore his Grace would make a "better Eſtimation of the whole matter, by examin- "ing their Actions, rather than believing their Words.

Prince *Lhewelyn* having to this purpoſe replyed in general to the Archbiſhop's Articles, preſented him with a Copy of the ſeveral Grievances, which himſelf and others of his Subjects had wrongfully and unjuſtly received at the hands of the *Engliſh*. And theſe, though ſomewhat tedious, are thought neceſſary to be particularly inſerted in the Appendix, by reaſon that they demonſtrably vindicate the *Welch* Nation, from the unreaſonable Aſperſions which the *Engliſh* of theſe times caſt upon it. For, the breach of Peace, and the occaſion of thoſe diſmal Diſturbances in the Kingdom, are, by the *Engliſh* Writers of thoſe times, wholly attributed to the reſtleſs and rebellious Humour and unconſtant Temper of the *Welch*: Whereas, had they looked at home, they might have found the Original of all theſe Troubles, to have proceeded from the intolerable Extortions and inſupportable Oppreſſions of their own Nation. For whoever conſiders theſe unmerciful Grievances, and the manifold Wrongs the *Welch* endured, it cannot in reaſon be expected, but that they would endeavour to vindicate themſelves, and repel Force by Force. For, had the *Engliſh* the liberty of diſpoſſeſſing them wrongfully of their proper Inheritance and Eſtates, and it was not lawful for the *Welch* to endeavour the defending and keeping their own? And muſt they be reckoned diſobedient, and Promoters of Sedition, upon the account that they would not be trampled under, and enſlaved by the *Engliſh*? Theſe Meaſures were too hard and intolerable, and ſcarce allowable in an Infidel Nation; to oppreſs, (and what in them lay) eradicate a People, for no other reaſon, than becauſe they were weaker and more helpleſs than themſelves; and then, what is worſe, to accuſe them of being Authors of Sedition, becauſe they would not ſuffer themſelves to be peaceably enſlaved, but endeavoured to vindicate their Right by main Force. But it is highly probable, that

that King *Edward* had no inclination to observe, what Articles of Agreement soever were concluded upon; and therefore encouraged his Deputies in the Marches and inland Country of *Wales*, in all their Oppressions and sinistrous Dealings towards the *Welch*. This was the best Method, and the most expedient Means to reduce the Country of *Wales* to subjection to the Crown of *England*, which the King had long ago intentionally effected: And to accuse the *Welch* of not observing the Conditions of Peace, was a specious Pretence to bring that actually to pass, and to lead an Army into the Country. But whaever the *English* might pretend, 'tis evident the *Welch* had the greater occasion to complain, as appears from the Grievances committed as well against the Prince himself, as others of his Subjects. See *the Appendix*.

The Archbishop having read over these Grievances, and finding the *Welch* to be upon good reason guiltless of that severe Character, which by the malicious Insinuations of the *English*, he had conceived of them, went to King *Edward*; requesting him to take into consideration the unjust Wrongs and Injuries done to the *Welch*; which if he would not redress, at least he might excuse them from any breach of Obedience to him, seeing they had so just a reason for what they did. The King replyed, That he willingly forgave them, and would make reasonable Satisfaction for any Wrong done; so that they had free access to declare their Greivances before him; and then might safely depart, in case it would appear just and lawful they should. The Archbishop upon this thought he had obtained his purpose, and therefore, without any stay, posted it to *Snowden*, where the Prince and his Brother *David* resided; and having acquainted them with the King's mind, earnestly desired that they, and the rest of the Nobility of *Wales*, would submit themselves, and by him be introduced to the King's presence. Prince *Llewelyn*, after some times Conference and Debate, declared that he was ready to submit to the King, with the reserve only of two particulars; namely, his Conscience,

ence, whereby he was obliged to regard the Safety and Liberties of his People; and then the decency of his own State and Quality. But the King understanding by the Archbishop, how that the Prince stood upon Terms, positively refused to consent to any more Treaty of Peace, than that he should simply submit, without any farther Conditions. The Archbishop had experience enough, that the *Welch* would never agree to such Proposals; and therefore desired of his Majesty, that he would give him leave, with the rest of the *English* Nobility present, to confer and conclude upon the matter; which being granted, they unanimously resolved upon the following Articles, and sent them to the Prince by *John Wallensis*, Bishop of S. *Davids*.

I. *The King will have no Treaty of the four* Cantreds, *and other Lands which he has bestowed upon his Nobles; nor of the Isle of* Anglesey.

II. *In case the Tenants of the four* Cantreds *submit themselves, the King purposeth to deal kindly and honourably with them; which we are sufficiently satisfied of, and will, what in us lyes, endeavour to further.*

III. *We will do the like touching Prince* Lhewelyn, *concerning whom we can return no other Answer, than that he must barely submit himself to the King, without hopes of any other Conditions.*

These were the publick Articles agreed upon by the *English* Nobility, and sent to Prince *Lhewelyn*; besides which, they sent some private Measures of Agreement, relating both to him and his Brother *David*; promising, that in case he would submit, and put the King in quiet possession of *Snowden*, his Majesty would bestow an *English* County upon him, with the yearly Revenue of a Thousand Pound Sterling. And moreover, his Daughter should be provided for, suitable to her Birth and Quality, and all his

his Subjects according to their Estate and Condition; and in case he should have Male Issue by a second Wife, the aforesaid County and a Thousand Pound should remain to his Posterity for ever. As for *David* the Prince's Brother, if he would consent to go to the *Holy Land*, upon condition not to return but upon the King's Pleasure, all things should be honourably prepared for his Journey with respect to his Quality; and his Child maintain'd and provided for by the King. To these the Archbishop added his Threats; That in case they did not comply, and submit themselves to the King's Mercy, there were very severe and imminent Dangers hanging over their Heads; a formidable Army was ready to make an inroad into their Country, which would not only gaul and oppress them, but in all probability totally eradicate the whole Nation: Besides which, they were to expect the severest Censure and Punishment of the Church.

But all this could not force so unlimited a Submission from the Prince, but that he would stick upon some certain Conditions; and therefore by Letter he acquainted the Archbishop, "That he was "with all willingness desirous to submit himself to "the King; but withal, that he could not do it but "in such a manner as was safe and honest for him. "And because the Form of Submission contained in "the Articles sent to him, were by himself and his "Council thought pernicious and illegal for him to "consent to, as tending rather to the Destruction, than "the Security of himself and his Subjects, he could in "no wise agree to it; and in case himself should be "willing, the rest of his Nobility and People would "never admit of it, as knowing for certain the Mischief and Inconveniency that would ensue thereby. "Therefore he desired his Lordship, that for a Confirmation of an honest and a durable Peace, which "he had all this while earnestly laboured for, he "would manage Matters circumspectly, and with "due regard to the following Articles. For it was "much more honourable for the King, and far more

" conſonant to Reaſon; that he ſhould hold his " Lands in the Country where he was born and " dwelt in, than that by diſpoſſeſſing of him, his " Eſtate ſhould be beſtowed upon Strangers. With this was ſent the general Anſwer of the *Welch* to the Archbiſhop's Articles, *viz.*

1. Though the King would not conſent to treat of the four Cantreds, nor of the Iſle of *Angleſey*; yet unleſs theſe be comprehended in the Treaty, the Prince's Council will not conclude a Peace; by reaſon that theſe Cantreds have ever, ſince the time of *Camber* the Son of *Brutus*, properly and legally belonged to the Princes of *Wales*; beſides the Confirmation which the preſent Prince obtained by the Conſent of the King and his Father, at the Treaty before Cardinal *Ottobonus* the Pope's Legate, whoſe Letters Patents do ſtill appear. And more, the Juſtice of the thing it ſelf is plainly evident, that it is more reaſonable for our Heirs to hold the ſaid Cantreds for Money, and other Services due to the King, than that Strangers enjoy the ſame, who will forcibly abuſe and oppreſs the People.

2. All the Tenants of the Cantreds of *Wales* do unanimouſly declare, that they dare not ſubmit themſelves to the King's Pleaſure; by reaſon that he never from the beginning took care to obſerve either Covenant, Oath, or any other Grant to the Prince and his People; and becauſe his Subjects have no regard to Religion, but moſt cruelly and unchriſtianly tyranize over Churches and religious Perſons; and then, for that we do not underſtand our ſelves any way obliged thereunto, ſeeing we be the Prince's Tenants, who is willing to pay the King all uſual and accuſtomed Services.

3. As to what is required, that the Prince ſhould ſimply commit himſelf to the King's Will, we all declare, that for the aforeſaid Reaſons, none of us dare come, neither will we permit our Prince to come to him upon thoſe Conditions.

4 That

4. That some of the *English* Nobility will endeavour to procure a provision of a Thousand Pounds a Year in *England*; we would let them know, that we can accept of no such Pension; because it is procured for no other end, than that the Prince being disinherited, themselves may obtain his Lands in *Wales*.

5. The Prince cannot in honesty resign his paternal Inheritance, which has for many Ages been enjoyed by his Predecessours, and accept of other Lands among the *English*, of whose Customs and Language he is ignorant; and upon that score, may at length be fraudulently deprived of all, by his malicious and inveterate Enemies.

6. Seeing the King intends to deprive him of his antient Inheritance in *Wales*, where the Land is more barren and untilled; it is not very probable that he will bestow upon him, a more fruitful and an arable Estate in *England*.

7. As to the Clause, that the Prince should give the King a perpetual Possession of *Snowden*; we only affirm, that seeing *Snowden* essentially belongs to the Principality of *Wales*, which the Prince and his Predecessors have enjoyed since *Brute*, the Prince's Council will not permit him to renounce it, and accept another Estate in *England*, to which he has not equal Right.

8. The People of *Snowden* declare, That though the Prince should give the King possession of it, they would never own, and pay Submission to Strangers; for in so doing, they would bring upon themselves the same Misery, that the People of the Four Cantreds have for a long time groaned under; being most rudely handled and unjustly oppressed by the King's Officers; as wofully appears by their several Grievances.

9. As for *David*, the Prince's Brother, we see no reason, why against his Will he should be compell'd to take a Journey to the *Holy-Land*; which if he happens to undertake hereafter upon the account of Religion, it is no cause that his Issue should be disinherited, but rather encouraged.

Now seeing neither the Prince, nor any of his Subjects upon any account whatsoever, have moved and begun this War, but only defended themselves, their Properties, Laws, and Liberties, from the Encroachments of other Persons; and since the *English*, for either Malice or Covetousness to obtain our Estates, have unjustly occasioned all these Troubles and Broils in the Kingdom, we are assured that our Defence is just and lawful, and therein depend upon the Aid and Assistance of Heaven; which will be most cruelly revenged upon our sacrilegious and inhumane Enemies, who have left no manner of Enormities, in relation to God and Man, uncommitted. Therefore your Grace would more justly threaten your Ecclesiastical Censures, against the Authors and Abettors of such unparallell'd Villanies, than the innocent Sufferers. And besides, we much admire, that you should advise us to part with our own Estates, and to live among our Enemies; as if, when we cannot peaceably enjoy what is our own unquestionable Right, we might expect to have quiet possession of another Mans: And though, as you say, it be hard to live in War and perpetual Danger; yet much harder it is, to be utterly destroyed and reduced to nothing; especially, when we seek but the Defence of our own Liberties from the insatiable Ambition of our Enemies. And seeing your Grace has promised to fulminate Sentence against all them that either for Malice or Profit would hinder and obstruct the Peace; it is evident who in this respect are Transgressors and Delinquents; the fear and apprehension of Imprisonment and Ejection out of our Estates, the sense of Oppression and tyrannical Government, having compell'd us to take up Arms for the security of our Lives and Fortunes. Therefore as the *English* are not dispossessed of their Estates, for their Offences against the King, so we are willing to be punished, or make other Satisfaction for our Crimes, without being disinherited; and as to the breach of the Peace, 'tis notorious that they were the Authors, who never regarded either Promise or Covenant, never made

made Amends for Treſpaſſes, nor Remedy for our Complaints.

When the Archbiſhop ſaw there was no likelihood of a Mediation, and that a Peace was impoſſible to be concluded as long as the *Welch* ſtuck upon Conditions; he preſently relinquiſhed his pretended Affection towards them, and denounced a Sentence of Excommunication againſt the Prince and all his Adherents. It was a ſubject of no little wonder, that a Perſon of ſo reputed a Sanctity, who eſteemed the ſeveral Grievances done to the *Welch* to be intolerable, ſhould now condemn them for refuſal of unlimited Submiſſion to the King of *England*; whereas he had already owned it to be unreaſonable. But this eccleſiaſtical Cenſure was only a Prologue to a more melancholy Scene; King *Edward* immediately upon it, ſending an Army by Sea to *Angleſey*, without any great Oppoſition, conquered the Iſland, and without any Mercy, put all that withſtood him to the Sword. From thence deſigning to paſs over to the Continent, he cauſed a Bridg of Boats covered with Planks to be built over the *Menay* (being an Arm of the Sea which parteth the Iſle from the main Land) at a place called *Moel y don*, not far from *Bangor*, where the Water is narroweſt. The Bridg being finiſhed, which was ſo broad as that Threeſcore Men might paſs in a breaſt, *William Latimer*, with a ſtrong Party of the beſt experienced Soldiers, and Sir *Lucas Thany*, Commander of the *Gaſcoigns* and *Spaniards*, whereof a great number ſerved the King, paſſed over, but could diſcover no ſign, or any the leaſt intimation of an Enemy. But as ſoon as the Tide began to appear, and the Sea had overflown beſide the Bridg, down come the *Welch* fiercely out of the Mountains, and ſetting upon the diſheartned *Engliſh*, killed or drowned their whole number, excepting *Latimer*, who by the ſwimming of his Horſe got ſafe to the Bridg In this Action, ſeveral worthy Soldiers of the *Engliſh* ſide were loſt; among whom were Sir *Lucas Thany*, *Robert Clifford*, Sir *Walter Lyndſey*, two Brothers of *Robert Burnel* Biſhop of *Bath*, with many others

others; in all to the number of Thirteen Knights, Seventeen young Gentlemen, and Two Hundred common Soldiers. A little after, or as some say afore, another Engagement passed between the *English* and the *Welch*, wherein the former lost Fourteen Colours, the Lords *Audley* and *Clifford* the younger being slain, and the King himself forced to retreat for safety to the Castle of *Hope*.

And while these things passed in *North-Wales*, the Earl of *Gloceſter* and Sir *Edmund Mortimer* acted vigorously with their Forces in *South-Wales*; and fighting the *Welch* at *Lhandeilo Fawr*, overthrew them, with the loss of no considerable Person, saving *William de Valence* the King's Cosin-German, and Four Knights besides. Prince *Lhewelyn* was all this while in *Cardigan*, a wasting and destroying all the Country, and principally the Lands of *Rhys ap Meredith*, who very unnaturally held with the King of *England* in all these Wars. But being at length tired with Action, with a few Men privately separated himself from his Army, and came to *Buelht*, thinking to ease and respit himself there undiscovered. But coming to the River *Wye*, he met with *Edmund Mortimer* and *John Gifford*, with a considerable Party of the People of that Country, which *Mortimer* was Lord of. But neither Party venturing to assail the other, Prince *Lhewelyn* with one only Servant retired to a private Grove in a neighbouring Valley, there to consult with certain Lords of the Country, who had appointed to meet him. In the mean time *Mortimer* descends from the Hill, with intention to fall upon *Lhewelyn*'s Men; which they perceiving, betook themselves to the Bridg called *Pont Orewyn*, and manfully defended the Passage he was to cross. *Mortimer* could effect nothing against them, till he had gained the Bridg, the River being unpassable; and to force them to quit it, seemed altogether impracticable. But at last, the River was discovered to be fordable a little below, and so *Helias Walwyn* was detached with a Party through the River, who unexpectedly falling upon the backs of the Defendants, easily forced them to leave the

Bridg

Bridg, and ſave themſelves by flight. Prince *Llewelyn* all this while in vain expected the Lords of *Buelht*, and in fine continued to wait ſo long, till *Mortimer* having paſſed over the Bridg, ſurrounded the Wood he was in with armed Men. The Prince perceiving himſelf to be betrayed, thought to make his eſcape to his Men; but the *Engliſh* ſo cloſely purſued him, that before he could come in, one *Adam Franckon*, not knowing who he was, run him through with his Sword, being unarmed. The *Welch* ſtill expected the arrival of their Prince, and though but a few in number, ſo gallantly maintained their ground, that in ſpight of the far greater number of the *Engliſh*, they were at length with much ado put to flight. The Battel being over, *Franckon* returned to plunder his dead; but perceiving him to be the Prince of *Wales*, he thought himſelf to have obtained a ſufficient Prize, and thereupon preſently chopt off his Head, and ſent it to King *Edward* at *Conwey*, who very joyfully cauſed it to be placed upon the higheſt Pinacle of the Tower of *London*. And thus fell this worthy Prince, the greateſt, though the laſt of the *Britiſh* Blood, betrayed moſt baſely by the Lords of *Buelht*, and being dead, moſt unworthily dealt with by the King of *England*; who contrary to all Preſidents, treated a lawful Prince like a Traytor, and expoſed his crowned Head to the Deriſion of the Multitude.

Not long after, *David* the Prince's Brother was delivered up by the *Welch* themſelves, and in a Parliament for that purpoſe aſſembled at *Shrewsbury*, was condemned to dye; his Head to be ſent to accompany his Brothers upon the Tower of *London*, and his four Quarters to the four Cities of *Briſtol*, *Northampton*, *York*, and *Wincheſter*. Then the King for the eaſier keeping the *Welch* in due ſubjection, built Two ſtrong Caſtles in *North Wales*; the one at *Conwey* and the other at *Caernarvon*. There was none that now ſtood out beſides *Rhys Fychan* of *Yſtratywy*; and he, finding *David* was gone, and himſelf like to do nothing to purpoſe, fairly yielded himſelf up to the

the Earl of *Hereford*, who by the King's Orders committed him Priſoner to the Tower of *London*; and ſo all the Country of *Wales* became ever ſince ſubject to the Crown of *England*.

The PRINCES *of* WALES *of* Engliſh-*Blood*.

PRince *Lhewelyn* and his Brother *David* being ſo baſely taken off, and leaving no body to lay any ſpecious Claim to the Principality of *Wales*; King *Edward* by a Statute made at *Ruthlan*, incorporated and annexed it to the Crown of *England*; conſtituting ſeveral new and wholſom Laws; as concerning the Diviſion of *Wales* into ſeveral Counties, the Form and Manner of Writs, and Proceedings in Tryals, with many others not very unlike the Laws and Conſtitutions of the *Engliſh* Nation. But all this could never win the Affection of the *Welch* toward him; who by no means would own him as their Sovereign, unleſs he would condeſcend and agree to live and reign among them. They had not forgot the cruel Oppreſſions and intolerable Inſolencies of *Engliſh* Officers; and therefore they flatly told him, they would never yield Obedience to any other, than a Prince of their own Nation, of their own Language, and whoſe Life and Converſation was ſpotleſs and unblameable. King *Edward* perceiving the *Welch* to be reſolute and inflexible, and abſolutely bent againſt any other Prince, than one of their own Country, happily thought of this politick, though dangerous Expedient. Queen *Eleanor* was now quick with Child, and ready to be delivered; and though the Seaſon was very ſevere, it being the depth of Winter, the King ſent for her from *England*, and remov'd her to *Caernarvon* Caſtle, the place deſign'd for her to

Anno 12. *Edw.* I.

e in. When the time of her Delivery was come, ng *Edward* called to him all the Barons and chief rlons throughout all *Wales* to *Ruthlan*, there to nſult about the publick Good and Safety of their ountry. And being informed that his Queen was elivered of a Son, he told the *Welch* Nobility, that hereas they had oftentimes intreated him to appoint em a Prince, he having at this time occaſion to de- rt out of the Country, would comply with their equeſt, upon condition they would allow of, and bey him whom he ſhould name. The *Welch* readi- agreed to the motion, only with the ſame Reſerve, at he ſhould appoint them a Prince of their own Nation. King *Edward* aſſured them, he would name ch an one as was born in *Wales*, could ſpeak no nglish, and whoſe Life and Converſation no body ould ſtain; whom the *Welch* agreeing to own and bey, he named his own Son *Edward*, but little before orn in *Caernarvon* Caſtle.

King *Edward* having by theſe means deluded the *Welch*, and reduced the whole Country of *Wales* to is own Devotion, began to reward his Followers ith other Mens Proprieties, and beſtowed whole Lordſhips and Towns in the midſt of the Country pon *Engliſh* Lords, among whom *Henry Lacy* Earl of *Lincoln* obtained the Lordſhip of *Denbigh*; *Reginald Grey*, ſecond Son to *John* Lord *Grey* of *Wilton*, the Lordſhip of *Ruthyn*. This *Henry Lacy* was Son to *Edmund Lacy*, the Son of *John Lacy*, Lord of *Halton Pomfret*, and Conſtable of *Cheſter*, who married *Margaret* the eldeſt Daughter, and one of the Heirs of *Robert Quincy* Earl of *Lincoln*. This *Henry Lacy* Lord of *Denbigh* married the Daughter and ſole Heir of *William Longſpear* Earl of *Salusbury*, by whom he had iſſue two Sons, *Edmund* and *John*, who both dyed young, one by a Fall into a very deep Well within the Caſtle of *Denbigh*; and a Daughter named *Alicia*, who was married to *Thomas Plantagenet* Earl of *Lancaſter*, who in right of his Wife was Earl of *Lincoln* and *Sarum*, Lord of *Denbigh*, *Halton Pomfret*, and Conſtable of *Cheſter*. After his Death, King *Edward* II. beſtowed

beſtowed the ſaid Lordſhip of *Denbigh* upon Ha
Lord *Spencer* Earl of *Wincheſter*, upon whoſe decea
King *Edward* III. gave it, together with many oth
Lordſhips in the Marches, to *Roger Mortimer* Earl
March, in performance of a Promiſe he had mad
whilſt he remained with his Mother in *France*, th
as ſoon as he ſhould come to the poſſeſſion of t
Crown of *England*, he would beſtow upon the ſai
Earl of *March*, to the value of a Thouſand Pou
yearly, in Lands. But within few Years after, M
timer being attainted of High Treaſon, King Ed
beſtowed the ſaid Lordſhip of *Denbigh* upon *Mon*
gue Earl of *Salusbury*; but it was quickly reſtor
again to the *Mortimers*, in which Houſe it continue
till the whole Eſtate of the Earls of *March*, ca
with a Daughter to the Houſe of *York*, and ſo
the Crown, *Richard* Duke of *York*, Grand-Father
Edward the Fourth, having married the ſole Daughte
and Heir of the Houſe of the *Mortimers*. And ſo
continued in the Crown to Queen *Elizabeths* time
who in the Sixth Year of her Reign, beſtowed th
ſaid Lordſhip upon her great Favourite *Robert* Ea
of *Leiceſter*, who was then created Baron of *Denbig*
After him it returned again to the Crown, where
has continued to this preſent Year 1696. when h
preſent Majeſty granted a Patent under the great Se
to *William* Earl of *Portland*, for the Lordſhips o
Denbigh, *Bromfield*, and *Yale*. Some of the *Welſ*
Repreſentatives, perceiving how far ſuch a Gra
encroached upon the Properties and Priviledges o
the Subject, diſcloſed their Grievances to the Ho-
nourable Houſe of Commons, who after ſome con-
ſideration, reſolved (*nemine contradicente*) that a Pe-
tition ſhould be preſented to his Majeſty by the Bod
of the whole Houſe, to requeſt him to recall hi
Grant to the ſaid Earl of *Portland*; which was ac-
cordingly done in the manner following:

May

May it please Your Most Excellent Majesty,

WE *Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses in Parliament Assembled; Humbly lay before Your Majesty, That whereas there is a Grant passing to* William *Earl of* Portland, *and his Heirs, of the Mannors of* Denbigh, Bromfield, *and* Yale, *and divers other Lands in the Principality of* Wales; *together with several Estates of Inheritance, enjoyed by many of Your Majesty's Subjects by Virtue of Antient Grants from the Crown:*

That the said Mannors, with the large and extensive Royalties, Powers, and Jurisdictions to the same belonging, are of great Concern to Your Majesty and the Crown of this Realm: And that the same have been usually Annex'd to the Principality of Wales, *and Settled on the Princes of* Wales *for their Support: And that a great number of Your Majesty's Subjects, in those Parts, hold their Estates by Royal Tenure, under great and valuable Compositions, Rents, Royal-Payments, and Services to the Crown and Princes of* Wales; *and have by such Tenure great Dependance on Your Majesty and the Crown of* England; *and have enjoyed great Privileges and Advantages with their Estates, under such Tenure.*

We therefore most humbly beseech Your Majesty, to put a stop to the Passing this Grant to the Earl of Portland, *of the said Mannors and Lands; and that the same may not be disposed from the Crown, but by Consent of Parliament: For that such Grant, is in Diminution of the Honour and Interest of the Crown, by placing in a Subject, such large and extensive Royalties, Powers, and Jurisdictions, which ought only to be in the Crown; and will Sever that Dependance, which so great a Number of Your Majesty's Subjects, in those Parts, have on Your Majesty and the Crown, by reason of their Tenure; and may be to their great Oppression in those Rights which they have purchased, and hitherto enjoyed with their Estates: And also, on Occasion of*

great

great Vexation to many of Your Majesty's Subjects, who have long had the absolute Inheritance of several Lands (comprehended in the said Grant to the Earl of Portland*) by Antient Grants from the Crown.*

His MAJESTY's Answer.

Gentlemen,

I Have Kindness for my Lord Portland; *which he has deserved of Me, by long and faithful Service; but I should not have given him these Lands, if I had imagined the House of Commons could have been concern'd; I will therefore Recal the Grant, and find some other way of shewing My Favour to him.*

The Lordship of *Ruthyn* continued in the possession of the *Grays*, till the Reign of *Henry* VII. when *George Grey* Earl of *Kent*, and Lord of *Ruthyn*, upon some Bargain, passed the same over to the King, since which it has been in the possession of some of the Earls of *Warwick*, and afterwards came to the *Middletons* of *Chirk* Castle in the County of *Denbigh*, where it still continues; being now enjoyed by the Right Worshipful Sir *Richard Middleton*, Baronet.

But besides *Henry Lacy* and *Reginald Grey*, several other Gentlemen of Quality, came at this time with King *Edward* to *North-Wales*, who in some time became to be Men of great Possessions and Sway in the Country, whose Posterity enjoy the same to this time. But he that expected to fare best in the distribution of these Lordships and Estates in *Wales*, was one *Rhys ap Meredith*, a *Welch* Man, and one that, contrary to the Allegiance sworn to his Prince, and his Duty to his Native Country, had served the King of *England* in all these Wars, and done the greatest hurt of any Man to the Interest of Prince *Llewelyn*. For these great Services done to King *Edward*, *Rhys* expected no less than to be promoted

to the higheſt Preferments; whom the King after the Prince of *Wales*'s Overthrow, firſt dubbed Knight, and afterwards fed him with fair Words and great Promiſes.

But when he, and all his Neighbours and Countrymen had ſubmitted themſelves to the Government of the King of *England*; it happened that the Lord *Pain Tiptoſt*, Warden of the King's Caſtles which joyned to *Rhys*'s Country, and the Lord *Alan Pluckner*, the King's Steward in *Wales*, cited Sir *Rhys ap Meredith*, with all the reſt of the Country, to the King's Court; which he refuſing to do, alledging his antient Priviledges and Liberties, together with the King's Promiſes to him, the foreſaid Officers proceeded againſt him according to Law. Whereupon Sir *Rhys* being greatly vexed to be thus ſerved by thoſe whoſe Intereſt he had all this while ſo warmly eſpouſed, thought to be revenged of *Pain Tiptoſt*, and the reſt of the *Engliſh*. And to that end, having drawn together ſome of his Tenants and Countrymen, he fell upon the ſaid *Pain Tiptoſt*; between whom ſeveral Skirmiſhes afterwards happened, and ſeveral Men were ſlain on both ſides. King *Edward* was now at *Arragon*, to compoſe the Difference betwixt the Kings of *Arragon* and *Naples*; but being informed of the Diſturbances which had happened in *Wales*, betwixt his Miniſters there, and Sir *Rhys ap Meredith*; he writ to this latter, requiring him to keep the Peace, till his return; at what time he would redreſs all Grievances, and reduce Matters to a good and reaſonable Order. But Sir *Rhys* having already waited ſufficiently upon the King's Promiſes, and being now in a good condition to offend his Enemies by force of Arms, would not give over the Enterprize he ſaw ſo promiſing, but marching with his Forces to his Enemies Lands, burnt and ſpoiled ſeveral Towns belonging to the *Engliſh*. Upon this, the King ſent to the Earl of *Cornwal*, whom he had appointed his Deputy during his abſence, to march with an Army into *Wales*, to repreſs the Inſolencies, and to prevent any farther diſorderly At-

A. D. 1289.

tempts of the *Welch*. The Earl accordingly prepared an Army and went againſt Sir *Rhys*'s, whoſe Army he quickly diſperſed, and overthrew his Caſtle of *Dre-folan*, but not without the loſs of ſome of his Chief Men. For as they beſieged and undermined the ſaid Caſtle, the *Walls* unexpectedly fell down, by which unlucky Accident, ſeveral of the *Engliſh* were oppreſſed and bruiſed to Death, among whom were the Lord *Strafford*, and the Lord *William de Monchency*. But within a while after, *Robert Tiptoſt* Lord Depury of *Wales*, raiſed a very powerful Army againſt Sir *Rhys*, and after a ſlaughter of 4000 of the *Welch*, took him Priſoner, who the *Michaelmas* following, at the King's going to *Scotland*, was condemned and executed at *York*.

1293. But the Death of Sir *Rhys* did not put a final period to all the Quarrels betwixt the *Engliſh* and *Welch*, for in a ſhort time after, there happened a new occaſion for the *Welch* to murmur againſt, and upbraid the Government of the *Engliſh* over them. King *Edward* was now in actual Enmity and War with the King of *France*, for the carrying on of which, he wanted a liberal Subſidy and Supply from his Subjects. This Tax was with a great deal of paſſion and reluctancy levied in divers places of the Kingdom, but more eſpecially in *Wales*, the *Welch* being never acquainted with ſuch large Contributions be-

1294. fore, violently ſtormed and exclaimed againſt it. But not being ſatisfied with villifying the King's Command, they took their own Captain *Roger de Pueleſdon*, who was appointed Collector of the ſaid Subſidy, and hanged him up, together with divers others who abetted the collecting of the Tax. Then *Weſt-Wales* Men choſe *Mael'gon Fychan* for their Captain, and ſo entring into *Caermardhyn* and *Pembroke-ſhires*, they cruelly haraſſed all the Lands that belonged to the *Engliſh*, and then returned laden with conſiderable Booty. The *Glamorgan-ſhire* Men, and they towards the *South* Parts, choſe one *Morgan* for their Leader, and ſet upon the Earl of *Gloceſter*, whom they forced to make his eſcape out of the Country; and ſo *Mor-*

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gan was put in poſſeſſion of thoſe Lands which the Anceſtors of the Earl of *Gloceſter* had forcibly taken away from *Morgan*'s fore-Fathers. On the other ſide, the *North-Wales* Men ſet up one *Madoc*, related to the laſt *Lhewelyn* ſlain at *Buelhe*, who having drawn together a great Number of Men, came to *Caernarvon*, and ſetting upon the *Engliſh*, who in great multitudes had then reſorted thither to a Fair, ſlew a great many, and afterwards ſpoiled and ranſacked the whole Town. King *Edward* being acquainted with theſe different Inſurrections and Rebellions in *Wales*, and deſirous to quell the Pride and Stubborneſs of the *Welch*, but moſt of all to revenge the Death of his great favourite *Roger de Puleſdon*, recalled his Brother *Edmund* Earl of *Lancaſter*, and *Henry Lacy* Earl of *Lincoln*, and Lord of *Denbigh*, who with a conſiderable Army were ready to embark for *Gaſcoign*, and countermanded them into *Wales*. Being arrived there, they paſſed quietly forward, till they came to *Denbigh*, and as ſoon as they drew near unto the Caſtle, upon St. *Martin*'s day the *Welch* with great Fury and Courage faced them, and joyning Battels, forced them back with a very conſiderable loſs. *Polydore Virgil* ſays, (but upon what Authority is not known) that the *Welch* obtained this Victory rather upon the account that the *Engliſh* Army was hired with ſuch Money as had been wrongfully taken out of the Abbies and other Religious places, ſo that it was a Judgment from above, more than the Force of the *Welch*, that overcame the *Engliſh* Army. But be the cauſe of it what it will, 'tis certain the *Engliſh* were vanquiſhed, upon which account King *Edward* came in Perſon to *Wales*, and kept his *Chriſtmas* at *Aberconwey*, where *Robert Winchelſey* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* being returned from *Rome*, came to him, and having done Homage, returned honourably again to *England*. But as the King advanced farther into the Country, having but one part of his Army with him, the *Welch* ſet upon and took moſt of his Carriages, which contained a great quantity of Victuals and Proviſion, ſo that the King with all his followers were

constrained to endure a great deal of hardships, in so much that at last Water mixed with Honey, and very course and ordinary Bread with the saltest Meat, were accounted the greatest Delicacies for his Majesty's own Table. But their misery was like to be greater, had not the other part of the Army come in time, because the *Welch* had encompassed the King round, in hopes to reduce him to the utmost distress, by reason that the Water was so risen, that the rest of the Army could not get to him. But the Water within some time after abating, the remainder of the Army came in, whereupon the *Welch* presently retired, and made their escape. One thing is very remarkable of King *Edward* during his distress at *Snowden*, that when the Army was reduced to very great extremity, a small quantity of Wine was found, which they thought to reserve for the King's own use. But he to prevent any discontent, which might thereupon be raised in his Souldiers, absolutely refused to taste thereof, telling them, *That in time of Necessity all things should be common, and as he was the Cause and Author of their Distress, he would not be preferred before them in his Diet.*

But whilst the King remained in *Snowden*, the Earl of *Warwick* being informed that a great Number of *Welch* were assembled, and had lodged themselves in a certain Valley betwixt two Woods, chose out a Troop of Horse, together with some Cross-Bows and Archers, and set upon them in the Night time. The *Welch* being thus surprised, and unexpectedly encompassed about by their Enemies, made the best they could to oppose them, and so pitching their Spears in the ground, and directing the points towards their Enemies, endeavoured by such means to keep off the Horse. But the Earl of *Warwick* having ordered his Battel so, as that between every two Horse there stood a Cross-Bow, so gauled the *Welch* with the shot of the quarrels, that the Spear-men fell apace, and then the Horse breaking easily in upon the rest, bare them down with so great a slaughter, as the *Welch* had never received before. After this, King

Edward

Edward to prevent any more rebellious attempts of the *Welch*, cut down all the Woods in *Wales*, wherein, in any time of Danger, they were wont to hide and ſave themſelves. And for a farther ſecurity, he repaired and fortified all the Caſtles and places of Strength in *Wales*, and built the Caſtle of *Bewmoris* in the Iſle of *Angleſey*, and ſo having put all things in a ſettled poſture, and puniſhed thoſe that had been the occaſion of the Death of *Roger de Puleſdon*, he returned with his Army into *England*. But as ſoon as the King had left the *Welch*, *Madoc*, who, as it is ſaid before, was choſen Captain by the *North-Wales* Men, gathered ſome Forces together, and came to *Oſweſtry*, which preſently yielded to him. And then meeting with the Lord *Strange* near *Knookine*, who with a Detachment of the *Marchers* came to oppoſe him, gave him Battel, vanquiſhed his Forces, and miſerably ravaged his Country. The like Succeſs he obtained a ſecond time againſt the *Marchers*, but at laſt they brought together a very great Number of Men, and met *Madoc* marching towards *Shrewsbury*, upon the Hills of *Cefn Digolh*, not far from *Camrs* Caſtle, where after a bloody Fight on both ſides, *Madoc* was taken Priſoner, and his Army vanquiſhed and put to flight. Then he was ſent to *London*, and there ſentenced to remain in perpetual Impriſonment in the *Tower*, tho' others affirm, that *Madoc* was never taken, but that after ſeveral Adventures and ſevere Conflicts, whereby the *Welch* were reduced to great extremities, he came in, and ſubmitted himſelf to the King, who received him upon Condition he would not deſiſt to purſue *Morgan* Captain of the *Glamorgan-ſhire* Men, till he brought him Priſoner before him. *Madoc* having performed this, and the whole Country being peaceable and undiſturbed, ſeveral Hoſtages from the Chiefeſt Nobility of *Wales* for their orderly and quiet behaviour were delivered to the King, who diſpoſed of them into divers Caſtles in *England*, where they continued in ſafe Cuſtody till the end of the War, which was preſently commenced with *Scotland*.

1301. In the 29*th.* year of King *Edward*'s reign, the Prince of *Wales* came down to *Cheſter*, and received Homage of all the Free-holders in *Wales* as follows, *Henry* Earl of *Lancaſter* for *Monmouth*; *Reginald* Gray for *Ruthyn*; *Foulke Fitzwarren* for his Lands; the Lord *William Martyn* for his Lands in *Cemaes*; *Roger Mortimer* for his Lands in *Wales*; *Henry Lacy* Earl of *Lincoln* for *Rhos* and *Rhyfoneioc*; *Robert* Lord *Montalt*, for his Lands, and *Gruffydh* Lord of *Poole*, for the Lordſhip of *Powys*, at the ſame time paid their Homage *Tudor ap Grono* of *Angleſey*, *Madoc ap Tudor* Archdeacon of *Angleſey*, *Eineon ap Howel* of *Caernarvon*, *Tudor ap* Gruffydh, *Lhewelyn ap Ednyfed*, *Gruffydh Fychan* Son of *Gruffydh ap Iorwerth*, *Madoc Fychan Denglſield*, *Lhewelyn* Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*, and *Richard de Puleſdon*. This laſt in the Twelfth Year of King *Edward* was conſtituted Sheriff of *Caernarvon* for life, with the ſtipend of Forty Pounds *ſterling* yearly. At the ſame place, *Gruffydh ap Tudor*, *Ithel Fychan*, *Ithel ap Blethyn*, with many more did their Homage. Then the Prince came to *Ruthlan*, where the Lord *Richard de Sutton* Baron of *Malpas*, paid Homage and Fealty for the ſaid Barony of *Malpas*. Thence the Prince removed to *Conwey*, where *Eineon* Biſhop of *Bangor*, and *David* Abbot of *Maynan* did their Homage; as did *Lewis de Felton* Son of *Richard Felton*, for the Lands which his Father held of the Prince in *Maelor Saeſneg*, or Engliſh *Maelor*. *John* Earl *Warren* ſwore Homage for the Lordſhips of *Bromfield* and *Yale*, and his Lands in *Hope-Dale*, at *London* in the Chappel of the Lord *John de Kirkby* ſometime Biſhop of *Ely*; as alſo a while after, *Edmund Mortimer* for his Lands of *Cery* and *Cydewen*.

But beſides all theſe, there paid Homage to the Prince of *Wales* at *Cheſter*, Sir *Gruffydh Llwyd* Son of *Rhys ap Gruffydh ap Ednyfed Fychan*, a ſtout and a valiant Gentleman, tho' not very fortunate, and as *Florus* ſays of *Sertorius*, he was *magnæ quidem, ſed calamitoſæ virtutis*. He was Knighted by King *Edward* the Firſt, upon his bringing the firſt News of the Queen's ſafe delivery of a Son at *Caernarvon* Caſtle,

Castle, the King holding then a Parliament at *Ruthlan*. This Sir *Gruffydh* continued for some time very gracious with the King of *England*, but observing at length the intolerable Oppression and Tyranny exercised by the *English* Officers, especially by Sir *Roger Mortimer* Lord of *Chirke* and Justice of *North-Wales*, towards his Country-men the *Welch*, became so far concerned and discontented with such unwarrantable Practices, that he presently brake out into open Rebellion against the *English*. And the better to effect what he purposed, he treated with Sir *Edward Bruce* Brother to *Robert* then King of *Scotland*, who had conquered *Ireland*, to bring or send over some Forces to assist him in his Design against the *English*, upon which account he sent him the following Letter.

Nobili in Christo Conquestori Domino Edvardo, *Illustrissimo Regi* Hiberniæ, *suus, si placet,* Griffinus Llwyd *in* North-Wall: *reverentiam debitam in honore.*

AUditâ nobis vestri in terrarum conquisitione fama egregia in partibus nostris, præcipuè debelland. æmulos nostros & vestros, qui tam vos quam nos ab Hæreditatibus vi injustè expellendo destruxerunt, & nomen nostrum memoriamque in terris delere conati fuerunt, ab initio supra modum applaudimus, ut meritò debemus, omnes unanimiter in partibus nostris, unde vobis ex parte Wallensium Nobilium significo per præsentes, quod si ad Walliam cum hominibus vestris dignemini venire, vel si vos in propriâ personâ accedere illuc non poteritis, aliquem Nobilem Albanen. Comitem, Baronem vel Militem, cum paucis, si plurimi nequeant adesse, ad dictas partes nostras volueritis mandare. Parati erimus omnes unanimiter . . . . . dicem eo quod nomen vestrum celebre ubique publicetur expugnat: si quid Saxonibus in Albaniâ, per illustrem Regem fratrem vestrum ultim. per vos in Hibernia, per vos & nos in Wallia statum vestrum pristinum per

Brutum conquisitum recuperabimus, ipsisque suppeditatis, confusis & dispersis, Britannia juxta discretam vestræ dominationis ordinationem inter Britones & Albaneos in posterum divisa cohæreditabitur. Valeat dominatio vestra Regia per cuncta Sæcula.

To this Letter of Sir *Gruffydh Llwyd*'s, Sir Edward *Bruce* returned the following Answer.

OMnibus desiderantibus à servitute liberari salutem in eo. Qui desiderant in se relevat. & liberat. ab angustiis, temporibus opportunis, quia quilibet Christianus obligatur suo proximo in omni angustiâ subvenire, & præcipuè illis qui ex unâ radice originis sivè parentelæ & patriæ primitus processerunt, ideo compatientes vestræ servituti & angustiæ, jam . . . . . Anglicana molestia indigenti decrevimus (auxiliante altissimo) vestro gravamini occurrere, & innaturalem & barbaricam totis viribus Anglicanam de vestris finibus expellere servitutem, ut sic sicut à principio Albanicus & Britannicus populus expulsis hostibus in perpetuum fiet unus. Et quia nullus inimicus faciliter relevatur libenter præcipimus, si jugum Anglicanum in tantum vos deprimit, quantum nuper depresserat populum Scotianum, ut sic ex vestro concordi conamine, & nostro superveniente (juvamine disponente semper divino) positis jura vestra & justitiam recuperare & proprietatem . . . . . hæreditatem pacificè possidere. Veruntamen Dei cum omnia serviunt in isto proposito filium invocamus, quod non ex præsumptione & ambitione injusti dominii talia attemptamus, sed ex mera compassione effusionis innocentis vestri sanguinis & subjectionis intollerabilis & signant: ad hoc quod vellemus inimicorum vestrorum & nostrorum vires reprimere, qui nec pacem nec concordiam desiderant. Imo vestram & nostram finalem destructionem, sicut à principio ingressionis eorum in Britanniam incessanter diebus ac noctibus molientur, & quia nullo modo est nostræ conscientiæ quemquam decipere, nec etiam decipi à quocunque, nostram intentionem & Propos. sine tergiversatione aliquâ declaramus quod libenter scire-

mus

mus veſtram voluntatem, ſi rationem noſtri laboris & conaminis intuitu relevationis veſtræ acceptare decrement. nobis committere proſecutionem querelæ veſtræ & juſtitiæ nec non capitale dominium veſtri prout alius hactenus Princeps veſter liberius habere conſuevit. Ità quod vos omnes & ſinguli cujuſcunque extiteritis conditionis priſtinis hæreditatibus, terris, libertatibus, poſſeſſionibus conſuetis, & omnibus conditionibus ad vos expectantibus integrè & finaliter gaudeatis. Veſtram igitur voluntatem ſuper hiis, & quibuſcunque aliis in quibus vos conſolari poterimus, ſi videatur expediens cautè & celeriter nobis remandetis. Valete Domini in Domino.

But for all that theſe Letters paſſed betwixt them, whether by reaſon that *Bruce*'s Terms were conceived unreaſonable, nothing however was concluded upon, and the whole Treaty came to nothing. But Sir *Gruffydh*, tho' without any hopes of aſſiſtance from the *Scots*, would not lay aſide what he had once undertaken, and therefore having gathered all the Forces he could, deſperately ſet upon, and almoſt in an inſtant over-ran all *North-Wales* and the *Marches*, ſeiſing upon all the Caſtles and Strong-holds thro' the Country. But all to no purpoſe, for as the moſt violent ſtream is quickly over, ſo Sir *Gruffydh*'s Army was preſently ſpent, and then being met with by a ſtrong Detachment of *Engliſh*, his Party was eaſily diſcomfited, and himſelf taken Priſoner.

The ſame Year being the 15*th.* of the reign of King *Edward* the Second, his eldeſt Son *Edward* born at *Windſor*, in a Parliament holden at *York*, was created Prince of *Wales*, Duke of *Aquitaine*, and Earl of *Cheſter*. This Prince ſucceeded his Father in the Kingdom of *England*, by the Name of *Edward* the Third, one of the greateſt and moſt powerful Monarchs that ever ſat upon the *Engliſh* Throne. 1322.

Edward born at *Woodſtock*, eldeſt Son and Heir to King *Edward* the Third, was created Prince of *Wales*, upon the 12*th.* day of *May* in the 17*th.* year of his Father's reign, being then about fourteen years of age. 1343.

age. He was a Prince of incomparable Qualifications, but so signally Famous in Martial Affairs, that upon the account of the several Actions he was engaged in, he received the Name of *Black-Prince*. He took *John* the *French* King Prisoner at the Battel of *Poictiers*, and shamefully vanquished the *French* Army in the Battel of *Cressy*. He did not live to enjoy the Crown, but died one year before his Father, in the Forty Sixth Year of his Age; no Prince was in his life-time better beloved, and after his Death more lamented by the *English* Nation, who had he lived to sit upon the Helm, no one doubted but that he would have exceeded as to all Qualifications, the most glorious Renown of the greatest of his Ancestors.

In the time of *Edward* the Third, lived Sir *Tudor Vaughan ap Grono*, descended lineally from *Ednyfed Vaughan*, a Person as to Estate, Power and Interest, one of the Chiefest in *North Wales*. Upon some motive, either of Ambition or Fancy, he assumed to himself the Honor of Knighthood, requiring all People to call and stile him Sir *Tudor ap Grono*, as if he did prognosticate and fore-see, that out of his Loyns should arise those that should have Power to confer that Honor. King *Edward* being informed of such unparallell'd Presumption, sent for Sir *Tudor*, and asked him, *With what Confidence he durst invade his Prerogative, by assuming the degree of Knighthood, without his Authority.* Sir *Tudor* replied, *That by the Laws and Constitution of King* Arthur, *he had the Liberty of taking upon himself that Title, in regard he had those three Qualifications, which whosoever was endued with, could by those Laws claim the Honor of a Knight.* 1. *He was a Gentleman.* 2. *He had a sufficient Estate.* And 3. *He was Valiant and Adventurous*; adding this withal, *If my Valour and Hardiness be doubted of, loe here I throw down my Glove, and for due proof of my Courage, I am ready to Fight with any Man, whatever he be.* The King appproving and liking well the Man's forwardness and resolution, was easily persuaded to confirm the Honor of Knighthood

Knighthood upon him. From this Sir *Tudor* lineally descended *Henry* the Seventh King of *England*, who was the Son of *Edmund* Earl of *Richmond*, the Son of Sir *Owen Tudor*, Son to *Meredith*, the Son of this Sir *Tudor ap Gono*.

After the Death of the *Black Prince*, his Son *Richard* born at *Bourdeaux* in *France*, being but Ten Years of age, was created Prince of *Wales* at *Havering* at *Bowre*, on the 20*th*. day of *November*, and in the 50*th*. Year of *Edward* the Third, his Grandfather's reign, whom he succeeded in the Crown of *England*. 1377.

Henry born at *Monmouth*, Son and Heir to *Henry* the Fourth King of *England*, upon the 15*th*. of *October*, in the 1*st*. Year of his Father's reign, was created Prince of *Wales* at *Westminster*, who succeeded his Father in the *English* Crown by the Name of *Henry* the Fifth.

Whilst *Richard* the Second reigned, one *Owen ap Gruffydh Fychan*, descended of a younger Son of *Gruffydh ap Madoc* Lord of *Bromfield*, was not a little Famous. This *Owen* had his Education in one of the *Inns-of-Court*, where he became *Barister* at Law, and afterwards in very great Favour and Credit served King *Richard*, and continued with him at *Flint* Castle, till at length the King was taken by *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster*. Betwixt this *Owen* and *Reginald* Lord *Gray* of *Rhuthyn*, there happened no small Difference touching a Common lying between the Lordship of *Rhuthyn*, whereof *Reginald* was Owner, and the Lordship of *Glyndowrdwy* in the possession of *Owen*, whence he borrowed the Name of *Glyndwr*. During the reign of *Richard* the Second, *Owen* as being a Courtier, and in no mean esteem with the King, did over-power *Reginald*, who was neither so well befriended at Court, nor beloved in the Country as *Owen* was. But after King *Richard*'s deposal, the Scene was altered, and *Reginald* as then better befriended than *Owen*, entred upon the Common, which occasioned *Owen* in the first Year of *Henry* the Fourth to make his Complaint in Parliament against him,

for

for thus diveſting him of his Right. No redreſs being found, the Biſhop of St. *Aſaph* wiſhed the Lords to take care, that by thus ſlighting his Complaint, they did not irritate and provoke the *Welch* to an Inſurrection, to which ſome of the Lords replied, *That they did not fear thoſe raſcally bare-footed People.* *Glyndwr* therefore perceiving how his Petition was ſlighted in Parliament, and finding no other method to redreſs himſelf, having ſeveral Friends and Followers, put himſelf in Arms againſt *Reginald*, and meeting him in the Field, overcame and took him priſoner, and ſpoiled his Lordſhip of *Rhuthyn*. Upon this many reſorted to him from all parts of *Wales*, ſome thinking him to be in as great Favour now, as in King *Richard*'s days, others putting in his head, that now the time was come when the *Britains* by his means might again recover the Honor and Liberties of their Anceſtors. But *Reginald* being thus kept priſoner, and very ſeverely handled by *Owen*, to terrify him into compliance with him in his rebellious Actings, and not permitted to have his Liberty, under Ten Thouſand Marks for his Ranſom, whereof Six Thouſand to be paid upon the Feaſt of St. *Martyn*, in the 4*th*. Year of *Henry* the Fourth, and to deliver up his eldeſt Son with ſome other Perſons of Quality as Hoſtages for the remainder; the King at the humble ſute of *Reginald*, ſeeing no other way for his enlargement, gave way thereto, authorizing Sir *William de Robs*, Sir *Richard de Grey*, Sir *William de Willughby*, Sir *William le Zouche*, Sir *Hugh Huls*, as alſo, *John Harvey*, *William Vaus*, *John Lee*, *John Langford*, *Thomas Payne*, and *John Elneſtow*, to treat with *Owen* and his Council, and to conclude in what they ſhould conceive moſt expedient and neceſſary to be done for his redemption. Whereupon they conſenting to give the ſum demanded by *Glyndwr* for his deliverance, the King gave Licenſe to *Robert Braybroke* Biſhop of *London*, as alſo to Sir *Gerard Braybroke* the Father, and Sir *Gerard* the Son, then Feoffees of divers Lordſhips for this *Reginald*, to ſell the Mannor of *Hertelegh* in the County of *Kent*, towards the raiſing of that Money.

Money. And for the better enabling him to pay ſo great a Fine, the King was pleaſed to grant, that whereas it was enacted, that ſuch Perſons who were owners of Lands in *Ireland*, and did not there reſide, ſhould for ſuch their neglect, forfeit two parts of the Profits of them to the King; that notwithſtanding this Act, he ſhould forfeit nothing for non-reſidence there, during the term of ſix years next enſuing.

This good Succeſs over the Lord *Gray*, together with the numerous reſort of the *Welch* to him, and the favourable interpretations of the Prophecies of *Merdhyn*, which ſome conſtrued very advantagiouſly, made the ſwelling mind of *Glyndwr* overflow its Banks, and gave him ſome hopes of reſtoring this Iſland back to the *Britains*. Wherefore he ſet upon the Earl of *March*, who met him with a numerous party of *Hereford-ſhire* Men, but when they came to cloſe, the *Welch*-men proved too powerful, and having killed above a Thouſand Men of the *Engliſh*, they took the Earl of *March* Priſoner. King *Henry* upon this was frequently requeſted to Ranſom the Earl, but to no purpoſe; for whether by reaſon that *Mortimer* had a juſter Title to the Crown than himſelf, he being the next Heir in Blood after King *Richard*, who was as yet living, or becauſe of ſome other private *odium*, the King would never hearken to his Redemption, alledging that he wilfully threw himſelf into the hands of *Glyndwr*. But about the midſt of *Auguſt*, to correct the preſumptuous Attempts of the *Welch*, the King went in Perſon with a great Army into *Wales*; but by reaſon of extraordinary exceſs of weather, which ſome attributed to the Magic of *Glyndwr*, he was glad to return ſafe.

But the Earl of *March* perceiving that he was not like to obtain his Liberty by King *Henry*'s means, whether out of compliance, by reaſon of his tedious Captivity, or Affection to the young Lady, he agreed to take part with *Owen* againſt the King of *England*, and to marry his Daughter; with them joyned the Earl of *Worceſter*, and his Brother the Earl of *Northumberland*, with his Son the valiant Lord *Percy*, who conſpiring

conſpiring to depoſe the King of *England*, in the Houſe of the Archdeacon of *Bangor*, by their Deputies divided the Realm amongſt them, cauſing a tripartite Indenture to be made, and to be ſealed with every one's Seal; by which Covenant all that Country lying betwixt the *Severn* and the *Trent*, *Southward*, was aſſigned to the Earl of *March*; all *Wales*, and the Lands beyoud the *Severn*, *Weſtward*, were appointed *Glyndwr*; and all from the *Trent*, *Northward*, to the Lord *Percy*. This was done (as ſome ſaid) thro' a fooliſh Credit they gave to a vain Prophecy, as tho' King *Henry* was the execrable Moldwarp, and they three the Dragon, the Lion, and the Wolf which ſhould pull him down, and diſtribute his Kingdom among themſelves. After that they exhibited Articles of their Grievances to King *Henry*, and divulged their Reaſons for taking up Arms; at length they marched with all their Power towards *Shrewsbury* to fight the King, depending mainly upon the arrival of *Glyndwr* and his *Welch-men*. But the matter was gone ſo far, that whether he came in or no, they muſt fight, and ſo both Armies being joyned, the King's Party prevailed, young *Percy* being ſlain upon the ſpot, and *Douglas*, beſides moſt of the *Engliſh* of Quality, who with a Party of *Scotch* had come to the Aid of the Confederates, was taken Priſoner, but afterwards honourably ſet at Liberty by the Interceſſion of the Prince of *Wales*. In the mean time the Earl of *Northumberland* was a marching forward with a great Party from the *North*, but the King having ſettled Matters about *Shrewsbury*, coming to *York*, and ſending to him to lay down his Arms, he voluntarily ſubmitted and diſmiſſed his Forces. Then the King returning from *York-ſhire*, determined to paſs over to *North-Wales*, to chaſtiſe the preſumptuous Practices of the immorigerous *Welch*, who after his departure from *Shrewsbury*, had made in-Roads into the Marches, and done much hurt to his *Engliſh* Subjects. But other Buſineſs of greater Conſequence intervening, he detached his Son the Prince of *Wales*, who took the Caſtle of *Aberyſtwyth*, which

which was quickly again retaken by *Owen Glyndwr*, who thruſt into it a ſtrong Garriſon of *Welch*. But in the Battel of *Huske* fought upon the fifteenth of *March*, the *Welch* received a very conſiderable Blow from the Prince's Men, *Glyndwr*'s Son being taken Priſoner, beſides Fifteen Hundred more taken and ſlain. After this, we hear little of *Glyndwr*, excepting that he continued and perſiſted to vex and plague the *Engliſh* upon the Marches, to the tenth year of King *Henry*'s reign, when he miſerably ended his life; being as *Holingſhed* reporteth, towards his latter days driven to that extremity, that deſpairing of all comfort, he fled and lurked in Caves and other the moſt ſolitary places, fearing to ſhew his face to any Creature, till at length being ſtarved for hunger and lack of ſuſtenance, he miſerably ended his life. *Holinſ.*

But theſe rebellious Practices of *Glyndwr*, highly exaſperated King *Henry* againſt the *Welch*, inſomuch that ſeveral rigorous and unmerciful Laws were enacted, relating to *Wales*, which in effect deſtroyed all the Liberties of the *Welch* Subject. They were made incapable of purchaſing any Lands, or to be elected Members of any County or Burrough, and to undertake any Office, whether Civil or Military in any Town incorporated. If any Suit at Law happened betwixt an *Engliſh* Man and a *Welch* Man, the former could not be convicted, but by the Sentence of an *Engliſh* Judge, and the Verdict of an *Engliſh* Jury; beſides, that any *Engliſh* Man who married a *Welch* Woman, was thereby forthwith diſfranchiſed from all the Liberties of an *Engliſh* Subject. It was farther enacted, that no *Welch* Man ſhould be in poſſeſſion of any Caſtle, or other place of Strength, and that no Victuals or Armour ſhould be brought into *Wales*, without a ſpecial Warrant from the King or his Council; and farther, that no *Welch* Man was capable of undertaking the Office of Juſtice, Chamberlain, Sheriff or any other place of Truſt in any part of *Wales*, notwithſtanding any Patent or

or Licenſe heretofore given to the contrary. Theſe, with many others moſt rigorous and unjuſt Laws, particularly that forbidding any *Welch* Man to bring up his Children to Learning, or to bind them Apprentices to any Trade or Occupation, were enacted by the King againſt the *Welch*; ſo that nothing could cool his diſpleaſure, but that a whole Nation ſhould be wrongfully oppreſſed, for the fault and miſcarriage of one Perſon. But one might think, that this was no politick method to ſecure a Nation in its Allegiance, which upon lighter Affronts was uſed to defend its Priviledges; and therefore we may well attribute the quiet diſpoſition of the *Welch* towards this time, to the moderation of *Henry* the Fifth, who within a little time ſucceeded his Father in the Crown of *England*.

Co-temporary with *Glyndwr* was Sir *David Gam*, ſo called by reaſon he had but one Eye, the Son of *Lhewelyn ap Howel Vaughan* of *Brecknock*, by *Maud* the Daughter of *Iefan ap Rhys ap Ifor* of *Eluel*. He was a great ſtickler for the Duke of *Lancaſter*, and for that reaſon became mortal Enemy to *Glyndwr*, who having his Education, as is ſaid before, at one of the Inns of Court, got to be preferred to the ſervice of King *Richard* the Second, who, as *Walſingham* ſays, made him his *Scutifer*, or Shield-bearer. But being informed that his Maſter *Richard* was depoſed and murdered, and withal being provoked by ſeveral Wrongs and Affronts done him by his Neighbour the Lord *Gray* of *Rhuthyn*, whom King *Henry* greatly countenanced, and looking upon *Henry* as an Uſurper, he cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed Prince of *Wales*. And for a better grace of the matter, he feigned himſelf to be deſcended by a Daughter from *Lhewelyn ap Gruffydh* the laſt Prince; whereas in truth, he came Paternally but from a younger Brother of the Houſe of *Powys*. But as Ambition has no moderation, ſo *Glyndwr* for a time acted the part of a Prince, and ſummoned a Parliament to meet at *Machynlleth*, whither the Nobility and Gentry of *Wales* appeared,

peared, and among the reſt Sir *David Gam*, but not upon the ſame deſign with the reſt, having an intention in this meeting to murder *Glyndyfwr*. But the Plot being diſcovered, and Sir *David* ſecured, he had liked to undergo preſent Execution, had not *Glyndyfwr*'s beſt Friends, and the greateſt Upholders of his Cauſe, pleaded in his behalf, by whoſe interceſſion he was prevailed with to grant Sir *David* both his Life and Liberty, upon condition he would ever after continue True and Loyal to him. Sir *David* promiſed very loudly, but with the reſervation never to perform; for as ſoon as he came to his own Country, where he was a Perſon of very conſiderable Sway and Intereſt, he did exceedingly annoy and moleſt thoſe that any way favoured or adhered to *Glyndyfwr*. While Sir *David* lay in Priſon at *Machynlleth*, for his attempt againſt *Owen*'s Life, this *Englyn* was made upon him.

Dafydd Gam *dryglam dreigl, iti yn wan frwydr,*
Fradwr Riſſiart Bhrenin,
Llwyr y rhoes Diawl (hawn hwyl Flin
Y fath yſtâd) ei fys ith Dîn.

But *Glyndyfwr* receiving information, how that Sir *David Gam*, contrary to the Promiſe he had made at his releaſement, endeavoured all he could to deſtroy his Intereſt among the *Welch*, entred the Marches, and among other tokens of his Indignation, burned the Houſe of Sir *David*, and as the report goes, calling to him one of Sir *David*'s Tenants, ſpake to him thus merrily in Verſe,

O Gweli di wr côch Cam
Yn ymofyn y Girnigwen
Dywed ei bôd hi Tan y Lan
A nôd y glo ar ei Phenn.

But Sir *David* had the luck to eſcape his reach, and was conſtrained to retire to *England*, where

he lived for the most part at Court, till the Death of *Glyndyfwr*.

When King *Henry* the Fifth went with an Army to *France* against the *French* King, Sir *David Gam* brought into his service a numerous Party of Stout and Valorous *Welch*-Men, who upon all occasions expressed their Courage and Resolution. In the Battel of *Agincourt*, News being brought to the King that the *French* Army was advancing towards him, and that they were exceeding numerous, he detached Captain *Gam* to observe their motion, and review their number. The Captain having narrowly eyed the *French*, found them twice to exceed the *English*, but not being in the least daunted at such a multitude, he returned to the King, who enquiring of him what the Number of the *French* might be, he made answer, *An't please you my Liege, they are enough to be killed, enough to run away, and enough to be taken Prisoners.* King *Henry* was well pleased, and much encouraged with this resolute and undaunted answer of Sir *David*'s, whose Tongue did not express more Valor than his Hands performed. For in the heat of Battel, the King's Person being in danger, Sir *David* charged the Enemy with that eagerness and masculine Bravery, that they were glad to give ground, and so secured the King, tho' with the loss of much Blood, and also his Life; himself and his Son-in-Law *Roger Vaughan*, and his Kinsman *Walter Llwyd* of *Brecknock*, having received their mortal Wounds in that encounter. When the King heard of their Condition, how that they were past all hopes of recovery, he came to them, and in recompence of their good Services, Knighted them all three in the Field, where they soon after died; and so ended the Life, but not the Fame of the signally Valiant Sir *David Gam*.

Edward

Edward of *Westminster*, the sole Issue of that unfortunate Prince King *Henry* the Sixth, by *Margaret* the Daughter of *Rayner* Duke of *Anjou*, and titular King of *Jerusalem*, *Sicily*, and *Arragon*; was created Prince of *Wales*, in a Parliament held at *Westminster*, on the 15th day of *March*, in the Thirty Second Year of his Fathers Reign. When the Day was lost at *Tewksbury*, this young Prince thought to make his escape by flight, but being unfortunately taken, and brought to the presence of King *Edward* the Fourth, who then sat upon the Helm, made such resolute and unexpected Replies, that he put the King to such a passion, that he smote him on the Mouth with his Gauntlet; and then his Brother *Richard* the Crouch-back, ran him into the Heart with his Dagger.

Edward, born in the Sanctuary at *Westminster*, the eldest Son of King *Edward* the Fourth, was, after his Fathers Expulsion out of *England*, in the Fourty Ninth Year of King *Henry* the Sixth, created Prince of *Wales* and Earl of *Chester*, in the Eleventh Year of his Fathers Reign. Upon the death of *Edward* the Fourth, this young Prince being then at *Ludlow* in the *Marches* of *Wales*, was presently sent for to *London*, and proclaimed King of *England*, but never liv'd to be crowned; for his Uncle *Richard* Duke of *Gloucester*, who was appointed his Protector, most vilainously made him away, together with his Brother the Duke of *York*; and afterwards was himself proclaimed and crowned King.

Edward the Fourth, in his Wars against *Henry* the Sixth, was very much assisted by the *Welch*; in recompence of which Service, he design'd to reform Matters so in *Wales*, as that intolerable Oppression which they had hitherto endured, should be regulated and taken off. And to that end, he meant to establish a Court within the said Principality, and constituted *John* Bishop of *Worcester* President of the Prince's Council in the *Marches*; who, together with *Anthony* Earl of *Rivers*, sat in the Town-Hall of *Shrewsbury*, and constituted certain Ordinances for

the publick Good and Tranquility of that place. But the matter proceeded no farther; for the Troubles and Disquietness of his Kingdom, coming heavy upon him, and the shortness of his Reign after his Establishment not permitting, he was forced to leave that to others, which himself thought once to bring about.

Edward, born at *Middleham* near *Richmond* in the County of *York*, the only Son of King *Richard* the Third, was at Ten Years of Age created by his Father Prince of *Wales*, and dyed soon after.

Arthur, the eldest Son of King *Henry* the Seventh, born at *Wincheſter*, was in the Seventh Year of his Fathers Reign created Prince of *Wales*. About the Fifteenth Year of his Age, being then newly married to *Katherine* the Infanta of *Spain*, he was sent by his Father into *Wales*, that by his presence he might keep that Country in better awe. With him King *Henry* sent Dr. *William Smith*, afterwards made Bishop of *Lincoln*, as President of his Council; together with Sir *Richard Pool*, his Chamberlain, Sir *Henry Vernon*, Sir *Richard Crofts*, Sir *David Philip*, Sir *William Udal*, Sir *Thomas Englefield*, Sir *Peter Newton*, and others, to be his Counsellors and Directors in his management of Affairs. But the Prince had not continu'd long there, but he fell sick at his Castle at *Ludlow*, of which Indisposition he shortly after dyed, and was buried with great Solemnity in the Cathedral Church of *Worceſter*. But the creating of his Brother *Henry* Duke of *York* Prince of *Wales* in his stead, was deferred for about the space of a Month; to discover whether the Lady *Katherine* was got with Child by Prince *Arthur*. But when it appeared for certain, she had not conceived; on the 18th day of *February*, in the Nineteenth Year of his Father, King *Henry* the Seventh's Reign, *Henry* Duke of *York* was created Prince of *Wales*.

Wokins p. 789.

King *Henry* the Seventh, being by his Grandfather *Owen Tudor* descended out of *Wales*, and having sufficiently experienced the Affection of the *Welch* towards him; first, of those, who upon his first land-

ing, opportunely joyned him under Sir *Rhys ap Thomas*; and then of those, who under the command of Sir *William Stanley*, Lord of *Bromfield*, *Yale*, and *Chirkland*, aided him in *Bosworth*-Field; could not in Honour and Equity, but bear some regard to the miserable state and condition of the *Welch*, under the *English* Government. And therefore this prudent Prince, finding the Calamities of the *Welch* to be insupportable, and seeing what grievous and unmerciful Laws were enacted against them by his Predecessours, he took occasion to redress and reform the same, and granted to the *Welch* a Charter of Liberty and Immunity, whereby they were released from the cruel Oppression, which since their Subjection to the *English* Government, they had most cruelly sustained. And seeing the Birth and Quality of his Grandfather *Owen Tudor* was called in question, and that he was by many upbraided of being of a mean and ignoble Parentage; King *Henry* directed a Commission to the Abbot of *Lhan Egwest*, Dr. *Owen Pool* Canon of *Hereford*, and *John King* Herald at Arms, to make inquisition concerning the Pedigree of the said *Owen*; who coming to *Wales*, made a diligent enquiry into this matter; and by the assistance of Sir *John Leyaf*, *Guttyn Owen Bardh*, *Gruffydh ap Lhewelyn ap Efan Fychan*, and others, in the consultation of the *British* Books of Pedegrees, they drew up an exact Genealogy of *Owen Tudor*, which upon their return, they presented to the King. *Vide Append.*

Edward, Son to *Henry* the Eighth, by the Lady *Jane Seymour*, his third Wife, was born at *Hampton-Court*, on the 12th of *October*; and upon the 18th. of the said Month, was created Prince of *Wales*, Duke of *Cornwal*, and Earl of *Chester*.

King *Henry* the Seventh, had already abrogated those unreasonable and intollerable Laws, which the former Kings of *England*, particularly *Henry* the Fourth, had made against the *Welch*; and now, King *Henry* the Eighth, willing to make a plenary Reformation of what his Father had wisely begun, thought it necessary towards the Good and Tranquility

lity of both Nations, to make the *Welch* subject to the same Laws, and the same Government with the *English*. He understood that the usual Hostilities and Depredations were still continued and kept up by both sides upon the Borders; and though his Father had eased the Yoak of the *Welch*, yet he perceived, that it did contribute but little towards the disannulling of that inveterate and implacable Envy and Animosity which raged in the Marches. Therefore to remedy this, otherwise unavoidable, Distemper, he concluded that it was the only effectual Method, to incorporate the *Welch* with the *English*; that they being subject to the same Laws, might equally fear the Violation of them. And accordingly, in the Twenty Seventh Year of his Reign, an Act of Parliament passed to that purpose, which together with another Act in the Thirty Fifth of his Reign, made a plenary Incorporation of the *Welch* with the *English*, which Union has had that blessed Effect, that it has dispelled all those unnatural Differences which heretofore were so rise and irreconcilable.

A. D. 1536.

When the Reformation was first established in *Wales*, it was a mighty Inconveniency to the vulgar People, such as were unacquainted with the *English* Tongue, that the Bible was not translated into their native Language. Queen *Elizabeth* was quickly apprehensive of the Inconveniency which the *Welch* incurred, for the want of such a Translation; and therefore, in the Eighth Year of her Reign, an Act of Parliament was passed, whereby the Bishops of *Hereford*, *S. Davids*, *S. Asaph*, *Bangor*, and *Landaff*, were ordered to take care that the Bible containing the Old and New Testament, with the Book of Common-Prayer, and Administration of the Sacraments, be truly and exactly translated into the *British* or *Welch* Tongue, and that the same so translated, being by them perused and approved, be printed to such a number at least; as that every Cathedral, Collegiate and Parish-Church and Chappel of ease within the said Dioceses where that Tongue is vulgarly spoken, might be supplyed before the First of *March*,

1566.

Anno

Anno 1566. And from that time forward, the *Welch* Divine Service should be used in the *British* Tongue, in all places throughout those Dioceſſes, where the *Welch* is commonly ſpoke, after the ſame manner as it was uſed in the *Engliſh* Tongue; and that the Charge of procuring the ſaid Bible and Common-Prayer, ſhould equally depend betwixt the Parſon and the Pariſh; the former being obliged to pay one half of the Expence; and that the Price of the Book ſhould be ſet by the foreſaid Biſhops, or by Three of them at the leaſt. But this Act of Parliament was not punctually obſerved; for the Old Teſtament was wholly omitted, and only the New, with the Book of Common-Prayer and Adminiſtration of the Sacraments, then tranſlated, which Tranſlation was chiefly owing to *Richard* Biſhop of S. *Davids*, who was aſſiſted by *William Salusbury*, a Perfect Critick in the *Welch* Tongue, and one excellently converſant in all *Britiſh* Antiquities. But in the Year 1588. Dr. *William Morgan*, firſt Biſhop of *Landaff*, and then of S. *Aſaph*, undertook the Tranſlation of the whole Bible; and by the help of the Biſhops of S. *Aſaph* and *Bangor*, *Gabriel Goodman* Dean of *Weſtminſter*, *David Powel*, D.D. *Edmund Price* Archdeacon of *Merionyth*, and *Richard Vaughan*, he effectually finiſhed it. This was of ſingular Profit and Advantage to the *Welch*, to have the whole Scripture read and peruſed in their own native Tongue; by which means they received a clearer demonſtration of the Corruptions of the Church of *Rome*, when they ſaw many of their Principles apparently contradicting, and others not very firmly founded upon the Holy Scriptures. And on the other hand they perceived the Neceſſity and Advantage of the Reformation, they eaſily diſcovered that the whole Doctrine of the Church of *England* was ſound and orthodox, and that they were now happily delivered from that Popiſh Slavery which their Foreſathers ignorantly adored; and therefore being convinced of the Truth of their Religion, they became, and continued generally, very ſtrict Adherents and firm Obſervers of the Doctrine and Diſcipline of this Church.

And here by the bye, I cannot but observe what a reverend Writer has lately insinuated, relating to the Christian Religion planted in *Wales*. For that Learned Person in his Funeral Sermon upon Mr. *Gouge*, would fain induce the World to believe, that Christianity was very corrupt and imperfect among the *Welch*, before it was purifyed by that, whom he terms Apostolical Man. Whereas it is notoriously evident, that since the Reformation was setled in that Country, and the Bible, with the Book of Common-Prayer, translated into the *Welch* Tongue, no place has been more exact, in keeping to the strict Rubrick and Constitution of the Church of *England*, both as to the Substance and Form of Worship. But what may more truly be attributed to Mr. *Gouge*, is that since his Travels into *Wales*, and the propagating of his Doctrine among the ignorant of that Country, Presbytery, which before had scarce taken root, has daily increased, and grown to a Head.

Henry, eldest Son of King *James* the First, being arrived to the Age of Seventeen Years, was created Prince of *Wales*, on the 30th. of *May*, *Anno* 1610. but he dying of a malignant Feaver, about Two Years after; his Brother *Charles* being Fifteen Years of Age, was created Prince of *Wales* in his room, *Anno* 1615. For joy of this new Creation, the Town of *Ludlow*, and City of *London*, performed very great Triumphs; and the more to honour this Solemnity, the King made Twenty Five Knights of the Bath, all Lords or Barons Sons; and the Inns of Court, to expres their Joy, elected out of their Body Forty choice Gentlemen, to perform solemn Justs and Barryers.

Charles, eldest Son of King *Charles* the First, by *Henrietta Maria*, Daughter to King *Henry* the Fourth of *France*, was born *May* 29. 1630. and afterwards created Prince of *Wales*.

Since the happy Incorporation of the *Welch* with the *English*, the History of both Nations, as well as the People is united; and therefore I shall not repeat that which is so copiously and frequenty delivered

ered by the *English* Historians; but shall conclude with Dr. *Heylyn*. *That since the* Welch *have been incorporated with the* English, *they have shewed themselves most loyal, hearty, and affectionate Subjects of the State; cordially devoted to their King, and zealous in Defence of their Laws, Liberties, and Religion, as well as any of the best of their Fellow-Subjects.*

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

The return of a Commiſſion ſent into Wales by King Henry the Seventh, to ſearch out the Pedigrees of Owen Tudor.

HENRY the Seventh King of *England*, *&c.* Son of *Edmund* Earl of *Richmond*, Son of *Owen ap Meredith*, and of Queen *Catherine* his Wife, Daughter to *Charles* the Sixth, King of *France*. This *Owen* was Son of *Meredith ap Tudor ap Gronw ap Tudor, ap Gronw, ap Ednyfed Fychan*, Baron of *Brinfeingle* in *Denbigh* Land, Lord of *Kricieth*, Chief Juſtice and Chief of Council to *Llewelyn ap Iorwerth Drwyndwn* Prince of all *Wales*. And in the time of Prince *Llewelyn* grew a Variance between King *John* of *England* and the ſaid Prince; whereupon *Ednyfed* came with the Prince's Hoſt, and Men of War, and alſo a number of his own People, and met theſe *Engliſh* Lords in a Morning, at what time theſe *Engliſh* Lords were hoſtied and ſlain; and immediately brought their Heads, being yet bloody to the ſaid Prince *Llewelyn*. The Prince, ſeeing the ſame, cauſed *Ednyfed Fychan*,

Fychan, from thenceforth to bear in his Arms or Shield, three bloody Heads in token of his Victory, where he had born in his Arms before a *Saracen*'s Head; and ſo ever after this *Ednyfed* bore the ſaid Arms, his Son, and his Son's Son, unto the time of *Tudor ap Gronw, ap Tudor ap Gronw, ap Ednyfed Fychan*. And after this *Ednyfed* wedded one *Gwenllian* Daughter to *Rhys* Prince of *South Wales*, and had Iſſue by her *Gronw*: which *Ednyfed Fychan* had in *Wales* divers goodly Houſes, Royally adorn'd with Turrets and Garrets; ſome in *Angleſey*, ſome other in *Caernarvon-ſhire*, and and ſome in *Denbigh*-Land; but his chiefeſt Mannor-Houſe was in the Commot of *Cythin* in *Caernarvon-ſhire*, which was a Royal Palace, now decay'd for want of Reparation. Alſo he builded there a Chappel in the Worſhip of our Lady, and had Licenſe of the Pope for evermore to ſing Divine Service therein for his Soul, and his Anceſtors and Progenitors Souls always; and had Authority to give his Tythes and Offerings to his Chaplain there * ſtarving; which *Ednyfed Fychan* was Son to *Kyner ap Iers ap Gwgan, ap Marchudd*, which was one of the fifteen Tribes of *North-Wales*, and Son to *Kynan ap Elſyn, ap Mor, ap Mynan, ap Isbwis Newintyrche, ap Isbwis ap Cadrod Calch Eſynydd*, Earl of *Dunſtable* and Lord of *Northampton, ap Cywyd Cindion, ap Cynfelyn ap Arthuys, ap Moryd ap Cynnaw, ap Coel Godeboc* King of *Britain*, of whom King *Henry* the Seventh deſcended lineally by Iſſue-Male, and is Son to the ſaid *Coel* in the thirty firſt Degree, as it is approved by old Chronicles in *Wales*. Which

* *Vid.* an ſerving.

Coel

Coel was Son of *Tegfan ap Deheufraint, ap Tud-wyl, ap Urban, ap Gradd, ap Rhyfedel, ap Rhydeirne, ap Endigant, ap Endeyrn, ap Enid, ap Endos, ap Enddolaw, ap Afalach, ap Afflech, ap Beli mawr* King of *Britain*, of whom King *Henry* the Seventh deſcendeth by Iſſue-Male, and is Son to him in forty one Degree. Which *Beli* was Son to *Monnogon* King, *ap* King *Kaxor, ap* King *Pyr, ap* King *Sawl Beniſſel, ap Rhytherech* King, *ap Rydion* King, *ap Eidol* King, *ap Arthafel* King, *ap Seiſſilt* King, *ap Owen* King, *ap Caxho* King, *ap Bleuddyd* King, *ap Meirion* King, *ap Gwrguſt* King, *ap Elydno* King, *ap Clydawc* King, *ap Ithel* King, *ap Urien* King, *ap Andrew* King, *ap Kereni* King, *ap Porrex* King, *ap Coel* King, *ap Cadell* King, *ap Geraint* King, *ap Elidr* King, *ap Morydd* King, *ap Dan* King, *ap Seiſſilt* King, *ap Cy-delyn* King, *ap Gwrgan* King (alias) *Farf-rwch, ap Beli* King, *ap Dyfnwal* King, *ap Dodion* King, *ap Enyd, ap Kwrwyd, ap Cyrdon ap Dyfuſarth Prydain, ap Aedd mawr, ap Antonius ap Seiſillt* King, *ap Rhegaw* Daughter and Heir of King *Lyr*, and Wife of *Henwin* Prince of *Cornwall*. This *Lyr* was Son of *Bleuddyd, ab Rhunbaladr brâs, ap Lleon, ap Brutus darian lâs, ap Effroc Cadarn, ap Mym-byr, ap Madoc, ap Locrine, ap Brutus* which inherited firſt this Land, and after his Name was called *Britain*, and had three Sons *Locrine Kamber*, and *Albanactus*. *Locrine* the eldeſt, parted the Iſle with his Brethren, and kept half the Land for himſelf, and called it *Loegria*. *Kamber* ſecond Son had the Land beyond *Severn*, and named it *Kambria*, in *Engliſh, Wales*. *Albanactus* had *Scotland*, which he then called

called *Albania* after his own Name. Of which *Brute* King *Henry* the Seventh is lineally descended by Issue-Male, saving one Woman, and is Son to *Brute* in five score Degrees.

How Owen *Grandsire to King* Henry *the Seventh, cometh of* Beli mawr *by* Angharad, *Mother to* Ednyfed *by Issue-Female, by* Gittin Owen, *and Sir* John Leiaf's *Books.*

THE Mother of *Ednyfed* was *Angharad*, Daughter of *Hwfa, ap Cyner, ap Rhywallon, ap Dinged, ap Tudor Trefor, ap Mynbyr, ap Cudfarch, ap Gwrgenaw, ap Gwaethiawc, ap Bywyn, ap Biordderch, ap Gwriawn, ap Gwnnaw, ap Gwnfiw frych, ap Cadell Deburnlluc, ap Pasgen, ap Rhydwf, ap Rhudd Fedel frych, ap Cyndeirn, ap Gwrtheirn Gwrthenau,* called in English *Vortiger*, by whom King *Henry* the Seventh, by the foresaid *Angharad*, Mother to *Ednyfed Fychan*, and Wife to *Cyner ab Iers, ap Gwgon*, is Son to the said *Vortiger* in thirty Degrees. Which *Vortiger* was Son to *Rhydeyrn ap Debenfraint, ap Eidigant, ap Endeirn, ap Enid, ap Endaw, ap Enddolau, ap Afallach, ap Afflech, ap Beli mawr*, to whom King *Henry* the Seventh is Son by *Angharad*, Mother to *Ednyfed Fychan* in forty Degrees.

How King Henry *the Seventh cometh of* Beli mawr *by* Gwenllian *Wife to* Ednyfed Fychan, *and Daughter to the Lord* Rhys, *called* Arglwydd Rhys, *by Issue-Female.*

Owen ap Meredith ap Tudor ap Gronw, ap Tudor, ap Gronw, ap Gwenllian, Daughter to Rhys

hys Prince of *South-Wales*, *ap Gruffydh* Prince, *Rhys* Prince, *ap Tudor mawr* Prince, *ap adell* Prince, *ap Rodri mawr* Prince of all *Vales*. This *Rodri* had three Sons, and di-ded the Principality of *Wales* between them three Parts; to *Merfyn* his firſt Son, Prince *North-Wales*, all *North-Wales*, which died ithout Iſſue; and *Anarawd* Prince of *Powys*, nd *Cadell* Prince of *South-Wales*, of whom ing *Henry* the Seventh deſcendeth, by *wenllian* Daughter to Prince *Rhys*, called rglwydd *Rhys*, Wife to *Ednyfed Fychan*; and e ſaid King *Henry* the Seventh is Son to *odri mawr* in the ſeventeenth Degree; which *odri mawr* was Son to *Merfyn* firſt King of *Man*, which wedded *Eſſillt* Daughter and Heir *Cynan Dyndaethwy*.

This *Merfyn frych* was Son to *Gwriad ap Elidur*, *ap Handdear Alcwn*, *ap Tegid*, *ap Gwiar*, *Dwywc*, *ap Llywarch hên*, *ap Elidur Lydanwin*, *Meirchion*, *ap Grwſt*, *ap Cenaw*, *ap Coel odeboc* King of *Britain*, as before. This *Coel* as King of *Britain* and Earl of *Colcheſter*, a ght worthy King, to whom King *Henry* the eventh is Son, by the ſaid *Gwenllian* Wife to *Ednyfed Fychan*, in the thirty firſt Degree, by he ſaid *Gittin Owen*, and Sir *John Leia*'s Books.

How Owen *Grandſire to King* Henry *the Seventh cometh of* Beli mawr, *by* Eſſillt *Daughter to* Cynan Dyndaethwy.

Owen ap Meredith ap Tudor ap Gronw, *ap Tudor ap Gronw*, *ap Gwenllian* Daughter of Prince *Rhys*, *ap Gruffydh ap Rhys*, *ap Tudor mawr*, *ap Engion*, *ab Owen*, *ap Howell Dda*, *ap*

ap Cadell, ap Rodri mawr, ap Eſſillt Daughter of *Cynan Dyndaethwy* and Heir, Prince of *Wales, ap Rodri Moelwynoc, ap Idwal Iwrch, ap Cadwalader Fendigaid* King of all *Britain*, to whom King *Henry* the Seventh is Son in the twenty ſecond Degree. *Cadwalader* was Son to *Cadwallan* King, *ap Cadfan* King, *ap Iago, ap Beli, ap Rhun, ap Maelgwn Gwynedd* King, *ap Caſſwallan Lawhîr, ap Einion irth, ap Cynedda weledig, ap Edeirn*, which wedded *Gwawl, Ferch Coel Godeboc* King, which *Edeirn* was Son to *Padarn Peiſrydd, ap Tegid, ap Iago, ap Genedawc, ap Cain, ap Gwrgain, ap Doli, ap Gwrtholi, ap Dufu, ap Gwddufu, ap Amwerid, ap Omwedd, ap Dwyn Brichwain, ap Owen, ap Affallach, ap Afflech, ap Beli mawr*, to whom King *Henry* the Seventh is Son by the ſaid *Gwenllian* in the fiftieth Degree.

Owen ap Meredith ap Tudor ap Gronw, ap Tudor ap Gronw, ap Gwenllian, Daughter to Arglwydd *Rhys*, Son to *Gwenllian* Daughter of *Gruffydh* Prince, *ap Cynan* Prince of *North-Wales*, Son of *Iago* Prince, *ap Idwall* Prince, *ap Meuric* Prince, *ap Idwall Foel* Prince, *ap Anarawd* Prince, *ap Rodri mawr* Prince of all *Wales*, to whom King *Henry* the Seventh is Son by *Gwenllian* Mother to the Arglwydd *Rhys* in the ſeventeenth Degree.

Owen ap Meredith ap Tudor ap Gronw, ap Tudor, ap Gronw, ap Gwenllian, Ferch Arglwydd Rhys, ap Gwladis, Ferch Rhywallon ap Cynfyn Prince of *Powys*, and *Angharad* Wife to *Cynfyn*, Daughter and Heir to *Meredith* Prince of *Powys*, Son of *Owen* Prince of *Powys* and *South-Wales*, Son to *Cadell* Prince there. Which

Owen

Owen ap Howell dda, had two Sons, *Meredith* and *Eineon*, and *Owen* their Father gave the Principality of *South-Wales* to *Eineon* his Son, and the Principality of *Powys* to *Meredith* his other Son. Which *Meredith* had Iſſue *Angharad*, that wedded *Cynfyn*, by whom he was Prince of *Powys*, which *Cadell* was Son to *Rodri mawr* Prince of all *Wales*, Son to *Merfyn frych*, &c. to *Beli mawr*, as above written by *Guttin Owen*'s Book.

Owen ap Meredith ap Tudor ap Gronw, ap Tudor, ap Gronw, ap Gwenllian, Ferch Arglwydd Rhys, ap Gruffydh, ap Rhys, ap Tudor, ap Eineon, ap Eineon, ap Howell Dda, ap Cadell, ap Angharad, Wife to *Rodri mawr*, Daughter to *Meyric ap Dyfnwal, ap Arthen, ap Seiſſillt, ap Clydawc, ap Artholes, ap Arnothen, ap Brothan, ap Seirwell, ap Uſſa, ap Caredic, ap Cwnedda weledic, ap Edeirn, ap Padarn Peiſrydd*, which *Edeirn* wedded *Gwawl ferch Coel Godeboc*, Mother to *Cwnedda weledyc*, &c.

How Owen *cometh of* Meuryc *Lord of* Gwent, *by* Morfydd's *Daughter, Wife to* Gronw ap Ednyfed Fychan.

Owen ap Meredith ap Tudor ap Gronw, ap Tudor, ap Morfydd, Ferch Meuryc L. of *Gwent*.

How Owen *cometh of* Rodri mawr, *by* Angharad, *Daughter to* Ithel Fychan, ap Ithel Llwyd, *and Wife of* Tudor ap Gronw, ap Ednyfed Fychan.

Owen ap Meredith ap Tudor ap Gronw, of Angharad, ferch Ithel Fychan, ap Ithel Llwyd, ap

Ithel Gam, ap Meredith ap Vchdrud, ap Edwin King of *Tegengle* in *Flintſhire.*

How Owen *cometh of* Rodri mawr *by* Adleis, *Wife to* Ithel Fychan, Daughter *to* Ricart.

Owen ap Meredith ap Tudor ap Gronw, ap Angharad Ferch Adleis Wife to *Ithel Fychan,* Daughter to *Ricart, ap Cadwalader, ap Gruffydh, ap Kynan* Prince of *North-Wales, ap Iago, ap Idwal Foel, ap Anarawd, ap Rodri Mawr,* &c. All this by *Gyttin Owen*'s Book.

How Owen *cometh of* Beli Mawr *by* Gwerfill Ferch Madawc, o'r hên dwr, *Wife to* Gronw ap Tudor, ap Gronw, ap Ednyfed Fychan.

Owen ap Meredith ap Tudor ap Gwerfill Ferch Madawc o'r hên dwr, ap Iers, ap Madawc, ap Meredith, ap Bleddyn, ap Kynfin Prince of *Powis,* &c. and ſo to *Beli Mawr.*

How Owen *cometh to* Beli Mawr *by the Mother of the ſaid* Gwerfill Ferch Madawc.

Owen ap Meredith, ap Tudor, ap Gwerfill Ferch Madawc o'r hên dwr, ap Lleucu Ferch Angharad, Ferch Meredith, ap Madawc, ap Gruffudh Maelor Prince of *Powis.* This *Madawc ap Gruffudh Maelor,* builded the Abby of *Valecrucis,* in *Welſh, Manachlog Llan Egweſtl,* the Year of our Lord 1200. and lyeth there buried, and this *Gruffudh Maelor* was Son to *Madawc, ap Meredith, ap Bleddin, ap Cynfin, ap Gweriſtan, ap Gwalthfoed, ap Gwrydor, ap Cariadawc, ap Llei Llaw Ddeawc, ap Edwal, ap*

Gwyn-

Gwnnan, *ap Gwnnawc Farf Sych*, *ap Keidic*, *ap Corf*, *ap Cadnawc*, *ap Tegonwy*, *ap Teon*, *ap Gwinaf Daufreuddwyd*, *ap Powyr lêw*, *ap Bywdec*, *ap Rhun rhudd baladr*, *ap Llary*, *ap Casfar Wledic*, *ap Lludd*, *ap Beli Mawr* King of all *England* and *Wales*, to whom King *Henry* the Seventh is Son this way by *Ludd* in 36 degrees.

How Owen *cometh to* Beli Mawr *by the Mothers ſide of* Gwerfill Ferch Madawc.

Owen ap Meredith, *ap Tudor*, *ap Gwerfill Ferch Eva*, *Ferch Llewelyn ap Gruffydh*, *ap Gwenwynwin*, *ap Owen Cyfeilioc*, *ap Gruff. ap Madawc*, *ap Meredith* of *Powis*, *ap Bleddyn*, *ap Cynfin*, &c. to *Beli Mawr*.

Owen ap Meredith ap Tudor ap Gwerfill Ferch Eva, *Ferch Margret*, *Ferch Meredith gôch*, *ap Meredith*, *ap Iers Fychan*, *ap Iers gôch*, *ap Meredith ap Bleddyn*, *ap Cynfin*, &c. to *Beli*.

Owen ap Meredith ap Tudor, *ap Gwerfyll*, *Ferch Eva*, *Ferch Margret*, *Ferch Meredith gôch*, *ap Chriſtin*, *ap Bledrws*, *ap Edwal Owen Bendew* one of the fifteen Tribes of *North-Wales*, Son to *Cynan Feiniard ap Gwalthfoed*, *ap Gwlyddien*, *ap Gwridor*, *ap Caradawc*, *ap Lles Llaw ddeawc*, *ap Edwal*, *ap Gwnnan*, *ap Gwnnawc Farf ſych*, *ap Ceidio*, *ap Corf*, *ap Cadnawc*, *ap Tegonwy*, *ap Teon*, *ap Gwinau dau Freuddwyd*, &c. and ſo to *Beli*.

Owen ap Meredith, *ap Margret Ferch Tomas*, *ap Lhewelin*, *ap Owen ap Meredith* Lord *Iſcoed*, *ap Owen*, *ap Gruffydh*, *ap Rhys* Prince of *South Wales*, ſo to *Rodri Mawr*.

Owen ap Meredith, ap Margret, Ferch Tomas ap Llywelin, ap Angharad, Ferch Arglwydd Sion, John of Hasson by *William ap David ap Gruffydh.* Dubium.

Owen ap Meredith, ap Margret, Ferch Tomas ap Llewelyn, ap Angharad Ferch Margret, Ferch Philip, ap Ifor Lord *Iscoed* by *William ap Gruffydh.* Dubium.

Owen ap Meredith, ap Margret, Ferch Tomas ap Llewelyn, ap Angharad, Ferch Margret, Ferch Angharad, Ferch Llewelyn ap Iers drwyndwn Prince of all *Wales.* This *Llewelyn* wedded *Inet* Daughter of King *John,* which was Son to *Henry* the Second, Son to *Mawd* the Empress, Daughter to *Henry* the First, Son to *William* the Conquerour, Son to *Robert* Duke of *Normandy.*

Owen ap Meredith, ap Margret, Ferch Tomas ap Elinor Ferch . . . . . Lord *Barre* by *Gyttin Owen,* by information of Dr. *Owen Pool,* and Mr. *Lingam's* Wife by an old Pedigree.

Owen ap Meredith, ap Margret, Ferch Tomas ap Elinor, ferch Elinor, Ferch Edward Longshanks King of *England.*

Owen ap Meredith, ap Margret, Ferch Tomas, ap Elinor Ferch Elinor Ferch Elinor second to King *Edward* aboveſaid. *Dubium.*

Owen ap Meredith, ap Margret, Ferch Elinor Ferch Meredith, ap Owen, ap Gruffydh, ap Rhys Prince of *South-Wales,* by *Madawc ap Llewelyn ap Howel* his Books.

Owen ap Meredith, ap Margret, Ferch Elinor, Ferch Catrin, ferch Llewelyn ap Gruffydh laſt Prnce of *Wales.*

Owen ap Meredith, ap Margret, Ferch Elinor, Ferch Llewelyn ap Gruffydh, ap Tangwiſtl, Ferch

Ferch Llywarch gôch, ap Lhowarch ap Pyll, ap Cynan, ap Einion ap Gwridor gôch, ap Helic, ap Glannawc, ap Gwgon Gleddyfrudd, ap Cariadawc Freichfras, ap Llir Merini, ap Einion irth, ap Cunedda wledic.

Owen ap Meredith, ap Margret, Ferch Elinor, Ferch Caterin, Ferch Elinor ap Gruffydh, ap Tangwiſtl, Ferch Tangwiſtl, Ferch Llowarch, ap Bran, ap Dinawal, ap Efnydd, ap Alawe Alſer, ap Tudwal, ap Rodri mawr: by *Gyttin Owen.*

Gwen ap Meredith, ap Margret, Ferch Elinor Fychan, Ferch Simon Montford Earl of *Leiceſter*: by *Gyttin Owen.*

Owen ap Meredith, ap Margret, Ferch Elinor, Ferch Caterin, Ferch Elinor Fychan, Ferch Elenor, Ferch John King of *England.*

Hereafter followeth the antient Lineage of the ſaid Owen's *Mother* Margret *Wife to* Meredith ap Tudor.

Owen ap Margret, Ferch Dafydd Fychan, ap Dafydd Llwyd, ap Cyner, ap Gronw, ap Cyner, ap Iers, ap Hwfa, ap Cwmus, ap Cillin, ap Maeloc dda, ap Gredef, ap Kwmus du, ap Cillin Ynad, ap Predur Teirnoe, ap Meilir Eryr, gwyr gorſedd, ap Tiday, ap Tyfodde, ap Gwybfyw, ap Marchwin, ap Branap Pill, ap Cerfyr, ap Meilir Meilirion, ap Goron, ap Cunedda wledic, ap Gwawl Ferch Coel Godeboc as before.

Owen ap Margret, Ferch Dafydd Fychan, ap Dafydd Llwyd, ap Cyner, ap Gronw, ap Cyner, ap Iers, ap Hwfa, ap Generis Ferch Ednowain Bendew, ap Cynon Finiaid, ap Gwarthfoed, ap

Gwridr ap Cradoc, ap Lles llaw ddeuawc, ap Edwal, ap Gwynnan: and ſo to *Ludd, ap Beli mawr*, as before by *Gyttin Owen*.

Owen ap Margret, Ferch Dafydd Fychan, ap Dafydd Lhwyd ap Cyner, ap Llayſedd Daughter to Sir *William Twychet*, Knight, by *William*. Indub.

Owen ap Margret, Ferch Dafydd Fychan, ap Dafydd Lhwyd, ap Alis, Ferch Robert, ap Turſtan Holland Capitain of *Harlech*: by *William*.

Owen ap Margret, Ferch Dafydd Fychan, ap Dafydd Lhwyd, ap Alis, Ferch Margret, Ferch Alan Norris, Knight, by *William*. Indub.

Owen ap Margret, Ferch Dafydd Fychan, ap Angharad, Ferch Howell ap Meredith, ap Iers, ap Cadwgan, ap Llywarch, ap Bran, as before, *&c.*

Owen ap Margret Ferch Dafydd Fychan, ap Angharad Ferch Howell ap Meredith, ap Iers, ap Gwenllian, Ferch Cynan ap Owen Gwynedd, ap Gruffydh ap Cynan, &c.

Owen ap Margret, Ferch Dafydd Fychan, ap Angharad, Ferch Owen ap Bleddin, ap Owen Brogenmwn, ap Madawc, ap Meredith, ap Bleddin, ap Cynſin Prince of *Powis*; theſe 3 by *Gyttin Owen*.

Owen ap Margret, Ferch Dafydd Fychan, ap Angharad, Ferch Gwladys, Ferch Llewelin gethni, ap Edwal, ap Gruffydh, ap Meuric, ap Cadhayarn, ap Gwrydd, ap Rhys gôch one of the 15 Tribes of *North-Wales*; which was Son to *Sandwr ap Iarddwr, ap Mor, ap Tegerin, ap Aelaw, ap Gredres, ap Cwmus du, ap Cilin Ynad*, &c. to *Coel Godeboc*.

Owen

Owen ap Margret, Ferch Dafydd Fychan, ap Angharad, Ferch Gwladus, Ferch Mali Llwyd, Ferch Iers ap Engion, ap Geraint, ap Tegwared, ap Cynfawr, ap Madawc diffaeth, which were Rulers and Great Men in *Pentraeth.*

Owen ap Margaret, Ferch Neſt, Ferch Jermy, ap Gruffydh, ap Howell, ap Meredith, ap Engion, ap Gwgon, ap Merwydd, ap Golwyn, one of the 15 Tribes of *North-Wales,* Son to *Tangno, ap Cadfael, ap Lludd, ap Llen, ap Llaminod Angel, ap Paſgen, ap Urien Rheged, ap Meirchion, ap Grwſt, ap Cennaf, ap Coel godeboc* King as before.

Owen ap Margret, Ferch Neſt, Ferch Jermy, ap Gwerfilt, ferch Gwladus, Ferch Edwal Fychan as before.

Owen ap Margret Ferch Neſt, Ferch Angharad, Ferch Gruffydh, ap Dafydd gôch, ap Gruffydh, ap Llewelyn Prince of *Wales.*

Owen ap Margret Ferch Neſt, Ferch Angharad, Ferch Gruffydh ap Dafydd gôch, ap Dafydd, ap Gruffydh, ap Tangwiſtl, Ferch Llowarch gôch, ap Llowarch Holbwrch, ap Pill, ap Cynan, ap Gwridor gôch, ap Helic, ap Glannoc as before.

Owen ap Margret Ferch Neſt, Ferch Angharad, Ferch Gruffydh, ap Dafydd gôch, ap Rhanullt, Ferch Rheinallt King of *Man.*

Owen ap Margret Ferch Neſt, Ferch Angharad, Ferch Gruffydh, ap Angharad, Ferch Heylyn, ap Tudor, ap Ednyfed Fychan.

Owen ap Margret Ferch Neſt, Ferch Anghahad, Ferch Gruffydh, ap Angharad, Ferch Heylyn, ap Adleir, Ferch Ricart, ap Cadwalader, ap Gruffydh, ap Cynan Prince. Theſe 4 by *Gyttin Owen.*

Owen ap Margret Ferch Neſt, Ferch Angharad, ferch Gruffydh, ap Angharad, ferch Heylyn, ap Adleir,

Ferch Ricart, ap Cadwalader, ap Gruffydh, ap Cynan, ap Afandrec Wife to *Iago*, Daughter to *Gwayr, ap Pill, ap Cynan, ap Cynddelw gam, ap Elgudi, ap Grwyfnad, ap Diwgludd, ap Tegawc, ap Cyfnerth, ap Madoc Madogion, ap Sauddl bryd Angel, ap Llylwarch hên, ap Elidor Ludanwin, ap Meirchion gûl, ap Erwſt galedlwm, ap Cenaw, ap Coel godeboc* King as before.

Owen ap Margret Ferch Neſt, Ferch Angharad, Ferch Marret, Ferch Tudor, ap Iers, ap Ewrgwnon, ap Cyfnerth, ap Rhuon, ap Nefydd hardd, one of the 15 Tribes of *North Wales.*

Owen ap Margaret Ferch Neſt, Ferch Angharad, Ferch Margaret, Ferch Tangwiſtl, Ferch Madawc, ap Cyfnerth, ap Cybelyn, ap Llywarch Fychan, ap Llywarch gôch, ap Llowarch Holbwrch, ap Pill, ap Cynon, ap Gwrydr gôch, ap Helic ap Glannoc, ap Gwgon gleddyfrudd, ap Cariadoc freich frâs, ap Glir Meirini, ap Engion yrth, ap Cynedda wledic, by *Gyttin Owen.*

Abſtracted out of the old Cronicles of Wales, *by Sir* John Leiaf, *Prieſt*, Guttin Owen, Gruffydh ap Llewelyn ap Jermy, Fychan, Madawc ap Llewelyn ap Howell, Robert ap Howell ap Thomas, John King, *with many others, at the King's Majeſty's Coſts and Charges. The Abbot of* Llanegweſtle, *and Dr.* Owen Pool, *Canon of* Harf, *Overſeers.*

APPEN-

APPENDIX.

Rex omnibus, &c.

SCiatis, quod cum Lewelinus Princeps de Aberffraw & Dominus Snawerden, nobis conceſſerit & firmiter promiſerit, quod ſtabit proviſioni venerabilium Patrum Redulphi Ciceſtrenſis Epiſcopi & Cancellarii noſtri, & Alexandri Conventrenſis & Lichfield Epiſcopi, & dilectorum & fidelium noſtrorum Richardi Mareſchalli Comitis Pembroch, Johannis de Laſcy Comitis Lincolniæ & Conſtabularii Ceſtriæ, Stephani de Segrave Juſticiarii noſtri Angliæ, & Radulphi filii Nicholai Seneſchalli noſtri, una cum Idnevet Seneſchallo ipſius Lewelini & Werrenoc fratre ejus, Imano Vachan & David Clerico, quam ipſi facturi ſunt ſuper congruis emendis nobis faciendis, de omnibus exceſſibus nobis & noſtris, ab eo & ſuis factis & de reſtitutione nobis & hominibus noſtris faciendâ de omnibus terris & poſſeſſionibus noſtris & noſtrorum per ipſum Lewelinum & Wallenſes occupatis, occaſione Werræ inter nos & ipſum motæ; ſimul etiam de recipienda reſtitutione à nobis & noſtris, de omnibus terris ipſius Lewelini & hominum ſuorum per nos & noſtros occupatis, occaſione Werræ prædictæ, & de aſſignando David filio ipſius Lewelini & Yſabellæ uxori ejus primogenitæ filiæ & hæreredis. Willielmi de Breus, rationabili portione ipſam Yſabellam contingente, de terris quæ fuerunt prædicti Willielmi patris ſui, & de refuſione pecuniæ nobis, facienda, pro prædictis exceſſibus congruè emendandis & portione prædicta aſſignanda; Proviſa tamen

men ſuper hoc ab eiſdem ſufficiente ſecuritate de fideli ſeruitio nobis præſtando & de tranquilitate nobis & regno noſtro Angliæ, obſervanda. Ita quod dampnum vel periculum, nec nobis nec regno noſtro inde poſſit evenire. Et ſi pendente proviſione prædicta, aliquid de novo emerſerit emendandum, idem Lewelinus voluerit & conceſſerit, quod per prædictos proviſores emendetur. Nos proviſionem eorundem quam facturi ſunt ſuper omnibus præmiſſis, gratam habemus & acceptam pro nobis, & noſtris ſicut prætatus Lewelinus pro ſe & ſuis & in hujus rei teſtimonium has literas patentes inde fieri fecimus. Teſte me ipſo apud Salop ſeptimo die Decembris & decimo ſeptimo anno Regni noſtri.

Rex, &c.

LEWELINO Principi de Aberfraw ſalutem. Sciatis quod recepimus in gratiam noſtram, Gilbertum Mareſchallum & omnes qui fuerunt impriſii Richardi Mareſchalli tam de Angliâ quam de Walliâ qui ad pacem noſtram venire voluerunt & eis reddidimus omnes terras & tenementa ſua quæ de nobis tenuerunt, & de quibus diſſeſſiti fuerunt occaſione guerræ motæ inter nos & prædictum comitem, & nobis remanent quieta quæcunque ſuper nos & noſtros per prædictum comitem, vel ſuos impriſios occupata fuerunt quæ vobis duximus ſignificanda. Volentes quod vobis innoteſcant quæ penes nos acta ſunt in hac parte, & quia per venerabilem patrem Edmundum Cantuarienſem Archiepiſcopum & Co-epiſcopos ſuos captæ ſunt Treugæ inter nos & vos ſub firma ſpe tractandi de pace inter nos & vos formanda & fortius firmanda. Mittimus propter hoc prædictum Archiepiſcopum & venerabiles Patres Alexandrum Coventrenſem & Lichfieldenſem & Henricum Roffenſem Co-epiſcopos ſuos ad partes Marchiæ; ita quod erunt apud Salop die Lunæ in Craſtino ſanctæ Trinitatis: Et rogamus vos quatenus ſicut noſtram deſideratis amicitiam, non omittatis quin

in

in Craſtino die Martis loco tuto & competenti, quem prædictus Archiepiſcopus vobis ſignificabit ipſi Archiepiſcopo & Coepiſcopis ſuis occuratis ad tractatum cum eis habendum ſuper præmiſſis. In quorum etiam ore quædam quæ non duximus ſcripto commendanda poſuimus vobis plenius exponenda; rogantes quatinus ſicut decet taliter ea quæ reformationem pacis reſpiciunt & quæ ipſi plenius in hac parte vobis explicabunt audire cum effectu & eiſdem adquieſcere velitis, quod non ſtet per vos quin firmum & ſtabile pacis vinculum inter nos & vos roboretur ad noſtrum pariter & veſtrum commodum & honorem.

Rex, &c.

Dilecto & fideli ſuo Richardo Comiti Cornubiæ & Pictaviæ ſalutem. Sciatis quod treugæ captæ ſunt inter nos & Lewelinum Principem de Aberſraw per venerabilem patrem Edmundum Archiepiſcopum Cantuarienſem & Epiſcopos ſecum adjuntos & quoſdam alios fideles noſtroſs propter hoc ad partes Walliæ deſtinatos duraturæ à feſto Sancti Jacobi anno regni noſtri decimo octavo uſque in duos annos ſequentes in hac forma. Quod omnes injuriæ & damnæ hinc inde facta infra ultimam treugam captam per venerabilem Patrem Henricum Roffenſem Epiſcopum in media quadrageſſima proximo præterita per Dictatores ejuſdem treugæ emendabuntur, quod omnes terræ hinc inde occupatæ per ultimam Guerram motam, reſtituentur his quibus poſtea ſint oblatæ, homines etiam illi qui hinc inde receſſerint à fidelitate dominorum ſuorum & ſe tenuerunt ex parte adverſa libere revertantur. Ita quidem quod durantibus treugis prædictis in nullo occaſionabuntur nec aliquid dampni vel mali eis fiet occaſione prædicta. Adjectum eſt etiam in eadem proviſione treugarum; quod ſi vos & dilectus & fidelis noſter Radulphus

phus de Thorny nolueritis ſub eiſdem treugis comprehendi bene placebit eidem Lewelino. Sin autem nihilominus, quod ad nos & alios fideles noſtros eas firmiter obſervabit. Et ſub tali conditione quod ſi forte tenere non velletis contra vos ſe defendet. Ita quod contra ipſum & defenſionem ſuam nullum vobis faciemus nec facere poterimus per nos vel per aliquem de Marchia vel alium interim conſilium vel auxilium ad ipſum gravandum, & taliter ſunt treugæ prædictæ ex parte ipſius Lewelini juratæ & aſſecuratæ & in adventu prædicti Archiepiſcopi ad nos ſimiliter ex parte noſtra eas jurari faciemus & aſſecurari, & ideo vobis mandamus firmiter injungentes, quatinus prædictis treugis ſine difficultate aliquâ adquieſcentes eas teneatis & ex parte veſtra eas teneri faciatis. Quia modis omnibus volumus quod eas teneatis & firmiter obſervetis. Quid autem inde facere propoſueritis aperte reſponſum veſtrum nobis ſub feſtinatione ſcire faciatis. Teſte Rege apud Weſtmonaſterium triceſimo die Junii.

Radulphus Herefordenſis Epiſcopus, Decanus Herefordiæ, Walterus de Clifford & Walterus de bello Campo iterum conſtituti ſunt Dictatores emendarum, faciendarum & recipiendarum de interceptionibus factis, ut dicitur Lewelino Principi de Aberfraw, &c. & Morganô de Carleon quoad Caſtrum Carleon & eiſdem dictatoribus aſſociati ſunt Prior de Wenloc & Johannes extraneus & debent convenire in craſtino clauſi Paſchæ apud vadum de Montgomery ad conſequendum quod priore die ad hoc conſtituto debuiſſet fuiſſe executum. Teſte Rege apud Northamton ſexto die Martii.

REX

REX omnibus ad quod præſentes literæ pervenerint. Sciatis quod conceſſimus bona fide & ſine malo ingenio & ratas habemus & gratas treugas captas apud Theokesburiam die Veneris in Feſto Sancti Benedicti, anno regni noſtri viceſimo per venerabilem Patrem Edmundum Cantuarienſem Archiepiſcopum inter nos & omnes homines & impriſios noſtros apertos ex una parte, & Lewelinum Principem de Aberfraw & Dominum de Snaudan & omnes homines & inpriſios ſuos apertos tam Walenſes quam alios ex alia parte duraturos à Feſto Sancti Jacobi, anno eodem uſque in unum annum completum. Ita ſcilicet quod tam nos & noſtri quam prædictus Lewelinus & ſui ſimus in eiſdem terris & tenementis, hominibus & homagiis in quibus fuimus prædicto die captionis treugarum iſtarum. Salva Morgano de Carleon reſtitutione ſua tam de terris quam de bonis & Mobilibus ſuis quæ comes Gilbertus Mareſchallus occuparerat, ſuper eum infra treugas alias inter nos & ipſum Lewelinum ultimo captas. Siquid autem interim fuerit foris factum per captionem terrarum vel caſtrorum vel bonorum mobilium & manifeſtum de captione terrarum vel caſtrorum illorum terræ; & caſtra ſtatim reddantur non expectata aliqua correctione emendatorum treugæ, ſed de bonis mobilibus ita captis per ipſos correctores fiant emendæ, treugis nihilominus durantibus in ſuâ firmitate in forma prædicta. Ita quod hinc inde nulla namia capiantur pro aliqua interceptione facta infra treugas iſtas de bonis mobilibus, nec pro aliqua contentione ante captionem hujus treugæ orta, ſed per ipſos correctores fiant. Nullus etiam receptet in poteſtate ſuâ impriſios alterius inde emendæ ſicut prædictum eſt durantibus treugis. Nullum etiam caſtrum novum firmetur in Marchia vel dirutum reficiatur durantibus treugis, & terræ ſint communes ſecundum formam treugarum quæ ultimo captæ fuerunt inter nos & ipſum Lewelinum.

Juraverunt

Juraverunt autem in animam noſtram ex parte noſtra in hanc treugam bona fide, & ſine malo ingenio fideliter obſervandam uſque ad prædictum terminum dilicti & fideles noſtri Henricus de Aldithely, Johannes Leſtrange & Henricus de Stafford, in cujus, &c. Teſte me ipſo apud Theokesburiam, undecimo die Julii, anno regni noſtri viceſimo.

Sciant præſentes & futuri, quod ita convenit inter Dominum Henricum Regem Angliæ illuſtrem ex una parte, & David filium Lewelini quondam Principis Norwalliæ & Dominum de Aberfraw ex altera, apud Glouceſtriam die Martis proximo ante Feſtum Sancti Dunſtanni, anno regni ipſius regis viceſimo quarto, de Homagio ipſius David quod ipſe offerrebat eidem Domino Regi pro jure ſuo Norwalliæ & de terris quas Barones ipſius Domini Regis ſcilicet Griffinus filius Wennuwan & alii Barones Domini Regis petebant verſus ipſum David ut jura ſua excepta de monte alto ſecundum quod continetur in ſcripto nuper confecto apud crucem Griffini per Seneſchallos Domini Regis, quæ ad præſens excipitur ab arbitrio, ſalvo tamen in poſterum jure Seneſchalli Ceſtriæ in terra illa ſi quod habent. Scilicet, quod prædictus Dominus Rex cepit homagium præfati David de prædicto jure ſuo Norwalliæ, & quod tam idem Dominus Rex pro præfatis Baronibus ſuis de conſcenſu eorundem quam præfatus David pro ſe & ſuis & hæredibus eorum ſuper omnibus terris prædictis ſe ſubmiſerunt, arbitrio venerabilium Patrum Ottonis Sancti Nicolai in Carcere Tulliano Diaconi, Cardinalis Apoſtolici ſedis legati; Wigorniæ & Noriveci Epiſcoporum, & nobilis viri Richardi Comitis Pictaviæ & Cornubiæ, fratris ipſius Domini Regis & Johannis de Monemue ex parte ipſius Domini Regis, & venerabilis Patris Epiſcopi de Sancto Aſaph Idnevet Vaghan, Eynguan Vaghan ex parte præfati David. Ita quod quomodo libet ab ipſis omnibus vel à majori parte eorundem, ſuper præmiſſiis fuerit arbitratum, utraque pars ipſorum ſtabit Arbitrio & illud in perpetuum firmiter obſervabit; & ad hæc fideliter ſine fraude ſervanda Willielmus de Can-

telupo de præcepto Regis juravit in animam ipſius Regis & idem David in propria perſona ſua corporate præſtitit Sacramentum. Et inſuper ſe ſubmiſerunt juriſdictioni & inordinationi præfati Domini legati quamdiu in Anglia legationis fungatur officio, ut partem contra præmiſſa venientem per cenſuram Eccleſiaſticam modis omnibus quibus melius viderit expedire, tam ad prædictum arbitrium obſervandum quam ad tranſgreſſionem contra illud perpetratam emendandam valeat coercere, ordine juris obſervato. Dum tamen idem David vel ſui, ſi forſitan contra prædicta venire præſumpſerint prius coram dicto Domino legato vel aliquibus aliis ad hoc ab ipſo deputandis & partibus merito non ſuſpectis in confinio Marchiæ loco eidem David & ſuis tuto legitime communicantur, ſi ad hoc vocati venerint: Vel ſi legitimè vocati non venerint pro contumacibus habeantur niſi rationabile & ſufficiens habeant impedimentum, finito vero prædictæ legationis officio ſub forma præſcripta & cohercioni & juriſdictioni Domini Cantuarienſi Archiepiſcopi & ſucceſſorum ſuorum & Eccleſiæ Cantuarienſis ſe partes prædictæ ſubmiſerunt. Et ſciendum quod per hanc pacem remanent Domino Regi & hæredibus ſuis omnia homagia Baronum Walliæ quieta, & remittuntur omnia incendia, homicidia, & alia mala tam ex parte Anglicorum quam Wallenſium perpetrata; ita quod ad invicem plene reconcilientur. Salvo præfati David jure ſuo, ſi quod habet in aliis terris. Et ſi forte aliquis prædictorum arbitrorum ante hoc arbitrium completum in fata deceſſerit, vel per impedimentum rationabile prædicto arbitrio faciendo non poſſit intereſſe; alius loco ſuo ſubſtituetur qui neutri partium merito ſuſpectus habeatur: Ad hoc præfati Epiſcopus de Sancto Aſaph Idnevet & Ignan & Griffinus filius Rotherich præſtiterunt Sacramentum, quod quantum in eis eſt, prædicta fideliter obſervabunt & ab ipſo David & ſuis modis omnibus quibus poterunt, facient obſervari: Ad majorem autem hujus rei ſecuritatem factum eſt hoc ſcriptum inter ipſos Regem & David in modo Chirographi. Ita quod parti remanenti penes ipſum Dominum Regem appoſitum eſt Sigillum

ipſius

ipsius una cum Sigillo prædictorum Episcopi de Sancto Asapho Idnevet, Ignan & Griffini, & parti penes ipsum David remanenti appositum est sigillum Domini Regis: His testibus venerabilibus Patribus Ottone Sancti Nicolai in carcere Tulliano Diacono, Cardinali apostolicæ Sedis legato; Waltero Eboracensi Archiepiscopo, Waltero Carleolensi, Waltero Wygornensi & Willielmo Norwicensi Episcopis; Richardo Comite Pictaviæ & Cornubiæ fratre Domini Regis, venerabili Patre Episcopo de Sancto Antando; Senescallis nostris Joanne extraneo, Edenyfet Watham, Griffino filio Rotherich, David Archidiacon de Sancto Asaph & aliis.

Rex.

DAVID filio Lewelini salutem. Bene recolimus qualiter nos vobis nuper in mandatis dedimus, quod coram nobis apud Wigorniam comparetis ad providendum arbitros qui loco eorum qui primo ad hoc electi fuerint & qui ad partes recesserunt transmarinas, justitiam secundum formam pacis inter & vos provise singulis conquerentibus exhiberent; & in arbitrio prædicto secundum formam debitam procederent & similiter ad justitiam recipiendam de portione uxorem vestram contingente de hæreditate tuâ: Et similiter ad standum recto super his de quibus Senescallus de Monte alto & aliis de vobis sunt conquesti. Et quia ad diem & locum vobis præfixos non accessistis, sed literas vestras nobis misistis; continentes quod tres ex vestris ad nos loco vestro destinastis, ex quibus tantum unus ad nos accessit qui ad præmissa adimplenda nullam potestatem habuit; unde quibusdam ex nostris visum fuerat quod hoc malitiose & ut subterfugium quæreretis per vos factum fuit. Nos tamen hoc non credentes sed fidelitatem vestram adhuc magis probare volentes, vobis mandamus in fide qua nobis tenemini, præcipiendo quatinus omni occasione

postposita

postposita personaliter compareatis apud Salop, die Dominica ante Dominicam Palmarum coram fidelibus nostris quos illuc duxerimus transmittendos ad consentiendum in personas certas, ad procedendum in arbitrio prædicto loco eorum qui ad partes transmarinas recesserunt & ad faciendum in eodem arbitrio id quod adhuc restat faciendum; & ad recipiendam justitiam de portione uxorem vestram de hæreditate sua contingente & ad standum recto Seneschallo Cestriæ & aliis de vobis conquerentibus. Quod si personaliter ad hoc faciendum venire non possitis tales loco vestro mittatis qui plenam potestatem habeant hæc omnia nomine vestro faciendi Nos enim vobis & vestris per eos quos ibidem mittimus aut per nosmet ipsos salvum & securum provideri faciemus conductum. Teste Rege apud Wudestock decimo nono die Februarii.

Anno Domini millesimo ducentesimo quadragesimo primo, die Dominica proxima ante inventionem Sanctæ crucis assignata, David filio Lewelini quondam Principis Norwalliæ & Marchionibus ad consentiendum in arbitros sustituendos loco absentium & ad faciendam & recipiendam justitiam secundum formam pacis conventæ inter Dominum Regem & dictum David comparuit Thudius Seneschallus ipsius David, Cancellarius & Philippus filius Ibor Clericus ex parte David procuratores; ostendentes literas ipsius David, in quibus dictus David promittebat se ratum habiturum quicquid per ipsos fieret secundum formam pacis supradictæ. Radulphus vero de mortuo mari & Rogerus Seneschallus Cestriæ & Griffinus pro se & aliis Marchionibus comparuerunt; petentes instanter quod secundum dicta testium productorum coram Domino Stephano de Segrave, & conjudicibus suis vicem Domini Regis gerentibus apud Salop eisdem exhiberetur justitiæ complementum. Sed contra procuratores præfati David asserebant dictos testes non esse receptos secundum formam pacis. Quare secundum dicta eorum non dicebat nec poterat judicari. Tandem continuata die & altercatione magna

ſuper hoc & aliis habitata inter partes, forma pacis prædictæ producta in medio viſaque & perfecta loco abſentium arbitrorum ſcilicet Domini Ottonis Sancti Nicolai in carcere Tulliano Diaconi Cardinalis, Domini Papæ quondam legati in Anglia Wigornenſis & Norwicenſis Epiſcoporum ſubrogati ſunt per Dominum Regem de conſenſu dictorum procuratorum Epiſcopus Coventrenſis, Johannes filius Galfridi & Herebertus filius Matthæi, & Walterus de Clifford: Quibus data eſt eadem poteſtas quam haberent abſentes ſi præſentes eſſent ſecundum formam pacis prædictæ & aſſignata eſt dies partibus à die Pentecoſtes proximo in unum menſem apud pontem de Maneford ultra Salop ad probanda hinc inde ſive per productos teſtes; non obſtante productione jam facta per alios & quolibet probationis genere ſive per inſtrumenta, ſive alio modo quæ voluerunt & ſibi noverint expedienda; & illa die dabitur alia ad judicium audiendum ſecundum probata coram eiſdem arbitris juxta formam pacis ſuperius prælibatæ.

Rex.

DAVID filio Lewelini quondam Principis Norwalliæ ſalutem. Ex certâ quorundam relatione didicimus quod vos contra juramentum nobis præſtitum quoſdam fratres Griffini filii Madoc & etiam quoſdam homines noſtros de Keri, qui homagia nobis fecerunt vobis conſeoderatis & ab obſequio & fidelitate noſtra ſubtraxiſtis & fratres prædicti Griffini contra nos in terra veſtra receptatis. Tres quidem de Seneſchallis veſtris in ſuccurſum eorum qui expugnant dilectum & fidelem noſtrum Radulphum de Mortuo mari deſtinaſtis cædes & incendia per vos & veſtros in terra ſua & terris aliorum fidelium committendo, terras etiam quæ in curia noſtra abjudicatæ fuerunt Oweno Vaghan & nepotibus ſuis, eis contra juſtitiam deforciatis, non permittentes quod

executio

executio fiat de his quæ in curia noſtra ſunt conſiderata. Quandam etiam navem Ceſtriæ quæ in poteſtate veſtra applicuit Cartata blado & aliis victualibus areſtari feciſtis per vos & gentem veſtram, in nullo his, quorum bladum & victualia fuerunt inde ſatisfacientes ſuper quibus non modicum admiramur & movemur; & multo fortius quod cum nuper miſiſſemus nuntios veſtros ſolempnes uſque Salop, utpote venerabilem Patrem Henricum Coventrenſem & Lichfieldenſem Epiſcopum, & dilectos & fideles noſtros Johannem filium Galfridi, & Henricum de Aditheleg paratos ad emendas faciendas & recipiendas de interceptionibus factis, tam ex parte noſtra, quam ex parte veſtra, vos tanquam in contemptum noſtrum prædictis fidelibus noſtris non occurriſtis, nec per aliquos de veſtris in eorum occurſum mittere curâſtis, quod quidem ægre nos movet cum tot & tantas injurias quas longum eſſet enumerare contra nos & noſtros nullo modo attemptare debuiſtis: & ideo vobis mandamus quod prædictos fideles noſtros tam fratres prædicti Griffini quam homines noſtros de Keri quos à fidelitate noſtra ſubtruxiſtis ad fidem noſtram redire faciatis. Non impedientes quin prædictus Owenus Vaghan & nepotes ſui ſecundum abjudicatum eſt in curia noſtra terris ſuis gaudere poſſint & eas pacificè poſſidere. Id etiam quod contra dilectum & fidelem noſtrum Radulphum de mortuo mari & alios fideles noſtros & etiam quod de navi illa Ceſtrenſi attemptâſtis, ſic emendari faciatis; quod nobis non relinquatur materia injurias prædictas gravius ulciſcendi quod nollemus. Nec omittatis quin citra feſtum Sancti Petri ad vincula nobis ſignificetis qualiter dampna & injurias prædictas, quæ nullo modo diſſimulare poterimus nobis emendare volueritis. Teſte Rege apud Merlebergh, quarto decimo die Julii.

Sciant præſentes & futuri quod ita convenit inter Dominum Henricum Regem Angliæ illuſtrem ex una parte & Senanam uxorem Griffini filii Lewelini quondam Principis Norwalliæ, quem David frater ejus tenet carceri mancipatum cum Owen filio ſuo nomine

ejuſdem Griffini ex altera ; ſcilicet quod prædicta Senana manucepit pro prædicto Griffino viro ſuo quod dabit Domino Regi ſexcentas Marcas, ut Rex eum & prædictum Owen filium ſuum liberari faciat à carcere detineri. Et ut Rex poſtea judicio Curiæ ſuæ ſecundum legem Walenſem ei & hæredibus ſuis habere faciat ſuper portione quæ eum continget de hæreditate quæ fuit prædicti Lewelini patris ſui & quam prædictus David, ipſi Griffino deforciavit. Ita ſi quod idem Griffinus vel hæredes ſui per conſiderationem curiæ Domini Regis reciperent portionem quam ſe dicunt contingere de hæreditate prædicta, eadem Senana manucepit pro prædicto Griffino & hæredibus ſuis quod ipſe & hæredes ſui imperpetuum inde reddent Domino Regi & hæredibus ſuis trecentas Marcas annuas. Scilicet tertiam partem in denariis & tertiam partem in bobus & vaccis, & tertiam partem in equis per æſtimationem legalium hominum liberandas vicecomiti Salop, apud Salop, & per manum ipſius vicecomitis ad ſaccarium Regis deferendas & ibidem liberandas, ſcilicet unam medietatem ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis & aliam medietatem ad Paſcham. Eadem etiam Senana manucepit pro prædicto Griffino viro ſuo & hæredibus ſuis quod firmam Pacem tenebunt cum præfato David ſuper portione quæ eidem David remanebit de hæreditate prædicta : Manucepit etiam Senana pro præfato Griffino & hæredibus ſuis, quod ſi aliquis Walenſis aliquo tempore Regi vel hæredibus ſuis rebellis extiterit, præfatus Griffinus & hæredes ſui ad cuſtum ſuum proprium ipſum compellent ad ſatisfaciendum Domino Regi & hæredibus ſuis. Et de his omnibus ſupradictis obſervandis, dicta Senana dabit Domino Regi David & Rothery filios ſuos obſides : Ita tamen quod ſi de præfato Griffino & Oweyno filio ſuo qui cum eo eſt in carcere humanitùs contingat antequam inde deliberentur ; alter prædictorum filiorum eidem Senanæ reddetur reliquo obſide remanente : Juravit inſuper Senana tactis Sacro-Sanctis Evangeliis pro ſe & præfato Griffino & hæredibus ſuis quod hæc omnia firmiter obſervabunt. Et manucepit quod præfatus Griffinus

idem

idem jurabit cum à carcere liberatus fuerit, & ſuper præmiſſis ſe ſubmiſit nomine dicti Griffini juriſdictioni Hereforденſis & Conventrenſis Epiſcoporum. Ita quod præfati Epiſcopi, vel alter eorum quem Dominus Rex elegerit ad requiſitionem ipſius Regis per ſententias excommunicationis in perſonas & interdicti in terras eorum coherceant ad omnia prædicta & ſingula obſervanda. Hæc omnia manucepit prædicta Senana & bona fide promiſit ſe facturam & curaturam quod omnia impleantur, & quod præfatus Griffinus cum liberatus fuerit, & hæredes ſui hæc omnia grata habebunt & complebunt & inſtrumentum ſuum inde dabunt Domino Regi in formâ prædicta. Ad majorem ſiquidem hujus rei ſecuritatem factum eſt hoc ſcriptum inter ipſum Dominum Regem & præfatam Senanam nomine præfati Griffini viri ſui. Ita quod parti remanenti penes ipſum Dominum Regem appoſitum eſt ſigillum præfati Griffini per manum præfatæ Senanæ uxoris ſuæ una cum ſigillo ipſius Senanæ; & parti remanenti penes ipſam Senanam nomine præfati Griffini appoſitum eſt ſigillum ipſius Domini Regis: De ſupradictis etiam omnibus complendis & firmiter obſervandis dedit prædicta Senana nomine præfati Griffini Domino Regi plegios ſubſcriptos, *viz.* Radulphum de Mortuo Mari, Walterum de Clifford, Rogerum de Monte alto Seneſcallum Ceſtriæ, Mailgun filium Mailgwn, Mereduc filium Roberti, Griffinum filium Maddoc de Baunfeld, Howel & Mereduc fratres ejus, Griffinum filium Wennwen, qui hæc omnia pro præfatâ Senana manuceperunt & Cartas ſuas ipſi Domino Regi inde fecerunt. Actum apud Salop die Lunæ proxima ante aſſumptionem beatæ Mariæ anno ipſius Regis viceſimo quinto.

OMnibus hoc ſcriptum viſuris Rogerus de Monte alto Seneſchallus Ceſtriæ ſalutem. Sciatis quod ego me conſtituti plegium Senanæ uxoris Griffini filii Leolini quondam Principis Norwalliæ, & manu cepi

pro ea erga Dominum meum Henricum Regem Angliæ illustrem, quod omnia quæ conventionavit eidem Domino meo nomine præfati viri sui à carcere in quo David frater ejus eos detinet & pro portione quæ ipsum Griffinum contingit de hæreditate quæ fuit prædicti Leolini patris suis & quam præfatus David frater ejus ei deforciat, Domino Regi firmiter observabit. In cujus rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum appolui. Actum apud Salopesbury die Lunæ ante assumptionem Beatæ Mariæ, Anno regni ipsius vicesimo quinto.

Sub eadem forma fecerunt singuli plegii præscripti.

Sciant præsentes & futuri quod ego Mereducus filius Howel, tactis sacrosanctis juravi quod ab isto die in antea omnibus diebus vitæ meæ ero ad fidelitatem Domini Regis Angliæ, & serviam ei fideliter & devote cum omnibus viribus meis & toto posse meo quandocunque indiguerit servitio meo, & treugam inter Dominum Radulphum de mortuo mari & me initam usque ad festum S. Michaelis anno Regni Regis Henrici vigesimo quinto ex parte mea fideliter observabo: & tam ad fidelitatem Domino Regi in perpetuum observandum quam ad treugas prædictas observandas usque ad terminum prædictum suppolui me jurisdictioni Domini Herefordensis Episcopi, & Domini Coventrensis & Lichfieldensis Episcopi, vel alterius eorum, quem Dominus Rex ad hoc elegerit, ut si in aliquo contra prædictam fidelitatem Domini Regis, vel contra observantiam prædictarum treugarum venerit, liceat eis vel eorum alteri quem Dominus Rex ad hoc elegerit personam meam & omnes meos excommunicare & terram meam interdicere, donec de transgressione ipsam satisfecero ad plenum. Et si forsitan infra prædictum Festum Sancti Michaeli inter prædictum Radulphum de mortuo mari & me nulla pax fuerit formata, licet post festum illud bellum movcant prædicto Radulpho, non obligabit me prædictum juramentum dum tamen erga Dominum Regem fidelitatem observam continuam, sicut prædictum est.

Etsi

Etſi bellum poſt prædictum terminum inter nos moveatur, nihilominus Dominus Rex ſuſtinebit quod ego & mei receptemur in terra ſua ſicut alii fideles ſui. Ad prædicta autem obſervanda Domino Regi & hæredibus ſuis obligo me per juramentum prædictum, & per ſigilli mei appoſitionem quod huic ſcripto appoſui, ad majorem confirmationem prædictorum. Actum in craſtino aſſumptionis Beatæ Mariæ, anno regni Regis Henrici vigeſimo quinto.

Sub eiſdem verbis fecerunt Domino Regi chartas ſuas, Owen filius Howell. Mailgon filius Mailgun. Mereduc filius Mereduc. Howel filius Cadwachlan, & Cadwachlan filius Howel.

OMnibus Chriſti fidelibus ad quos præſentes literæ pervenerunt, David, filius Leolini, ſalutem. Sciatis quod conceſſi Domino meo Henrico Regi Angliæ illuſtri filio Domino Johannis Regis: quod deliberabo Griffinum fratrem meum quem teneo incarceratum una cum filio ſuo primogenito & aliis qui occaſione prædicti Griffini ſunt in parte mea incarcerati, & ipſos eidem domino meo Regi trædam. Et poſtea ſtabo juri Curiæ ipſius Domini Regis tam ſuper eo, utrum idem Griffinus debeat teneri captus quam ſuper portione terræ quæ fuit prædicti Leolini patris mei, ſi qua ipſum Griffinum contingere debeat, ſecundum conſuetudinem Walenſium. Ita quod pax ſervetur inter me & prædictum Griffinum fratrem meum quod caveatur de ipſa tenenda ſecundum conſiderationem curiæ ipſius Domini Regis, & quod tam ego quam prædictus Griffinus portiones noſtras quæ nos contingent de prædictis terris tenebimus in capite de prædicto domino Rege. Et quod reddam Rogero de monte alto Seneſchallo Ceſtriæ terram ſuam de Monthaut cum pertinentiis: & ſibi & aliis Baronibus & fidelibus domini Regis ſciſinas terrarum ſuarum occupatarum à tempore belli orti inter ipſum dominum Johannem Regem & prædictum Leolinum pa-

trem meum, salvo jure proprietatis cujuslibet pacti & instrumenti super quo stabitur juri hinc inde in curiâ ipsius domini Regis: & quod reddam ipsi domino regi omnes expensas quas ipse & sui fecerunt occasione exercitûs istius. Et quod satisfaciam de damnis & injuriis illatis sibi & suis secundum considerationem prædictæ curiæ vel malefactores ipsos, ipsi domino regi reddam omnia homagia quæ dominus Johannes rex pater ejus habuit, & quæ dominus Rex de jure habere debet; & specialiter omnium nobilium Wallensium. Et quod idem dominus rex non dimittit aliquem de suis captivis quin ipsi domino regi & suis remaneant seisinæ suæ. Et quod terra de Engulsmere cum pertinentiis suis in perpetuum remanebit domino regi, vel hæredibus suis, & quod de cætero non receptabo vilagas vel foris banniatos ipsius domini regis, vel Baronum suorum de Marchia in terra mea, nec permittam receptari; & de omnibus articulis supradictis, & singulis firmiter & in perpetuum observandis, domino regi, & hæredibus suis, pro me & hæredibus meis cavebo per obsides & pignora & aliis modis quibus dominus rex dicere voluit vel dictare. Et in his & in omnibus aliis stabo voluntati, & mandatis ipsius domini regis & juri parebo omnibus in curia sua. In cujus rei testimonium, præsenti scripto sigillum meum appendi. Actum apud Atrietum juxta fluvium Elvey de S. Asapho in festo decollationis S. Johanni Baptistæ, anno prædicti domini regis Henrici vigesimo quinto.

Sciendum quod illi qui capti detinentur cum prædicto Griffino, eodem modo tradentur domino regi donec per curiam suam consideratum fuerit, utrum & quomodo debeant deliberari. Et ad omnia firmiter tenenda, ego David juravi super crucem sanctam quam coram me feci deportari. Venerabilis etiam pater Howelus episcopus de S. Asaph ad petitionem meam firmiter promisit in ordine suo, quod hæc omnia prædicta faciet, & procurabit modis quibus poterit, observari. Ednevet siquidem Waugam per præceptum meum, illud idem juravit super crucem prædictam.

ctam. Actum ut ſupra. Præterea conceſſi pro me & hæredibus meis quod ſi ego, vel hæredes mei contra pacem domini regis, vel hæredium ſuorum, vel contra articulos prædictos, aliquid attentaverimus tota hæreditas noſtra domino regi, & hæredibus ſuis incurratur. De quibus omnibus & ſingulis ſuppoſui me, & hæredes meos, juriſdictioni Archiepiſcopi Cantuarienſis, & epiſcoporum Londinenſis, Herefordenſis, & Coventrenſis, qui pro tempore præerunt, quod omnes, vel unus eorum, quem dominus rex ad hoc elegerit, poſſit nos excommunicare, & terram noſtram interdicere, ſi aliquid contra prædicta attentaverimus. Et procuravi quod epiſcopi de Bangor & de S. Aſaph chartas ſuas domino regi fecerunt per quas conceſſerunt, quod omnes ſententias tam excommunicationis quam interdicti à prædictis Archiepiſcopo, epiſcopis, vel aliquo eorum, ferendas, ad mandatum eorum exequentur.

Rex omnibus, &c.

DAVID filius Lewelini quondam principis Norwalliæ, Salutem. Noverint univerſitas veſtra me ſpontanea voluntate mea pepegiſſe Domino meo Henrico Dei gratia Angliæ, quod ego & hæredes mei eidem domino regi, & hæredibus ſuis omnibus diebus vitæ noſtræ conſtanter & fideliter ſerviemus, nec aliquo tempore contra eos erimus: Quod ſi forte evenerit, quod à fideli ſervicio ſuo, vel hæredum ſuorum, quod abſit, receſſerimus, tota terra noſtra erga ipſum dominum regem & hæredes ſuos incurratur, & in uſus eorum perpetuis cedat temporibus. Hanc autem pactionem & conceſſionem ſigilli mei appoſitione roboravi, & ad majorem hujus rei declarationem venerabiles patres Bangorenſem, & de S. Aſaph Epiſcopi, ad petitionem meam præſenti ſcripto ſigilla ſua appoſuerunt. Actum apud Rothetan triceſimo primo die Auguſti.

Illuſtri

ILluſtri viro domino Henrico Dei gratia regi Anglorum, &c. Abbates Haberconwiæ, & de de Kemere Ciſtercienſis ordinis inquiſitores dati à domino Papâ, ſalutem in Domino. Mandatum domini Papæ recipimus in hæc verba, Innocentius Epiſcopus, ſervus ſervorum Dei, dilectis filiis Abbatibus de Haberconwiæ, & de Kemere Ciſtercienſis ordinis Kangorum dioceſis ſalutem & apoſtolicam benedictionem. Ex parte dilecti filii noſtri nobilis viri David Principis Northwalliæ fuit propoſitum coram nobis, quod cum inter ipſum, quem parentes ejus in alumnum Romanæ Eccleſiæ donaverunt, & chariſſimum in Chriſto filium noſtrum regem Anglorum illuſtrem bellum longo tempore perduraſſet, tandem poſtquam fuit in venerabilem fratrem noſtrum epiſcopum de S. Alaph & collegas ipſius de ſtando hinc inde eorum arbitrio ſuper omnibus querelis juramento à partibus præſtito concorditer bonis viris mediantibus conpromiſſum. Idem rex, non attendens quod pendente illorum arbitrio, ſibi ſuper hoc aliquid attentare non licebit in prædictum principem ex inſperato hoſtiliter irruit ad præſtandum, quod ſuper prædictis de quibus conpromiſſum fuerit & juratum, ac aliis ipſius regis, mandare per vim computit, & metum qui cadere poterat in conſtantem.

Cum igitur ea quæ vi & metu fiant, carere debeant robore firmitatis, diſcretioni veſtræ per apoſtolica ſcripta mandamus, quatenus inquiſita ſuper hoc diligentius veritate, ſi rem inveneritis ita eſſe, auctoritate noſtra prædictum principem ab obſervatione ſic extorti juramenti penitus abſolventes, ſententia, ſi qua occaſione ejuſmodi in ejus perſonam, vel terram ab aliquo forſan tota fuerit, juxta formam eccleſiæ ſine difficultate qualibet, ſicut juſtum fuerit relaxetis. Teſtes vero, &c. Datum *Januæ* ſeptimo calendas Auguſti Pontificatûs noſtri anno ſecundo. Hujus igitur autoritate muniti vobis mandamus quatenus in vigilia S. Agnetis Virginis, apud Keyrus in eccleſia Guſtefend coram vobis compareatis, ſuper contentis in Autentico dicto principi reſponſuri, ſi vobis videritis expedire.

Iſti

Iſti ſunt ARTICULI *intimati Domino* LEOLINO *Principi* Walliæ, *& populo ejuſdem loci, ex parte Archiepiſcopi ſupra dicti.*

Primo, quod propter ſalutem eorum ſpiritualem, & temporalem ad partes iſtas venimus, quas ſemper dileximus, ut plures eorum noverunt.

Secundo, Quia venimus contra Domini regis voluntatem, cui etiam adventus noſter dicitur plurimum diſplicere.

Tertio, Quia rogamus eos & ſupplicamus eis pro ſanguine Jeſu Chriſti, quatenus venire velint ad unitatem cum gente Anglorum, & ad pacem Domini regis, quam eis intendimus, quanto melius poterimus procurare.

Quarto, Volumus eos ſcire quod in his partibus Domini non poterimus remanere.

Quinto, Volumus eos attendere quod poſt receſſum noſtrum non invenient aliquem, qui ita velit ſua amplecti negotia promovenda, qui vellemus, ſi placeret. Altiſſima vita noſtra temporali corporum pacem honeſtam & ſtabilem perpetuo procuraſſe.

Sexto, Quia ſi noſtras preces ſpreverint & labores, ſtatim intendimus eorum pertinaciam ſcribere ſummo Pontifici & Curiæ Romanæ, propter peccata mortalia, quæ multiplicantur occaſione diſcordiæ omni die.

Septimo, Noverint quod niſi citius ad pacem venerint aggravabitur eis bellum, quod non poterunt ſuſtinere, quia creſcit regia potentia omni die.

Octavo, Noverint quod regnum Angliæ eſt ſub ſpeciali protectione ſedis Apoſtolicæ, & quod Roma-

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na Curia plus inter regna cætera diligere consuevit.

Nono, Quod eadem Curia nullo modo volet permittere statum regni Angliæ vacillare, quod sibi specialibus obsequiis est devotum.

Decimo, Amarissimè plangimus hoc quod dicitur Wallenses crudeliores existere Saracenis; quia cum Saraceni capiunt Christianos, eos servant pecunia redimendos, quos Wallenses captos dicuntur illico jugulare quasi solo sanguine delectentur; immo quod est deterius, quos promittunt redimi, tradunt accepta pecunia jugulandos.

Undecimo, Quod cum consueverit Deum & personas Ecclesiasticas revereri, à devotione hominum videntur multipliciter recessisse, qui in tempore sanctissimo in redemptoris injuriam moverunt seditionem, homicidia & incendia perpetrantes, in quo eos nullus poterit excusare.

Duodecimo, Petimus ut tanquam veri Christiani ad cor redeant pœnitentes, quia cœptam discordiam non possent continuare etiam si jurassent.

Tertiodecimo, Petimus ut nobis significent quibus modis velint & valeant turbationem pacis regiæ, læsionem reipublicæ, & mala alia emendare.

Quartodecimo, Ut significent nobis qualiter valeat ipsa concordia stabiliri, frustra enim pax firmari videbitur quæ tam assidue violatur.

Quintodecimo, Ut si dicant leges suas vel fœdera ex pacto inito non servari, nobis significent quæ sunt illa.

Sextodecimo, Noverint quod etiam posito quod eis derogatum fuisset, quod nescimus, nullo modo licebit eis quasi essent judices in causa sua taliter majestatem regiam impugnare.

Septimodecimo, Quod nisi modo pax fiat, proceditur contra eos forsitan ex decreto militiæ, sacerdoti, & populi convocati.

Reverendissimo

REveredissimo Patri in Christo Domino J. De gratia Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo totius Angliæ Primati, suus humilis & devotus filius Leolinus Princeps Walliæ, Dominus Snaudon, salutem & filialem dilectionem cum omnimoda reverentia, subjectione & honore, sanctæ paternitati vestræ pro labore vobis quasi intolerabile quem assumpsistis ad præsens pro dilectione quam erga nos & nostram nationem geritis, omni qua possumus devotione regratiantes vobis assurgimus; & eo amplius quod contra Domini regis voluntatem venistis prout nobis intimastis. Cæterum quod nos rogastis ut ad pacem Domini regis veniamus, scire debet vestra sanctitas quod ad hoc prompti sumus, dummodo idem dominus rex pacem debitam & veram nobis & nostris velit observare. Ad hoc licet gauderemus de mora vestra facienda in Wallia, tamen per nos non eritis impediti quin pax fiat, quantum in nobis est, quam optamus per vestram industriam magis quam alicujus alterius roborari. Et speramus nec per Dei gratiam erit opportunum propter nostram pertinaciam aliquid scribere Domino Papæ. Nec vestras paternas preces ac graves labores spernemus, sed eas amplectimur omni cordis affectu ut tenemur. Nec erit opus quod Dominus Rex aggravet contra nos manum, cum prompti sumus sibi obedire juribus nostris & legibus nobis ut præmittatur reservatis.

Et licet regnum Angliæ sit Curiæ Romanæ specialiter subjectum & dilectum, tamen cum Dominus Papa, necnon & Curia Romana audiverint quanta nobis per Anglicos mala sunt illata, videlicet quod pax prius formata non fuit nobis servata nec pacta; deinde devastationes, combustiones, & Ecclesiasticarum personarum interfectiones, sacerdotum videlicet & inclusorum, & aliarum religiosarum personarum passim mulierum & infantium suggentium ubera & in utero portantium, combustiones etiam hospitalium & aliarum domorum religiosarum, homicidiorum in cœmiteriis, Ecclesiis, & super Altaria. & aliorum sacrilegiorum & flagiciorum auditu etiam horribilium, auditu Paganorum

rum ſicut expreſſius in aliis rotulis conſcripta vobis tranſmittimus inſpicienda.

Speramus imprimis, quod veſtra pia & ſancta paternitas clementer nobis compatietur, nec non & Curia ſupra dicta, nec per nos regnum Angliæ vacillabit, dum, ut promiſſum eſt, pax debita nobis fiat & ſervetur. Qui vero ſanguinis effuſione delectantur manifeſtum eſt factis. Nam Anglici hactenus nulli ſexui vel ætati ſeu languori pepercerunt, nulla Eccleſiæ vel loco ſacro detulerunt, qualia vel conſimilia Wallenſes non fecerunt. Super eo autem quod unus redemptus fuit interfectus, multum dolemus, nec occiſorem manu tenemus, ſed in ſylvis uti latro vagatur. De eo verò quod inceperunt guerram aliqui in tempore indebito, illud ignoravimus uſque poſt factum, & tamen ipſi aſſerunt quod niſi eo tempore hoc feciſſent mortes & captiones eis imminebunt, nec audebunt in domibus reſidere, nec niſi armati incedere, & ſic præ timore tali tempore id fecerunt. De eis verò quæ fecimus contra Dominum, ut veri Chriſtiani per Dei gratiam pœnitebimus, nec erit ex parte noſtra quod bellum continuetur, dum ſumus indemnes ut debemus. Ne tamen exhæredemur & paſſim occidemur, oportet nos defendere ut valemus. Cum verò injuria & damna hinc inde conſiderentur & ponderentur parati ſumus emendare pro viribus quæ ex parte noſtra ſunt commiſſa, dum de prædictis injuriis & damnis nobis factis & aliis emenda nobis fiat. Et ad pacem firmandam & ſtabiliendam ſimiliter ſumus prompti debitis modis.

Quando tamen regales chartæ & pacta inita nobis non ſervatur, ſicut nec hucuſque ſunt obſervata, non poteſt pax ſtabiliri, nec quando novæ exactiones & inauditæ contra nos & noſtros omni die adveniunt. Vobis autem tranſmittimus in rotulis damna nobis illata & fœdera non ſervata ſecundum formam pacis prius factam. Quod verò guerravimus quaſi neceſſitas nos cogebat; Nam nos & omnes Wallenſes eramus adeo oppreſſi & ſuppeditati & ſpoliati & in ſervitutem redacti per regales Juſticianos & Ballivos contra formam pacis & omnem juſticiam amplius quam

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ſi Saraceni eſſemus vel Judæi, ſicut credimus & ſæpe denunciavimus Domino Regi nec aliquam emendam habere potuimus. Sed ſemper mittebantur juſticiarii & ballivi ferociores & crudeliores, & quando illi erant ſaturati per ſuas injuſtas exactiones, alii de novo mittebantur ad populum excoriandum in tantum quod populus mallebat mori quam vivere. Nec oportet militiam ampliorem convocare, vel contra nos moveri Sacerdotium dum nobis fiat pax & ſervetur modis debitis ut ſuperius eſt expreſſum. Nec debitis ſancte pater omnibus verbis credere noſtrorum adverſariorum; ſicut enim nos factis oppreſſerunt & opprimunt, ita & vobis diffamant, nobis imponentes quæ volunt. Ipſi enim vobis ſunt præſentes & nos abſentes, ipſi opprimentes & nos oppreſſi. Et ideò propter Deum fidem eis in omnibus non exhibeatis, ſed facta potius examinetis. Valeat ſanctitas veſtra ad regimen Eccleſiæ per tempora longa.

Primus Articulus eſt talis, Cum in forma pacis ſic contineatur ut ſequitur. Si vero idem Leolinus jus vendicaverit in aliquibus terris quas alii præter dictum dominum Regem occupaverint extra quatuor Cantredos prædictos, pleniariam ſibi juſtitiam exhibebit præfatus dominus Rex ſecundum leges & conſuetudines partium illarum in quibus terræ illæ conſiſtunt: qui Articulus non fuit obſervatus ſuper terris Arwyſtley & inter Dyvy & ductus fluviorum, pro eo quod cum Dominus Leolinus dictas terras vendicaſſet coram Domino Rege apud Ruthlan, & Rex ſibi conceſſiſſet cauſam examinare ſecundum leges & conſuetudines Walliæ ac advocati pretium fuiſſent introducti coram Rege ut judicarent de dictis terris ſecundum leges Wallicanas; parte rea comparente & reſpondente adeo quod eo die deberet finaliter terminari ex præfixione Domini Regis qui apud Gloverniam exiſtens diem prædictum partibus aſſignavit, licet ſæpius in diverſis locis coram juſticiariis fuiſſet dicta cauſa examinata, & terræ ipſæ eſſent in pura Wallia. Nec unquam judicata fuit ſuper eis niſi ſecundum leges Wallicanas; Nec Dominus Rex poſſet

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vel deberet prorogare nisi secundum leges Walliæ: Diem tamen ipsum motu proprio prorogavit & contra leges antedictas, & ad ultimo fuit vocatus ad loca varia ad quæ non debuit evocari, nec justitiam obtinere potuit, nisi secundum leges Angliæ contra illud quod in dicto Articulo continetur. Et idem factum fuit coram justiciariis apud Montgomery, cum partes essent in judicio constitutæ & firmatæ, & dies datus ad sententiam audiendam, diem prorogaverunt leges memoratas. Demum apud Londinum post multos labores & expensas varias Rex ipse justitiam sibi denegavit, nisi vellet secundum leges Angliæ subire judicium in causa memorata.

Secundus Articulus non servatus est talis. Et omnes transgressiones injuriæ & excessus hinc inde factæ penitus remittuntur usque in diem hodiernum. Iste Articulus non fuit observatus quia Dominus Reginaldus de Grey statim cum fuit factus Justiciarius, movit varias quæstiones & innumerabiles contra homines de Tegengl, & nos super transgressis quæ factæ fuerunt in tempore Domini Henrici Regis, & dicti Domini Leolini dum Dominum in partibus illis obtinebat unde dicti homines multum timentes non audebant in domibus suis permanere.

Tertius Articulus, Ubi dictus Rys Vachan filius *Nesi* filii Maelgon cum terra quam nunc tenet & cum post pacem initam fuit spoliatus de terra de Geneverglyn, quam tunc tenebat cum hominibus & Averiis eorundem.

Quartus Articulus, Item concedit Dominus Rex quod omnes terras tenentes in quatuor Cantredis, & in aliis terris quas Dominus Rex retinet in manu sua, teneant eas adeo libere & pleniarie sicut ante guerram tenere consueverint, & eisdem libertatibus & consuetudinibus gaudeant quibus prius gaudere solebant, & cum contra istum Articulum dictus Reginaldus consuetudines varias de novo introduxit, & hoc contra pacis formam supradictam.

Item *Quintus Articulus*, Controversiæ & contentiones motæ vel movendæ inter Principem & quoscunque terminabantur & decidentur secundum leges

Marchiæ

Marchiæ de his quæ emergunt in Marchia, & ſecundum leges Walliæ de rebus contentioſis quæ in Wallia orientur. Contra iſtum Articulum venit Dominus Rex mittendo Juſticiarios uſque ad Montgomery, qui ibidem judicare præſumpſerunt homines dicti Leolini, *vindictam* ponendo ſuper illos contra leges Walliæ, cum hoc vel aliud ſimile nunquam factum fuiſſet ibidem temporibus retroactis, quoſdam incarcerando, alios in exilium mittendo, cum ipſe idem Princeps paratus eſſet de eiſdem hominibus ſuis exhibere juſtitiæ complementum omnibus quærelantibus de eiſdem.

Item *Sextus Articulus*. Item cum ſit contentum in dicta pacis forma, quod Griffinus Vachan homagium faceret Domino Regi, de terra, de Yâl, & principi de terra de Edeyrnahu Juſticiarii Domini introduxerunt in totam terram prædictam de Edeyrnahu cujus cognitio cauſæ ad Principem pertinebat ſimpliciter, & non ad illos Juſticiarios; & tamen pro bono pacis princeps hoc tolerabat cum ipſe Princeps paratus eſſet eidem Dominæ ſuper hoc juſtitiam exhibere.

Septimus Articulus, ubi dicitur & licet idem Princeps ſe noſtræ ut dictum eſt ſuppoſuerit voluntati, nos tamen concedimus & volumus quod voluntas noſtra . . . . . ultra dictos Articulos ſe in aliquo non extendant. Contra iſtum Articulum exigebatur Aurum ad opus Reginæ in qualibet ſolutione facta Regi cum . . . . . Aurum nunquam fuit exactum Wallenſibus, nec in tempore Domini Henrici, vel alicujus alterius Regis Angliæ; quod Aurum exſolvit pro bono pacis, cum tamen nihil de hoc tactum fuit in forma pacis vel excogitatum: & nunc inſuper exigitur à Principe Aurum ad opus Reginæ ſenioris matris videlicet Domini Edvardi nunc Regis Angliæ, pro pace facta in tempore Domini Henrici nunc Regis Angliæ, cum nihil de hoc tunc fuerat dictum vel quoquomodo excogitatum, videlicet duo millia Marcatum & dimidium, & niſi dictæ Marcæ ſolverentur, minabatur dicta Regina quod bona ejuſdem Leolini occuparet quæ invenire poterat in Dominio Regis, &

homines ſuos capere vel venundare quouſque dictam ſummam haberet ad plenum. Item cum invitâſſet Dominus Rex dictum Principem adfectum Wiggornienſem verbis blandiſſimis promittendo ei quod daret tunc conſanguineam ſuam ſibi in uxorem, & multis ditaret honoribus; Nihilominus cum illuc veniſſet in die deſponſationis, ante miſſam petiit Dominus Rex unam literam conſignari à Principe continentem inter cætera, quod idem Princeps nullum omnino honorem in terra ſua teneret contra Regis voluntatem, vel manu teneret ex quo poſſit contingere quod omnes fideles Principis ab eo commoverentur. Quam quidem literam ſibi ſigillatam tradidit, computans per metum qui cadere poſſet in conſtantem virum, cum tamen in forma pacis, ut præmiſſum eſt, contineatur quod nihil ab eo deberet exigi, ultra quod in dicta forma continetur.

Item, Cum ſecundum eandem pacis formam conſuetudines eidem Principi confirmentur quibus uſus fuerat ab antiquo; ac idem Princeps & Anteceſſores ſui, ex conſuetudine diutina & obtenta bona de naufragiis in terris ſuis provenientia conſueverant recipere, & in ſuos uſus convertere ad libitum: Juſticiarius Ceſtrenſis *namium* recepit ſuper Principem pro bonis quæ recepit de naufragiis ante guerram contra dictam pacis formam per quam hinc inde erant remiſſa, & contra conſuetudines ante dictas. Dato etiam quod hoc eſſet foris factum *namium* recepit tale, videlicet quindecem libratas mellis & plures equos ac homines ſuos incarceravit, & hoc ex propriis bonis Principis antedicti. Preterea, accipit ſcaphas de Banweys quæ venerant apud Liverpol cum mercandiis per mercatores, & eas numquam deliberavit donec pecuniam pro eis accepit quantum volebat.

Item, Cum quidam homines de Geneurglyn quædam bona abſtuliſſent ab aliis vicinis ſuis de Geneurglyn, dum eſſent in Dominio Principis de Merpyreton homines Regis de Llanbadarn prædam fecerunt, & acceperunt de terra Principis de Merpyreton, & cum homines ſui veniſſent illuc ad quærendum quare dictam prædam receperant, unum de eis interfecerunt, &

alios vulneraverunt, & quosdam incarceraverunt. Et cum in dicta pacis forma contineatur quod in Marchia deberent emendari quæ in Marchia committebantur, tamen dicti homines Regis homines Principis audire noluerunt alibi quam in Castro de Llanbadarn, & hoc contra pacis formam antedictam, super quo hactenus nullam justitiam habere potuerunt. In illis Articulis injuriatus Dominus Rex Principi & suis, & etiam in multis aliis: Et licet Princeps tam per se quam per suos petivisset sæpius à Domino Rege quod pacis formam supradictam erga se & suos faceret observari, in nullo tamen extitit observata sed omni die de novo Justiciarii & Ballivi Domini Regis in partibus illis injurias injuriis, & varia gravamina cumulaverunt; propter quod mirum non debet videri alicui si Princeps præfatus assensum præstitit illis qui guerrare cœperunt, cum in his fides quam in animam Domini Regis sibi Dominus Robertus Tibetot juraverat in nullo servabatur, & maxima & principaliter cum Princeps fuisset præmunitus à personis fide dignis quod Princeps foret à Rege capiendus in suo primo accessu apud Ruthlan, & etiam fuisset captus si Rex illuc accessisset post Natale sicut proposuerat.

Nec gravamina & alia quasi innumerabilia, sancte Pater, considerantes, nobis affectu paterno compaciamini, & pro salute animæ Domini Regis, & nostræ, & etiam multorum aliorum, ad pacem bonam utriusque populi laboretis fructuosè.

Cum Dominus David primo veniisset ad Dominum Edwardum tunc Comitem Cestriæ, ac homagium sibi feciisset, idem Dominus Edwardus eidem Davidi duas Cantredas, videlicet de dyffryn-Clwyd & Cywonant cum omnibus suis pertinentiis dedit plenarie, & literas suas patentes super hoc fieri fecit. tandem etiam donationem eidem invocavit, postquam creatus est in Regem, & etiam illum Davidem in possessionem illarum Cantredarum induxit corporalem.

Demum Domina Gwenthian de Lacy mortua, tres villas quas in dictis Cantredis tenuit quoad vitam quæ ad ipsum Davidem spectabant ratione Donationis supradictæ

pradictæ Dominus Rex ſibi abſtulit minus juſtè contra tenorem Chartæ ſuæ.

Item, Cum dictus David ex donatione Domini Regis prædicti villas de Hope & Eſton obtineret in Wallia, de quibus nulli reſpondere tenebatur niſi ſecundum leges Wallicanas; tandem Juſticiarius Ceſtrienſis fecit ipſum ad inſtantiam cujuſdam Anglici Willh. de Vanabel nomine ad comitatum Ceſtrienſem ſuper dictis vilulis ad judicium evocari. Et licet dictus Dominus David petiviſſet multoties quod injurioſe contra eundem non procederetur in dicto comitatu, pro eo quod ibidem reſpondere nullatenus tenebatur ſuper villis prædictis quæ ſitæ erant in Wallia, ſed potius tractaretur, hoc ſibi plane denegavit.

Item, Idem Juſticiarius Ceſtrienſis in gravamen dicti Domini Davidis nemus ſuum de Lleweni & Sylvas ſuas de Hope fecit ſuccidi tam per villanos de Ruthlan, quam per alios, cum idem Juſticiarius in terris prædicti Domini Davidis nullam omnino haberet juriſdictionem, & non contenti quod *meremium* ibidem quærerent ad ædificia exigenda tam apud Rodelanum quam alibi in patria, ſed nemus deſtruendo *meremium* ibidem ſectum ad vendendum in Hyberniam tranſtulerunt.

Item, Cum idem Dominus David quoſdam *Fortaricos* de *terra* Domini Regis qui in nemoribus latitabant cepiſſet, ac ſuſpendio tradidiſſet, idem tamen Juſticiarius ipſum Davidem penes Regem accuſabat, ac ſi ipſe dictos malefactores defenderet & manuteneret, quod veriſimile non erat cum ipſe David dictos latrones ſuſpendi faceret & occidi.

Item, Cum eſſet cautum in forma pacis quod Walleuſes deberent in cauſis ſuis tractari ſecundum leges Wallicanas, iſtud tamen circa dictum Davidem & ſuos homines in nullo extitit obſervatum.

De premiſſis vero gravaminibus & aliis petiit idem David aliquam emendationem vel ſecundum leges Walliæ, vel conſuetudines, vel etiam ex gratia ſpeciali; & hoc etiam petiit à Domino Rege, quorum neutrum potuit aliquatenus obtinere: Et cum hoc præmunitus fuit à quibuſdam à Curia Domini Regis, quod

in primo regreſſu Domini Reginaldi de Gray de Curia idem David eſſet capiendus ut filii ſui capiendi pro obſedibus eſſet, inſuper ſpoliandus caſtro ſuo de Hope, & etiam ſylva ſua ibidem ſuccidenda. Ideo cum idem David multum laboraſſet pro Domino Rege prædicto in diverſis guerris tam in Anglia quam in Wallia, & expoſuiſſet ſe & ſuos variis periculis & injuriis, ac amiſiſſet nobiliores de ſuis & fortiores, ac multos nimis, nihilominus de dictis gravaminibus & aliis nullam omnino juſtitiam, emendationem, ſeu gratiam potuit obtinere. Propter quæ gravamina & pericula, timens mortem propriam aut filiorum ſuorum, vel incarcerationem perpetuam, vel ſaltem diutinam, quaſi coactus & invitus incepit prout potuit ſe & ſuos defenſare.

Hæc eſt forma quam Dominus Rex Angliæ promiſit hominibus de Ros, antequam ipſi fecerunt ſibi homagium, & illam formam eis promiſit inviolabiliter obſervare, videlicet,

Quod ipſe Dominus Rex concederet unicuique eorum jus ſuum, & juriſdictionem ſuam, & etiam Dominium, bonæ memoriæ Domini Henrici quondam Regis Angliæ, ſecundum quod prædicti homines de Ros referent ipſos haberent temporibus prædicti Henrici.

Item, Promiſit prædictus Dominus Rex ſupradictis hominibus quod non darentur nec ad firmam ponerentur; quibus articulis conceſſis præfatis hominibus homagium fecerunt Domino Regi, & ipſe eis promiſit ore proprio dictos articulos obſervare. Hoc non obſtante quidam Cementarii redeuntes ad villam de Ruthlan, de loco ubi ipſi operabantur, obviaverunt cuidam nobili tranſeunti cum uxore ſua per viam regiam ſuper pace Domini Regis, qui Cementarii per vim propoſuerunt auferre à prædicto nobili ſuam uxorem, & quia ipſe nobilis defendit ſuam uxorem ne ab ipſo auferetur, prædicti Cementarii prædictum nobilem interfecerunt. Ille autem cui plus opponebatur dictum homicidium perpetraſſe, cum quibuſdam ſociis ſuis capti fuerunt; Et cum parentela prædicti interfecti petierit juſtitiam à Domino Juſticiario Ceſtrienſi de morte conſanguinii

eorum, illi de parentela ipsius interfecti fuerunt incarcerati, & interfectores fuerunt à carcere liberati.

Item, Quidam homo interfecit quendam nobilem qui videlicet filium Goronu de Heylyn nutriverat, & interfector captus fuit: Et cum quidam de parentela prædicti interfecti peterent justiciam de eorum consanguineo à Domino Justiciario Cestrienſi, quidam eorum capti fuerunt, & interfector fuit in Castello Domini Regis liberatus, & adhuc est ibi, denegata justicia prædictæ parentelæ.

Item, Quidam nobiles vindicaverunt jus in quibusdam terris, & de mobilibus suis obtulerunt Domino Regi magnam summam pecuniæ pro justicia habenda per rationem & veredictum proborum & legalium hominum de patria; quæ quidem terræ adjudicatæ fuerunt, prædictis vendicantibus totam terram prædictam cum omnibus ædificiis *biadis*, & aliis bonis in ipsis contentis, Dominus Reginaldus de Grey; & sic amiserunt primo pecuniam quam pro terra pacaverunt, & postea terram.

Item, Jurisdictionis nostræ est quod nullus extraneus extirparet sylvas nostras, nisi prius habita licentia nostra; hoc non obstante, proclamatum fuit apud Rodolanum quod liceret unicuique Anglicano extirpare sylvas nostras sine nostra licentia ad libitum eorum voluntatis, & quod nobis fuit prohibitum dictas sylvas nostras extirpare.

Item, Terras quas probi homines à Domino Davide filio Leolini bonæ memoriæ habuerunt per donationem prædicti Davidis abstulit prædictus Justiciarius à prædictis probis hominibus.

Item, Quando aliquis ad villam de Ruthlan veniret cum mercandiis suis, si refutaret illud quod Anglicus eidem offerret pro suis mercandiis, statim duceretur ille Wallensis ad castrum, & emptor ibidem haberet rem quam larginaverat, & Dominus Rex haberet pretium dictæ rei, tunc Castellam dictum Wallensem spoliatum & atrociter verberatum deliberabant, pacatis prius Portario Castri quatuor denariis. Si vero aliquis Wallensis emeret aliquam rem in villa de Ruthlan, Anglicus qualiscunque superveniret, & rem venditam dicto

dicto Wallensi auferet ab ipso pro minori pretio quam dictus Wallensis solverat pro eadem.

Item, Contra promissionem Domini Regis prædictis hominibus de Ros, ipse dedit territorium villæ de Maenam in Penmayn & Lhysfaen.

Item, Taurus cujusdam probi hominis deprehensus fuit in pratis Domini Regis apud Ros, & captus, & Dominus ejus vocatus fuit ad placitum usque Rodolanum, & fuit condemnatus in quinque libris occasione dicti tauri; bis adivit Londinium pro justitia petenda, & nullam fuit assecutus, & in illis duabus vicibus expendidit prædictus homo tres libras.

Item, Quidam nobiles de Cantreda de Ros emerunt officia pro certa summa pecuniæ; pacata pecunia, meritis suis non exigentibus, Dominus Justiciarius Cestrensis abstulit ab eis eorum officia.

Item, Quidam rusticus Goronow ab *Heylyn* condemnatus fuit in 17 *l.* bonæ & legalis monetæ juris, ordine non servato.

Item, Goronow filius *Heylyn* accipit ad firmam territorium de Penmaen & Lhysfaen à Magistro Godfrido M. pro certa pecuniæ summa, usque ad finem quatuor annorum, quo facto Dominus Robertus de C. cum equis & armis, & cum viginti quatuor equitibus venit ad inequitandum prædictum Goronow occasione dictæ terræ, ita quod sic non fuit securus transitus nec usque Rodolanum, nec usque ad Justiciarios nisi cum forti *Warmistura* de sua parentela & etiam de suis amicis.

Item, In reformationem pacis *ultro* factæ & firmatæ inter Dominum Regem, & suos ex una parte, & Dominum Principem & suos ex altera expresè continebatur; quod omnes injuriæ & transgressiones factæ ex utraque parte penitus remitterentur; hoc non obstante, oppositum fuit contra quosdam nobiles quoddam fore factum tempore guerræ, & statim capti fuerunt, nec potuerunt à carcere liberari antequam ipsi pacarent sedecem Marcas,

Item, Cum Causæ debent tractari & terminari secundum legem & consuetudinem terræ nostræ, compelluntur homines Cantredæ nostræ ad jurandum in causis

prædictis contra ſuam conſcientiam, nec aliter jurare patiuntur.

Præterea nos *couſtavimus* trecentas Marcas eundo ad Dominum Regem pro juſtitia petenda in prædictis Articulis, ibidem morando, & ad propria redeundo; & cum nos credebamus habere plenam juſtitiam de ſingulis Articulis prædictis, Dominus Rex tranſmiſit ad partes noſtras Dominum Reginaldum de Grey, cui dictus Dominus Rex totam terram ad firmam conceſſit, ad tractandos homines prædictæ Cantredæ prout ſuæ placeret voluntati; qui compulſit nos jurare per manum ſuam cum deberemus jurare per manum Domini Regis, & ubi Crux Domini Regis levari deberet, quod Crux prædicti Reginaldi levaretur, in ſignum quod ipſe erat verus Dominus. Dictus vero Reginaldus in ſuo adventu ad partes Walliæ vendidit quibuſdam ſervientibus Domini Regis officia ſua, quæ prædicti ſervientes prius emerant à Dom. Rege pro 23 Marcis, & illa officia non deberent vendi niſi cum dominium dominorum mutaretur.

Item, Dominus Rex dedit Maredudo filio Madoc Magiſterium ſatellitum pro ſuo ſervitio, Dominus Reginaldus de Grey abſtulit ab eo ſuum officium, nec à Domino Rege aſſequi potuit aliquam juſtitiam.

Item, Unus de conſilio prædicti Reginaldi nobis dixit ore tenus, *ſcilicet* Cynwricus Fychan, quod in adventu prædicti Reginald ad partes Walliæ, viginti quatuor homines de probioribus hominibus cujuſlibet Cantredæ caperet ad incarcerandos ipſos perpetuo vel decapitandos: Propter iſta gravamina, & alia quæ dictus Reginaldus nobis fecit, & etiam propter minas quas ipſe nobis intulit, videlicet quod ſi mitteremus aliquos nuntios ad Curiam Domini Regis pro juſtitia petenda decapitarentur. Multa alia damna nobis allata, & injuriæ factæ; & quando mittebamus ad Curiam Domini Regis, nuntii non permittebantur nec auſi fuerunt intrare, ſed expendebant multa inutiliter; ob iſta gravamina æſtimabamus nos eſſe liberos à juramento facto Domino Regis coram Deo.

Item, Bledyn Seis, & *Anjanus* filius Genaſ de Ros quoddam malefactum fecerunt temporibus David filii Lewelini, & Henrici Regis, de homicidiis factis tunc

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ſatisfactionem & emendam ſatisfacere monſtraverunt; Et modo de novo Reginaldus de Grey vellet & cogeret illam emendam renovare, donec oportuit ipſos terras proprias relinquere.

Item, Cenſus & obventiones quos ſolvimus de veteri moneta per medietatem unius anni ante adventum novæ monetæ, cogerunt nos reddere eis novas monetas pro veteri & hoc ſub eodem numero.

Iſta ſunt gravamina per Dominum Regem & ſuos Juſticiarios illata Rheſo parvo de Yſtrad Tywy.

Primum eſt, Poſtquam dictus Rhys dedit & conceſſit Domino Regi caſtrum ſuum apud Dynéfowr poſt ultimam pacis formam; qui dictus Rheſus tunc temporis erat in *tenilio* Domini Payn de Gadfry, eodem tempore interfecti fuerunt ſex nobiles viri Domini Rhys, de quibus ſatisfactionem nec juſticiam umquam habuit quod fuit eis damnum & gravamen.

Item, Johannes Giffard calumniavit eum Rheſum ſuper hæreditatem propriam apud Hirwryn, quicquid Rheſus inquiſivit à Domino Rege legem patriæ ſuæ, aut legem comitatus Caermardden, in quo comitatu Anteceſſores dicti Rhys ſolebant habere leges, quando fierent in unitatem Anglicorum, & ſub eorum dominiis; quod idem Rhys nullas leges habuit, & ſuam terram prædictam totaliter amiſit; vellent ipſum inſtringere in Comitatu Hereford enſi, ubi numquam anteceſſores ejus reſponderunt.

Præterea in terris præfati Rheſi talia gravamina fuerunt per Anglicos facta, maxime pertinent ad Eccleſiaſticos, videlicet in Eccleſia Sancti Davidis quæ vocatur *Llangadawc* fecerunt ſtabula, & meretrices collocaverunt, & omnia bona quæ in ea continebantur omnino aſportaverunt atque totos domos combuſſerunt; & in eadem Eccleſia juxta aram percuſſerunt Capellanum cum gladio ad caput ejus & eum reliquerunt ſemivivum.

Item, In eadem patria Eccleſiam Dyngad & Eccleſiam Llantredaf ſpoliaverunt & combuſſerunt; cæteraſque Eccleſias in partibus illis omnino ſpoliaverunt calcibus, & libris, ac omnibus aliis ornamentis & rebus.

Gravamina

Gravamina Lewelini filii Rhys, & Howeli fratris ejus per Dominum Regem illata sunt hæc.

Postquam in formam pacis inter Dominum Henricum tunc temporis Regem Angliæ & Dominum Principem apud *Rhydchwnna*, tunc præfatus Rex concessit, & per Cartas suas confirmavit præfato Principi homagium prædictorum Nobibium *exos.* Prædicti Nobiles fuerunt fideles & constantes cum præfato Principe, juxta eorum donationem & Cartarum suarum confirmationem: Edwardus nunc Rex Angliæ prædictos Nobiles dehæreditavit, denegando eisdem omnes leges & consuetudines Walliæ; ita quod non habuerunt terras suas nec per legem, nec per gratiam.

So long as.

Ista sunt gravamina, damna, seu molestiæ per Anglicos illata filiis Maredudi filii Owen.

Primum est quamquam Dominus Rex concessit prædictis Nobilibus suas proprias hæreditates post pacis formam, videlicet Geneur'glyn & Creudhyn; præfatus verò Rex, contra suam donationem & pacis formam, terris supradictis antedictos Nobiles dehæreditavit, denegando eidem omnes leges & consuetudines Walliæ, & Angliæ, atque Comitatus Caermardhyn.

Secundum est quod præfatus Rex in suo comitatu de Cardigan, per suos Justiciarios antedictos Nobiles compellit, ut ipsi traderent judicium super ignobiles ac subditos Patriæ, & quod tales homines *è Comissa* judicium super ipsos opponerent, ubi numquam antecessores eorum ab Anglicis talia sustinuerunt.

Tertiam est, quod Justicarii Domini Regis Curiam eorum Nobilium abstulerunt, compellendo homines suos proprios coram eis satisfacere, quia de jure coram prædictis Nobilibus deberent satisfacere.

Quartum est, quod quoddam Naufragium in terris antedictorum Nobilium fuit, qui quidem Nobiles bona Naufragii receperunt, sicut antecessores eorum fecerunt, & hoc non fuit eis prohibitum per aliquos

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ex parte Regis: Antedictus vero Rex contra eorum consuetudinem & legem, occasione illius Naufragii eosdem damnavit in octoginta Marcis sterlingorum; atque bona quæ in Naufragio continebantur omnino asportaverunt.

Quintum est, quod nullus nostrum in Comitatu Uffegd de Cardigan ausus esset venire inter Anglicos propter timorem carceris & nisi fuisset propter periculum Nobilibus Metrop^{a}. nihil contra honorem Domini Regis moverent.

Significant vero quod omnes Christiani habent leges & consuetudines in eorum propriis terris; Judæi vero inter Anglicos habent leges, ipsi vero in terris suis, & eorum antecessores habuerunt leges immutabiles & consuetudines, donec Anglia post ultimam guerram ab eis leges suas abtulerunt.

Memorandum de quærelis omnium Nobilium virorum de Ystradatuy eisdem latis ac factis per Rogerum de Clyfford, & Rogerum Croscl vicem Domini Rogeri de Clyfford gerentem contra privilegium, justitiam, & consuetudinem prædictorum virorum de Ystratuy, ut dicunt & probant.

Primus Articulus est quod cum dicti Rogeri cogerunt dictos homines de Ystradatuy reddere sibi pro consuetudinibus suis viginti Marcas sterlingorum, & post solutionem dictæ pecuniæ cito fregerunt in hunc modum, quod posuerunt super 17 viros judicantes secundum jus Angliæ; quod numquam fuit consuetudo nec privilegium dictæ patriæ.

Item. Madecus filius Bledyn condemnatus fuit in quatuor Marcio injuste.

Item. Lewelinus Rufus condemnatus fuit in quinque Marcis & 17 averiis contra privilegium & consuetudinem patriæ.

Item. Quod ipsi Rogeri fecerunt foresta super terram propriam virorum patriæ: Et propter pedem unius Cervi inventum in ore canis alicujus, tres homines fuerunt spoliati omnino.

Item.

Item. Michael ab Yguſtyl condemnatus fuit in decem ſolidis pro facto patris ſui, quadraginta annis elapſis.

Item. Cogerunt parentes Ennii à Strabonis ad reddendum ſuum relevagum in vita ſua.

Item. Quod ipſi poſuerunt ſuper nos omnes ſatellitos de Anglicis, quod numquam fuit noſtra dimidietas.

Item. Dati fuimus Domino Mauritio de Crumy, & venditi fuimus Domino Rogero de Clyfford, quod numquam fuit ſuper parentes noſtros.

Item. Relicta Roberti de Monte alto petiit, à Domino Rege tertiam partem terræ de Monte alto in Ward, & dijudicata fuit coram Domino Rege quod numquam dicta terra fuit in Ward data.

Hi ſunt Articuli quæſtionum illati ab hominibus de Penllyn, injuſte per Conſtabularium Albi Monaſterii & ſuos cives.

Primo. Cynwric filius Madoci fuit ſpoliatus ab eis tempore pacis octo libris, & quatuor bobus, & blado laboris unius aratri, per duos annos & valore trium librarum à tribus hominibus ejuſdem; affirmat etiam quod ſolvit 16 libras per octo in valore, & majorem habuit injuriam imponendo manus in ipſum quam totum quod amiſit, quia tunc erat Conſtabularius Domini Principis apud Penllyn: Non fuit alia cauſa dictæ ſpoliationis niſi quia dicebatur invenire 24 garbas de decimis in domo cujuſdam hominis dicti Cynwrici.

Item. Adam Preco condemnatus fuit in ſeptem ſolidis & octo denariis, & Equa valoris unius libræ, imponendo manus in ipſum & liberando latronem dictæ equæ, quia ipſe venerat ibidem cum dicto latrone capto.

Item. Ednevot ab Gruffydh condemnatus fuit in 27 *s.* nec fuit cauſa niſi quia vendidit equam unam ad unum miliare citra villam, ſicut ſolebant à tempore quo non extat memoria, quando veniebant ad nundinas.

Item. Adaf Ddu condemnatus fuit in 30 *s.* eo quod duo boves quos propoſuerat vendere in foro Albi

Monaſterii

Monarterii exibant villam ipſo connivente, & captus fuit & detentus uſque ad ſolutionem 30 *s.* nec ipſi boves exierant niſi de Plateo qua ſtabant uſque ad aliam Plateam.

Item. Biryt filius Gwyn, condemnatus fuit in quinque ſolidis, & in carcerem ductus; eo quod percuſſit unum bovem indomitum ipſum calcantem in foro.

Item. Yorwerch ab Gorgonon condemnatus fuit 70 *s.* eo quod evaſerat quondam de carcere eorum tempore guerræ, & in tempore pacis inventus fuit in dicta villa, & hoc contra formam pacis initæ inter Dominum Regem, & Dominum Principem.

Item. Duo famuli Kenwric ap Gruffydh condemnati fuerunt in duabus Marcis, eo quod dicebant ipſos non ſolviſſe toletum poſtquam ſolverant.

Item. Caducanus Niger famulus Conſtabularii de Penllyn captus fuit & condemnatus in 6 *s.* & 4 *d.* eo quod nolebat recipere veterem monetam pro nova.

Item. Gruffydh ap Goronow *tercinarius* Domini Principis ſpoliatus fuit uno bove valoris 11 *s.* & 8 *d.* & poſtquam arraveret Conſtabularius cum dicto bove per ſeptem menſes, ſolvit dictus Gruffynus pro dicto bove, 40 *d.* *A Servant*

Item. Howel ab David ſpoliatus fuit per ſatellites albi Monaſterii duobus ſolidis extra villam, eo quod denegaverat prius munera ut ſolent ſatellites petere.

Item. David ab Gronow ab Eynion ſpoliatus fuit 30 *s.* eo quod quidam Cives albi Monaſterii dixit, quod quidam de Penlhyn, qui mortuus fuerat, denegabatur ei in quibuſdam rebus.

Item. Duo famuli Y bongam capti fuerunt & condemnati in duabus libris, eo quod poſuerunt manum in quendam latronem qui ſpoliabat eos in villa per noctem, & liberaverunt latronem.

Item. Eneyon filius Ichael captus & verberatus fuit, & ſpoliatus duobus bobus valoris, 24 *s.* & 6 *d.* nulla alia de cauſa, niſi quod boves ipſo connivente moverunt ſe de platea ad aliam plateam.

Item.

Item. Adaf ap Ychael condemnatus fuit in duabus libris pro una libra, & ipſe poſuerat in juramento cujuſdam civis de albo Monaſterio quod non tenebatur niſi in una libra pro Principe, nec voluit jurare, & ideo ſpoliatus fuit una libra.

Item. Guyan Maeſtran ſpoliatus fuit 5 *s.* eo quod dicebat quod quidam Mercator de Ardydwy tenebatur eis in quibuſdam rebus, cum ipſe nec erat de dicta Balliva: Item condemnatus fuit in 8 *d.* quia dicebant ipſum vendere quaſdam oves extra villam cum ipſe non vendiderat.

Item. Famulus Lewelini ab Gwyn ſpoliatus fuit ſeptem ovibus, & 5 *s.* & ſuo pallio, eo quod dicebant ipſum eſſe de Domino Griffydh ab Gwyn cum ipſe non erat.

Item. Iorwerch ab Meylir captus fuit & condemnatus in 15 *s.* cum pallio, eo quod denegavit dare munus ſatellitibus quod petebant, ipſi finxerunt eum in villa pernoctare.

Item. Cives albi Monaſterii rapuerunt à Madoco Ruſo filio Ychael unum bovem valoris, 11 *s.* & 6 *d.*

Iſta omnia facta fuerunt per Henricum Gamber dicti loci Conſtabularium, cum aliis innumerabilibus Articulis.

Item. Ybicre captus fuit in negotio Domini Principis, & condemnatus in 5 *s.* abſque aliqua cauſa.

Hæc ſunt gravamina Goronow filii Heylyn, viz.

Quod quidem Villanus dictus Coronon vocatus fuit ad Curiam Domini Regis occaſione indebitæ cauſæ. Tunc dictus Goronow venit ad ſuum villanum defendendum, & petiit pro ipſo veritatem à Domino Juſticiario, aut Legem qua utuntur homines ſuæ patriæ; omnibus autem his eidem denegatis, dictus villanus condemnatus fuit in 27 libris, & tribus obolis: Tunc dictus Goronow adivit Londonium pro juſtitia habenda, & expendit quinque Marcas & quatuor Solidos, & promiſſa fuit ſibi juſtitia, & nullam fuit aſſecutus.

Item. Quidam Nobilis fuit interfectus, videlicet qui nutriverat filium dicti Goronow, & ille interfector

fector captus fuit & deportatus fuit apud Caſtrum de Ruthlan: Tunc dictus Goronow & quidem de parentela interfecti petierunt juſtitiam de interfectore: Tunc denegata eis juſtitia, quidam fuerunt incarcerati, & ille interfector fuit in Caſtello liberatus. Tunc dictus Goronow iterum adivit Londonium propter ſupradicta gravamina ad juſtitiam petendam, & expendit, 20 Marcas, 3 *s.* 4 *d.* Et Dominus Rex promiſit eidem plenariam juſtitiam, & nullam fuit adeptus cum pervenit ad patriam ſuam.

Item. Tertio ex defectu juſtitiæ oportuit dictum Goronow adire Londonium occaſionibus ſupradictis pro juſtitia petenda, & expendit illa vice 18 Marcas, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* bonæ & legalis Monetæ; & tunc ſimpliciter promiſit Dominus Rex eidem juſtitiam perhibere; & quando credebat habere juſtitiam, tunc venit Reginaldus de Grey, & dixit aperte quod ipſe deberit tractare totam patriam per chartas Domini Regis, & abſtulit totam Ballivam à dicto Goronow; quam ſibi Dominus Rex conceſſit, & vendidit illam Ballivam ad voluntatem ſuam, & tunc petiit dictus Goronow juſtitiam à Domino Reginaldo de gravaminibus ſupradictis, & nullam fuit adeptus.

Item. Dictus Goronow recepit terram, videlicet, Penmaen & Llysfaen ad firmam de Godfrido Merlyn, uſque ad finem quatuor annorum pro certa pecuniæ ſumma. Tunc Robertus de Cruquer venit cum equis ſuis & armis ad quærendum dictam terram per vim, & quia dictus Goronow non permitteret auferre dictam terram ab eodem uſque terminum præſignatum, tunc vocatus fuit ad Curiam dictus Goronow illa occaſione; Tunc venit Reginaldus de Grey, cum viginti quatuor equitibus armatis ad proponendum capere dictum Goronow, vel ad eundem decapitandum; & quia viderunt quod non poſſent implere ſuum propoſitum illo die, vocaverunt dictum Goronow crattino die apud Ruthlan, & tunc dictus Goronow habuit conſilium ita quod non deberent adire dictam Curiam: Iterum dictus Goronow vocatus fuit adplacitum apud Caerwys, & non auſus fuit adire dictum placitum niſi per conductum Domini Epiſcopi

Aſaphenſis,

Aſaphenſis, quia dictus Reginaldus & ſui complures ibidem erant armati.

Item. Propter iſta gravamina de quibus nullam habuit juſtitiam niſi laborare & expendere duas libr. quatuor Marcas, & 9 *d*; & quia non auſus fuit in propria perſona adire Curiam, miſit quendam nuncium deportantem duas literas, unam ad Dominum Regem, & aliam ad fratrem Lewelinum, ad ſignandum Domino Regi quod amitteret totam patriam, & dictum Goronow quia non obſervavit illud quod eiſdem promiſit; & quia nullam poſſent homines de Ros & Argliſeld aſſequi juſtitiam, & quia noluit corrigere ſive emendare iſta gravamina propter hoc amiſit totam patriam.

Supplicant ſanctitati veſtræ, Domine Archiepiſcope Cantuarienſis totius Angliæ Primas, Nobiles viri de Tegengyl, & vobis demonſtrant quod cum prædicti Nobiles fecerunt homagium Domino Edwardo Regi Angliæ, ipſe Rex eiſdem promiſit quod eoſdem immunes obſervaret & indemnes, tam in bonis, libertatibus, juribus, juriſdictionibus, privilegiis quibus uſi fuerunt tempore Henrici Regis per ſuum obtentum privilegium; ex quibus privilegiis fuerunt poſtmodo ſpoliati.

Imprimis. Juribus & conſuetudinibus patriæ fuerunt ſpoliati, viz. prædictus Edwardus compellendo quod ipſi procederent in cauſis ſecundum legem Anglicanam, cum ſecundum tenorem privilegii ſui ſecundum legem Wallicanam procedere debuiſſent, viz. apud Trêf Edwyn, & apud Ruthlan, & apud Caerwys; & optimati de patria fuerunt manu capti quia ipſi provocabant quod ipſi procederent in cauſa apud Trêf Edwyn ſecundum legem & conſuetudinem Wallicanam ſecundum tenorem privilegii.

Secundo. Quia unus Juſticiarius duceret in cauſis peragendis, alius ſuus prædeceſſor in irritum revocaret, viz. in cauſa Davidis Reginaldus de Grey recitavit proceſſum quem ſuus Anteceſſor ratum habuit, & etiam approbavit.

Tertio.

Tertio. Quod ſi unus Nobilis de patria fuiſſet propter calumniam ſibi impoſitam captus, quod non remitterent eundem pro *cautione fideviſſoria* evadere, quod facere debuiſſent. *Surety.*

Quarto. Quod tres unius Nobilis deducti ad Caſtrum fuerunt de Flynt, propter parvam accuſationem, una cum Averiis ſuis, nec potuerunt de Caſtro devenire, nec dilationem obtinere donec unuſquiſque dedit unum bovem Conſtabulario de Flynt, & donec ſolverunt tres libras Kynwrico *Seis* pro dilatione habenda.

Quinto. Reginaldus de Grey terras virorum de Merton dedit & conceſſit Abbati de Baſingwerk ordinis *Ciſterciend.* contra legem Wallicanam, & patriæ conſuetudinem; & contra formam pacis initæ inter Dominum Lewelinum Principem & Dominum Regem, viz. 16. *Catatatas terræ.*

Sexto. Mirantur Nobiles & optimati patriæ pro eo quod Dominus Rex fecit ædificare Caſtrum ſuper terram & poſſeſſionem magnatum, & mandavit Dominus Rex Juſticiario ſuo quod ipſe ſolveret eque bonam terram illis ſpoliatis & adhuc aliquam terram, nec ſuæ terræ æſtimationem ſunt conſecuti in Flynt.

Septimo. Reginaldus de Grey non permitteret poſſeſſores ſylvarum uti ſylvis ſuis, donec ab eiſdem pretium & præmium fuiſſet conſecutus, & aliis ruſticis gratis permitteret ſylvam prædictorum abſcidere, cum non debuiſſent ſecundum patriæ conſuetudinem & legem Wallicanam.

Octavo. Cum homines de Cyrchynan fecerunt pactum cum Domino Rege, quod cum ipſi concederent dimidietatem cujuſdam prati, ad hoc quod Dominus Rex non permitteret ſylvam prædictorum abſcidere Howelo filio Gruffydd præſente, & moſt modum Reginaldus de Grey prædictum pratum infirmavit, viz. concedendo aliis quod abſciderent ſylvam prædictorum, & eoſdem dimidietate prati ſui ſpoliando.

Nono. Filius Kynwrici ab Goronow fuit captus apud Ruthlan culpa ſua minime præcedente, niſi vellet pignus ſuum *acquietare* à quadam muliere. & Conſtabularius de Ruthlan fecit eundem detradi in car- *Redeem the Gage.*

cerem injurioſe, nec potuit exinde deliberari donec prædictus fuit condemnatus ultra ſuorum bonorum *Value.* *hypotheca.*

Decimo. Cum Ballivus de Ruthlan erat in convivio apud villam *Four Hutmus* de *Limayl* quendam virum Nobilem crudeliter vulneravit in præſentia Ballivi ſupradicti; cujus vulneris occaſione prædictus Hutmus fuit in octo libris condemnatus; & quum ille cui injuria fuiſſet facta petere voluiſſet prædictas libras, eundem fecit detrudi in carcerem una.

Undecimo. Nuntii Reginaldi de Grey propoſuerunt facere illud quod erat abſurdum & diſſonum juris ſecundum Canonicas ſanctiones; videlicet petere ab eiſdem quod ipſi ararent Reginaldo de Grey, & quod ipſi ſeminarent illam araturam; & illi fuerunt Nuntii, viz. Kynwricus Seis & *Hutmus* de Limayl, quod prædictus vero Kynwricus in præſentia omnium de patria juravit, niſi omnes de patria ararent quod ipſi infra tempus pœniterent, & ipſi multum timuerunt metu qui potuit cadere in conſtantem virum,

Duodecimo. Quod Præcones de Tegeyngl emerunt officium Præconiæ pro 30 Marcis à Domino Rege, & poſtmodum Reginaldus de Grey prædictos præcones tam pecunia quam præconia ſpoliavit contra legem & conſuetudinem Anglicanam.

Tertiodecimo. Septem Nobiles fuerunt interfecti minus juſte ab Anglicis, & adhuc parentes prædictorum aliquam ſatisfactionem non habuerunt, cum illi malefactores fuerunt capti; & poſtmodum prædictos malefactores remiſerunt prædicti Conſtabularii impunitos.

Quartodecimo. Conſtabularius unus de Ruthlan detradit duos Satellites Domini Regis in carcere, pro eo quod ipſi tenuerunt aliquem Anglicum qui grave delictum commiſit hominem alium vulnerando.

Iſti omnes Articuli in præmiſſis nominati, fuerunt perpetrati contra prædictorum virorum libertatem, juriſdictionem, & privilegium, & contra legem & conſuetudinem Wallicanam; videlicet, quod non erant

Auſi

Auſi eorum quærelas Domino Regi per ſuos nuncios denuntiare, propter metum Reginaldi & timorem, qui metus potuit cadere in conſtantem virum: quia prædictus Reginaldus ſua voce *Dilvada* fuit proteſtatus; quod ſin inveniret nuntios prædictorum quod eoſdem decapitaret prout nobis ex parte unius ex conſilio ſuo fuit certive intimatum. In tantum quod lingua non poteſt proferre, nec penna ſcribere in quantum prædicti homines de Tegeyngl fuerunt aggravati. *Openy.*

Conqueritur vobis, Domine Archiepiſcope Cantuarienſis totius Angliæ Primas, Lewelinus filius Griffini filii Madoci de Conſtabulario de Cruce Oſwaldi Regis, & de hominibus ejuſdem Villæ qui prædictum Lewelinum tertia parte cujuſdam Villæ quæ vocatur Ledrot, & Curia patris ſui, ſine obſervatione juris patriæ ſuæ vel conſuetudine inequiter ſpoliarunt.

Præterea. Prædictus Conſtabularius & ſui complures eundem Lewelinum communi paſtura, qua prædictus Lewelinus uſus fuit temporibus retroactis, ordine juris patriæ minime obſervato, ſpoliarunt, & in 70 libris occaſione prædictæ paſturæ condemnaverint. Cæterum Dominus Rex Angliæ conceſſit quaſdam literas cuidam Baſtardo, ſcil. Griffino Fychan ab Cynlhaeth, ad litigandum contra eundem Lewelinum pro toto Dominio ſuo obtinendo, quarum literarum occaſione idem Lewelinus expendit cc *l.* ſterlingorum legalis uſualiſæ monetæ.

Iterum. Prædictus Conſtabularius compulſit prædictum Lewelinum ad mittendum duos ſuos Nobiles ad eos ſuſpendendos ad prædictum Conſtabularium quicquid viri Nobiles ſuſpendi minime debuiſſent, quam ſuſpenſionem nollent parentes prædictorum hominum ſuſtinuiſſe pro ccc libris ſterlingorum. Poſtmidum prædictus Conſtabularius incacerravit bis 60 homines prædicti Lewelini nulla præmiſſa ratione, niſi quod quidam garco emiſit quandam vocem, nec potuerunt evadere ſuum carcerem donec quilibet eorum ſolvit decem ſolidos pro ſua deliberatione.

Item. Quando homines prædicti Lewelini venirent ad forum ad ſuos boves vendendos, prædictus Conſtabularius faceret boves deduci ad Caſtrum, nec poſtmodum boves reſtitueret, nec pretium ſolveret venditori: Præſertim idem Conſtabularius & ſui ceperunt jumenta prædicti Lewelini ad terram ſuam propriam, & de eiſdem jumentis fecerunt ſuam voluntatem.

Præterea. Juſticiarii Domini Regis compulſerunt prædictum Lewelinum ad tradendum quandam villam filiis Eneoni filii Griffini; qui quidem prædictam villam, nec à ſe, nec à prædeceſſoribus fuerunt conſecuti, ordine juris patriæ ſuæ in hac parte minime obſervato.

Idem. Prædictus Conſtabularius abſtulit equum Ballivi prædicti Lewelini ſine aliqua ratione, nec ſibi aliquid debebatur; nec adhuc prædictus Ballivus ſatisfactionem aliquam eſt conſecutus.

Cæterum. Quando prædictus Lewelinus volebat adire villam quæ vocatur Caerlleon cum literis Domini Regis ad comperiendum ibidem in die ſibi aſſignata; filii Griffini filii Gwenynny & Armigeri Domini Rogeri Starainge ex conſilio Rogeri eundem Lewelinum & ſuos incarcerarunt in ſui injuriam & ſuorum non modicam læſionem; quam injuriam & læſionem nollet prædictus Lewelinus & ſui ſuſtinuiſſe pro ccc Marcis ſterlingorum; nec ab eiſdem potuit evadere donec invenit pro ſe ſufficientem cautionem.

His & aliis receptis in ſcriptis acceſſit, Archiepiſcopus ad Dominum Regem; ſupplicans ei humiliter ut gravamina ſuppradicta dignetur avertere, & ea correctione debita terminare: Et ſaltem pro tanto habere exceſſus Wallenſium excuſatos: Qui reſpondit Wallenſes in injuriis ſibi illatis eſſe excuſabiles, quia omni tempore paratus extiterat omni facere juſtitiam conquerenti: Quo audito, Archiepiſcopus Regi iterum ſupplicavit ut permitteret Wallenſes pro ſuis gravaminibus exponendis & remediis afferendis ad ipſum habere acceſſum liberum & regreſſum: Qui reſpondit quod libere permitteret eos ad ſe accedere ſed & redire; ſi ſecundum juſtitiam regreſſus eorum meritis

reſponderet.

reſponderet. Quibus auditis acceſſit Archiepiſcopus ad principem Walliæ in Snawdoniam ut tam ipſum quam Davidem fratrem ſuum & cæteros Wallenſes ad aliquam humilitatis regulam ipſorum animos inclinaret; per quam poſſet qui ipſorum nuntius regiam clementiam ad ipſos admittendos in gratiam inclinare. Poſt varios autem tractatus reſpondit princeps; quod paratus erat voluntati regiæ ſe ſupponere duobus præſuppoſitis, ſalva ſcilicet conſcientia ſua qua populo ſuo aſſiſtere tenebatur; ſalva etiam condeſcentia ſtatus ſui. Quæ cum Archiepiſcopus retuliſſet Domino Regi, reſpondit Dominus Rex quod nullum alium de pace volebat cum Principe ac ſubditis ſuis habere tractatum, niſi quod ipſi ſupponerent ſe in omnibus regiæ voluntati: Et cum conſtaret Archiepiſcopo Wallenſes nullo modo velle ſe regiæ voluntati ſupponere, niſi præcite in forma eis tolerabili & accepta, tractatum habuit ex permiſſione Domini Regis cum magnatibus tunc præſentibus, qui omnes conſenſerunt in Articulos infra ſcriptos, quos per fratrem Johannem Wallenſem inſcriptos principi & ſuis Archiepiſcopus deſtinavit.

Primo. Quod Dominus Rex de quatuor Cantredis & terris ab eo datis, Magnatibus ſuis nullum vult habere tractatum, nec etiam de Inſula Angleſey.

Idem. De tenentibus eorum Cantredorum ſi ad ſuam pacem venerint, proponit facere prout condecet Regiam Majeſtatem, credimus tamen quod aget cum eis miſericorditer ſi ad pacem venerint, & ad hoc proponimus una cum cæteris amicis efficaciter laborare, ſperantes efficaciter exaudiri.

Item. De facto Domini Lewelini nullum potuimus aliud habere reſponſum niſi quod ſimpliciter & abſolute conformet ad Domini Regis voluntatem; ut credimus firmiter quod Dominus Rex cum eo aget miſerecorditer, & ad hoc intendimus cum totis viribus laborare cum cæteris amicis exaudiendis ut confidimus cum effectu.

Primo. Quod proceres hanc formam gratiæ regiæ conceperunt; ut videlicet Domino Lewelino ſe Regiæ gratiæ ſubmittente, provideatur ei per Regem honorifice

rifice in mille libratis ſterlingorum de aliquo honorifico comitatu, in aliquo loco Angliæ; ita tamen quod prædictus Lewelinus ponat Dominum Regem in *Seyſina* Snaudonum abſolute, perpetue & quiete. Et ipſe Rex filiæ Principis ſecundum condiceſtiam ſui proprii Sanguinis providebit, & ad hoc ſperant ſe poſſe Regis animum inclinare.

Item. Si contingat Lewelinum ducere uxorem & habere de ea puellam maſculam, intendunt impetrare Proceres à Domino Rege, ut proles illa ſuccedat perpetuo hæreditario Lewelini in terra maſculorum liberorum videlicet Comitatu.

Item. De populo Principi immediate ſubjecto tam in Snaudon quam alibi providebitur ſecundum Deum prout complete ſaluti ejuſdem populi & honori; & ad hoc eſt Regia clementia ſatis prona, populo deſiderans conſolabiliter providere.

Primò. Quod ſi ad honorem Dei & ſuum juxta crucis aſſumptæ debitum velit in terræ ſanctæ ſubſidium proficiſci, providebitur ei honorifice ſecundum condeſcentiam Status ſui, ita tamen quod non redeat niſi per Regiam clementiam vocatus: Rogabimus etiam Dominum Regem, & ſperamus efficaciter exaudiri, ut provideat proli ſuæ.

His omnibus motu noſtro ſubjungimus Wallenſibus omnia pericula imminere longe gravius quam eis diximus oraculo vivæ vocis; ſcribimus dura valde ſed longe durius eſt obrui vi & armis, & in fine totaliter extirpari, quoniam omni die pericula nobis imminentia aggravantur.

Item. Longe difficilius eſt omni tempore in guerra eſſe in anguſtia cordis & corporis vivere, & ſemper in inſidiis malignari, & cum hoc vivere & mori in peccato mortali continuo & rancore.

Item. De quo doleremus valde ſi ad pacem minime veniatis, indubitanter timemus contra vos debere ſententiam Eccleſiaſticam intolerabiliter aggravari pro exceſſibus veſtris; de quibus non poteritis vos aliquatenus excuſare in quibus invenietis miſericordiam, ſi ad pacem veniatis & de his nobis reſpondeatur in ſcriptis.

Reverendo

Reverendiſſimo in Chriſto Patri ac Domino J. *Dei gratia Archiepiſcopo Cantuarienſi ac totius Angliæ Prrimati ſuus in Chriſto devotus filius Lewelinus Princeps Walliæ, Dominus Snaudon, ſalutem cum deſideriis benevolentiæ filialis ac reverentiis multimodis & honoribus.*

SAncte Pater, ſicut voſmet conſuluiſtis, ad gratiam Regiam parati ſumus venire ſub forma tamen nobis ſecura & honeſta: Sed quia forma contenta in Articulis nobis miſſis minime ſecura eſt & honeſta prout nobis & conſilio noſtro videtur; & de qua multum admirantur omnes audientes, eo quod plus tendit ad deſtructionem & ruinam populi noſtri ac noſtram, quam ad noſtram honeſtatem & ſecuritatem, nullo modo permittet conſilium noſtrum nos in ea conſentire ſi vellemus; alii quoque Nobiles & populus nobis ſubjectus nullo modo conſentirent in eandem ob indubitatam deſtructionem & diſſipationem quæ inde eis poſſent evenire.

Tamen ſupplicamus veſtræ ſanctæ parternitati quatenus ad reformationem pacis debitæ, honeſtæ, & ſecutæ, ob quam tot labores aſſumpſiſtis, proinde laboretis, collationem habentes ad Articulos quos vobis mittimus in ſcriptis: Honorabilius enim eſt & rationi magis conſonum ut de Domino Rege teneamus terras in quibus jus habemus, quam nos exhæredare & eas tradere alienis. Datum apud Garthcelyn.

Primo. Quod licet Dominus Rex de quatuor Cantredis & aliis terris ab eo datis magnatibus ſuis, ac de Inſula Angleſey nullum voluerit habere tractatum, tamen conſilium Principis non permittit, ſi contingat aliquam pacem fieri, quin tractetur de premiſſis; eo quod iſti Cantredi ſunt de puro Principis tenemento, in quibus merum jus habuerunt Principes & prædeceſſores ſui à temporibus Cambri filii Bruti, tum quia ſunt de principatu, cujus confirmationem Princeps

Pope. obtinet pro bonæ memoriæ Octobonum ſedis *Apoſtolicæ* legatum in Anglia, conſenſu Domini Regis & ſui Patris ad hoc intervenienti, ſicut patet Chartas eorum inſpicienti, tum quia etiam equius eſt quod veri hæredes teneant dictos Cantredos de Domino Rege pro pecunia & ſervitiis conſuetis, quam eos dari extraneis & Advenis, qui & ſi fuerunt regere aliquam tamen per vim & potentiam.

Dicunt etiam comiter omnes tenentes de omnibus Cantredis Walliæ quod non ſunt auſi venire ad voluntatem Regis, ut de eis diſponat ſecundum Regiam Majeſtatem.

Primo. Quod Dominus Rex nec pacta, nec juramenta, nec Chartas ſervavit ab initio verſus Dominum ſuum Principem & ipſos,

Secundo. Quia regales in Eccleſias & Eccleſiaſticas perſonas inivit crudeliſſimam tyrannidem.

Tertio. Quod non tenentur ad prædicta, cum ſint homines Principis qui etiam paratus eſt de dictis tenementis Domino Regi obedire per ſervitia conſueta. Ad id quod dicit quod Princeps veniet ſimpliciter & abſolute ad voluntatem Domini Regis: Reſpondetur quod cum nulli de dictis Cantredis auſi ſint venire ad talem voluntatem propter cauſas prædictas, nec comitas eorum permittat Principem venire ad dictam voluntatem modo prædicto.

Item. Quod proceres regni procurent ut Domino Principi provideatur in mille libratis in aliquo loco Angliæ; dicatur quod illam proviſionem non debet acceptare cum ſit procurata per dictos proceres, qui nituntur ad exhæreditationem Principis, ut habeant terras ſuas in Wallia. Item idem princeps non tenetur dimittere hæreditatem ſuam & progenitorum ſuorum in Wallia à tempore Bruti, & etiam ſibi confirmatam per Romanæ ſedis Legatum, ut dictum eſt; & terram in Anglia acceptare, unde linguam, mores & leges ac conſuetudines ignorat; ubi poſſent etiam ſibi quædam malitiori imponi ex odio inveterato à vicinis Anglicis quibus terra illa privaretur in perpetuum.

Item,

Item. Ex quo Rex proponit privare Principem ſua priſtina hæreditate, non videtur probabile quod Rex permitteret ei habere terram in Anglia ubi nullum jus videtur habere. Et ſi etiam non permitteretur Principi terra ſterilis & inculta jure hæreditario ab antiquo & debita in Wallia; nullatenus permitteretur eidem in Anglia terra fertilis culta & habundans.

Item. Quod dictus Princeps ponat Dominum Regem in *Seyſino* Snawdon abſolute, perpetue & quiete: Dicatur quod cum Snawdon ſit de appendiciis principatus Walliæ, quem ipſe & anteceſſores ſui tenuerunt à tempore Bruti, ut dictum eſt; conſilium ſuum non permittit eum renuntiare dicto loco, & locum nimis ſibi debitum in Anglia receptare.

Item. Populus Snawdon dicit, quod licet Princeps vellet dare Regi *Seyſinam* eorundem, ipſi tamen nollent homagium facere alicui extraneo, cujus linguam, mores, legeſque penitus ignorant. Quia ſic poſſet contingere eos in perpetuum captivari, ac crudeliter tractari, ſicut alii Cantredi circumquaque per Ballivos Regis ac alios regales alias tractati fuerunt, crudelius quam Saraceni; prout patet in rotulis quos vobis, miſerunt ſancte pater. Iſta ſunt dicenda pro Davide fratre Principis. Quod cum voluerit terram ſanctam adire hoc faciet voluntarie & ex voto pro Deo non pro homine, unde invitus non peregrinabitur Deo dante; Qui coacta ſervitia Deo novit diſplicere. Et ſi contingat ipſum in poſterum terram ſanctam adire bona ductus voluntate, non propter hoc deberent ipſe & hæredes ſui in perpetuum exhæreditari; immò potius præmium obtinere. Præterea quia Princeps, & ſui cauſa odii, ad aliquos concipiendi, vel lucri captandi non moverunt guerram alienas terras invadendo; ſed ſuam propriam hæreditatem jura libertateſque, necnon ſuorum defendendo; Dominuſque Rex & ſui odio inveterato, & cauſa lucrandi terras noſtras guerram fecit: Credimus in hoc juſtam guerram nos fovere, & ſperamus in hac Deum nos velle juvare, ac in Eccleſiarum devaſtatores divinam ultionem convertere, qui Eccleſias funditus deſtruxerunt ac combuſſerunt, ſacra ex eis rapuerunt, Sacerdotes,

dotes, Clericos religiosos, claudos, surdos, mutos, infantes, ubera lactentes, ac debiles & miserabiles personas, ut usque sexu occiderunt ; & alia enormia perpetrarunt, sicut in dictis rotulis vobis transmissis continetur : Unde absit à sancta paternitate vestra sententiam aliquam fulminare in alios quam in illos qui prædicta perpetrârunt. Nos enim qui regalibus prædicta passi fuimus, speramus à vobis super præmissis paternum solatium, & remedium obtinere ; & in prædictos sacrilegos eorumque fautores, qui nullo super his privilegio defenduntur, animadvertere ; ne præ defectu dignæ correctionis seu ultionis in eos exercendo prædicta mala in perpetuum per alios trahantur in exemplum.

Mirantur etiam quamplures in terra nostra, quod consuluistis nobis dimittere terram nostram propriam, & alienam adire inter hostes nostros comersando; quia ex quo non possumus pacem habere in terra quæ nostra est ipso jure nostro, minime poterimus in aliena terra inter hostes nostros pacifice conservari : Et licet durum sit in guerra & infidiis vitam ducere ; durius tamen est funditus destrui, & ad nihilum, nisi Deus avertat, deduci populum Christianum qui nihil aliud quærit nisi sua jura defendere ; Unde necessitas ad hoc nos cogit, & inimicorum cupiditas non offendit ; & vos, sancte pater, coram nobis dixistis, quod vos sententiastis in omnes qui impediunt pacem causa odii vel lucri; sed manifestum est qui sunt illi qui guerrant istis causis.

Timor enim mortis, & incarcerationis, vel perpetuæ exhæreditationis, nulla observatio fœderum pactorum vel chartarum, tyrannica dominatio, vel multa alia consimilia cogunt nos esse in guerris ; & hoc Deo & vobis ostendimus, & petimus à vobis paternum adjutorium, ut patet in literis nostris.

Ad hoc multi alii in regno Angliæ offenderunt Regem & tamen nullos exhæredavit in perpetuum, ut dicitur ; unde si aliqui ex nostris ipsum offenderunt injuste, dignum est ut satisfaciant prout possint sine exhæredatione ; & sicut in vobis confidimus, supplicamus quod ad hoc laboretis sancte pater : Nam etsi nobis imponatur quod fregimus pacem, tamen illi verius fregerunt qui nullum fœdus vel pactum nobis servaverunt ;

vaverunt; qui nullam emendam de quærimoniis nobis fecerunt, ut patet in rotulis.

Primo auditis reſcripſit Archiepiſcopus Wallenſibus in hæc verba:

IN nomine Domini, *Amen.* Cum nos frater J. permiſſione divina Cantuarienſis Eccleſiæ miniſter humilis totius Angliæ primas, ſcientes noſtro incumbere officio, pro vobis Domine Leweline Princeps Walliæ ac ſubditis veſtris exponere nos & noſtra ſpretis viarum incommodis & periculis, veſtram adjuverimus præſentiam oves erroneas reducturi; & ſpeculatoris fungentis officio vobis myſteriæ vivæ vocis diximus pericula quæ genti veſtræ videbamus luce clarius imminere, ſubjunctis remediis eorundem; teſte optantes altiſſimo *juxta* pontificale debitum cuilibet veſtrum Eccleſiam minimo de corpore noſtro pontem facere ad ſalutis littora reducendo. Tandem veſtris auditis precibus & anguſtiis eas ut neceſſitatis veſtræ nuntius præſentavimus regiæ majeſtati, quem ab olim ad pœnitentes adverſarios introitum ſcimus eſſe propitium; ut quidam de veſtris & aliis ut nobis certis conſtat indiciis ipſius clementia abutantur. Tractavimus inſuper cum magnatibus & proceribus Angliæ præſentibus de modificione gratiæ regiæ ipſorum aſſiſtentia noſtris vobis ſupplicationibus impretranda, cujus modificationis ſeriem per ſervum Dei fratrem Johannem Wallenſem vobis miſimus in ſcriptum, una cum conſilio noſtro quod vobis ſecundum Deum ſalubrius videbatur; vos autem deliberationem veſtram nobis in quadam remiſiſtis cedula per eundem, cujus cedulæ pernitioſas latebras vobis paterno affectu præſentibus aperimus. Primò igitur dictis vos juri nolle cedere quatuor Cantredarum, quia progenitores veſtri à temporibus Cambri filii Bruti in eiſdem juris plenitudinem habuerunt; ſed ne ſimpliciores in vobis de ſucceſſu *hujuſmodi* gloriantur, ſalva in omnibus pace veſtra, vobis licet inviti ipſius radicem originis ex geſtis Britonum & Anglorum ad memoriam revocamus. Diſperſis enim olim Trojanis pro eo quod Paridis adulterium defenſarunt; fatemur

mur progenitores veſtræ multitudinis interpoſitis quibuldam ſeditionibus fugæ ſibi præſidium aſſumpſiſſe; & utinam non maneat in eis *hujuſmodi* contagii memoria qui ſic *libera matrimonia* parvipendunt ut ſpurios & inceſtu genitos à ſucceſſione hæreditaria ut dicitur non repellunt, quin potius uxores legitimæ *Howeli da* patrociniæ, contra Evangelium dato repudio fama teſte, vel potius infamia repelluntur; qualiter demum Brutus Dianæ præſagiis non ſine Diaboli præſtigiis per Idolatriam immolato Cervæ Venatitiæ obtentis, Inſulam Britannicam pervaſerit per famoſas hiſtorias declaratur; pervaſerit inquam inhabitatam Inſulam, agentibus ſtatura proceris quarum peremit fortiſſimum Corineus. Gentibus inquam de boreali *praſapia* qui non ſolum . . . . . verum etiam *Scythiam* trans Danubium ab occidente noſtro per Aquilonis latera uſque in Orientales terminos occupavit. Quam ergo quæſumus fecerunt vobis injuriam Angli & Saxones ejuſdem generis, ſi vos proceſſu temporis ab uſurpato Dominio perturbarunt: Cum ſcriptum eſſe noveritis, væ qui prædaris *in omne* prædaberis. Non oportet autem ſimplices in radice adulterina proceſſu Idololatriæ, & uſurpationis ſpoliis gloriari. Progenitores inſuper veſtri moderniores, cum enervati deliciis ſibi non ſufficerent defenſandis, obruentibus eos Scotis & Pictis, denegato etiam eis Romani imperii præſidio poſtulato, ad Germanorum refugium convolârunt, qui venientes repudiarunt, hoſtes uſque in præſentem diem ſuarum labores manuum manducantes. Ex his cauſis *quum* ſedet ſola à vobis inſula olim populo plenâ, veſtro proſcribente Jeremia, quia Prophetæ tui viderunt tibi vana & ſtulta; Item prædictorum juribus Cantredorum confirmationem legati frivole allegatis, cum non fuerit intentionis ſuæ jura Regia, ſeu etiam jura civilia & Canonica, ſicut nec potuit enervare: Pro crimine enim leſæ majeſtatis, in quod vos incidiſſe dicimini, juxta quod ſcribitur ſexta quæſtione. Secunda paragrâpho; *Si quis cum militibus*, & 22. Quæſt. *ultima capitulo* de forma fidelitatis. Omne perit jus hæreditarium & expirat: In Cantredis igitur prædictis in quibus ab olim Domino Regi jus dicitur adquiſitum, & in Snawdon ac cæteris quæ teneris

jure

re hæreditario, nihil poteſtis ſicut nec ſubditi veſtri, ex prælegatis videtur, niſi ex ſola regia clementia æſtolari. Dicitur demum quod populus non vult ad atiam regiam convolare, quia Dominus Rex, nec cta, nec juramenta, nec chartarum fœdera Principi nſervavit. Et nos quærimus ex cujus vel quorum ud ſit judicio declaratum, niſi per vos qui in cauſa opria judicium uſurpatis, & per ſingulas luſtrales pe-odos pacem infringitis, innocentes jugulatis, incen-a facitis, munitiones regias pro viribus vaſtatis; ac ominī Howell da quitalia injuriarum remedia in lege a quam vidimus inſtituit, autoritate quam ei Diabo-s delegavit. Præterea in regem impungitis, dicen-, quod regales Eccleſias & perſonas Eccleſiaſticas udeli vaſtavit tyrannide, & conſumunt; Ad quod ta-er reſpondemus, quod Dominus Rex prædicta mala ec fieri mandavit, nec rata habuit, quin potius nobis btulit ultronei, quod quam citò aderit oportunitas ccleſiarum proponit diſpendia reſarcire; quod differt ſque ad ſedatam guerræ tempeſtatem, ne ſi prius fie-t deſtruerentur iterum per latrones. Præterea timetis Anglia honorem ſuſcipere, ne conſequenter vobis oc-ſionata malitia auferatur, cum tamen fateamini quod ominus Rex nullum ſuum exhæredaverit inimicum; uod fruſtra vos timere credimus, ſi legaliter vivere os & veſtri didiceritis, & non a pari cum domino eſtro contendere vel certare. Mores vobis & popu-o veſtro cauſamini incognitos; & nos è contrario opi-amur quod expediret vobis omnibus in modum alium mores penitus transformari. Cum enim ſitis ſicut æteri homines donis Dei gratuitis adornati, ſed in ve-tro Anglo devoramini; ut nec Eccleſiam juvetis con-ra hoſtes fidei militando; Nec Clerum ſtudio ſapien-iæ, exceptis pauciſſimis, decoretis; quin potius ma-or pars veſtrûm torpet otio & laſciviis, ut pene ne-ciat mundus vos eſſe populum, niſi per paucos ex vobis ui videntur ut plurimum in —— mendicare. Deinde etibitis quod creditis altiſſimum vos juvare pro juſtitia decertantes; utinam inquam altiſſimus juvet vos ſalu-briter & dirigat ad ſalutem. Sed ne ruinas aliquas Anglorum ex inconſideratione ſua provenientes veſtris

velitis

velitis meritis arrogare curetis advertere qualiter qui in cœlis habitat fatuos ſublimat & elevat ad modicum ut perpetuo allidat; ſic certe olim populus Dei electus ante *harum* repertam civitatem pro unius Anathemate Conſortis verſus in fugam quoſdam ſuorum perdidit bellatorum: Sic certe quater centena millia bellatorum duodecim tribuum *Iſrael* in ſuo numero & fortitudine confidentes ab unius tribus modico populo, occiſis ex 40 millibus bellatorum, per vices varias ſunt confuſi: Cum tamen purgato unius Anathemate, prædicta Civitas finaliter deleta fuerit per illos, qui prius confuſi fuerant, & per lacrymas placato Domino cum jejuniis, oblatis Sacrificiis, tribus illa quæ prævaluerat prius, per prius confuſos quaſi totaliter ſit deleta; ſic certe aliter flagellat Dominus filios quos recipit, & aliter quos decernit ut arbores ſteriles extirpare. Iſta vobis ſcribimus in cordis amaritudine ab his partibus recedentes, nec *prenidicare* intendimus ſalubriori conſilio, ſi vobis cœlitus deſtinetur, nec latere vos volumus quod nullum per vos invenimus excuſationis ſufficiens remedium, quo obſtante minime debeatis in *excors Irnam* incidiſſe pernuntiari: Dudum latet in Oxon conſilio contra pacis regiæ turbatores, viam autem pacis aliam invenire non poſſumus, nec adhuc in ſpe ſumus aliud obtinendi. Sed ſi nobis aliquid conſultius videatur agendum, vobis numquam claudemus gremium, nec auxilium denegabimus opportunum. Dat. apud Ruthelan 18 Calend. Decemb. Ann. Dom. 1282.

Lewelinus autem princeps Walliæ prædictus ſpretis omnibus oblationibus & pacis formis poſt ſcriptis, invaſit hoſtiliter terram Domini Regis Angliæ deſtruendo eam incendio & rapina, nec non homines terræ illius ad ſe trahendo, & à bonitate pacis regiæ ſeparando. Qui tamen princeps infra menſem illum ignominoſa morte primus de exercitu ſuo occiſus eſt, per familiam Domini Cadmundi de mortuo mari, filii Domini Rogeri de mortuo mari; & totus exercitus ſuus vel occiſus, vel in fugam converſus in partibus Montis Gomerici die Veneris *proximo*, ante Feſtum S. Lucæ, videlicet 3. Id. Decemb. ſub Anno Dom. 1282. In —— decima litera dominicali D. currente.

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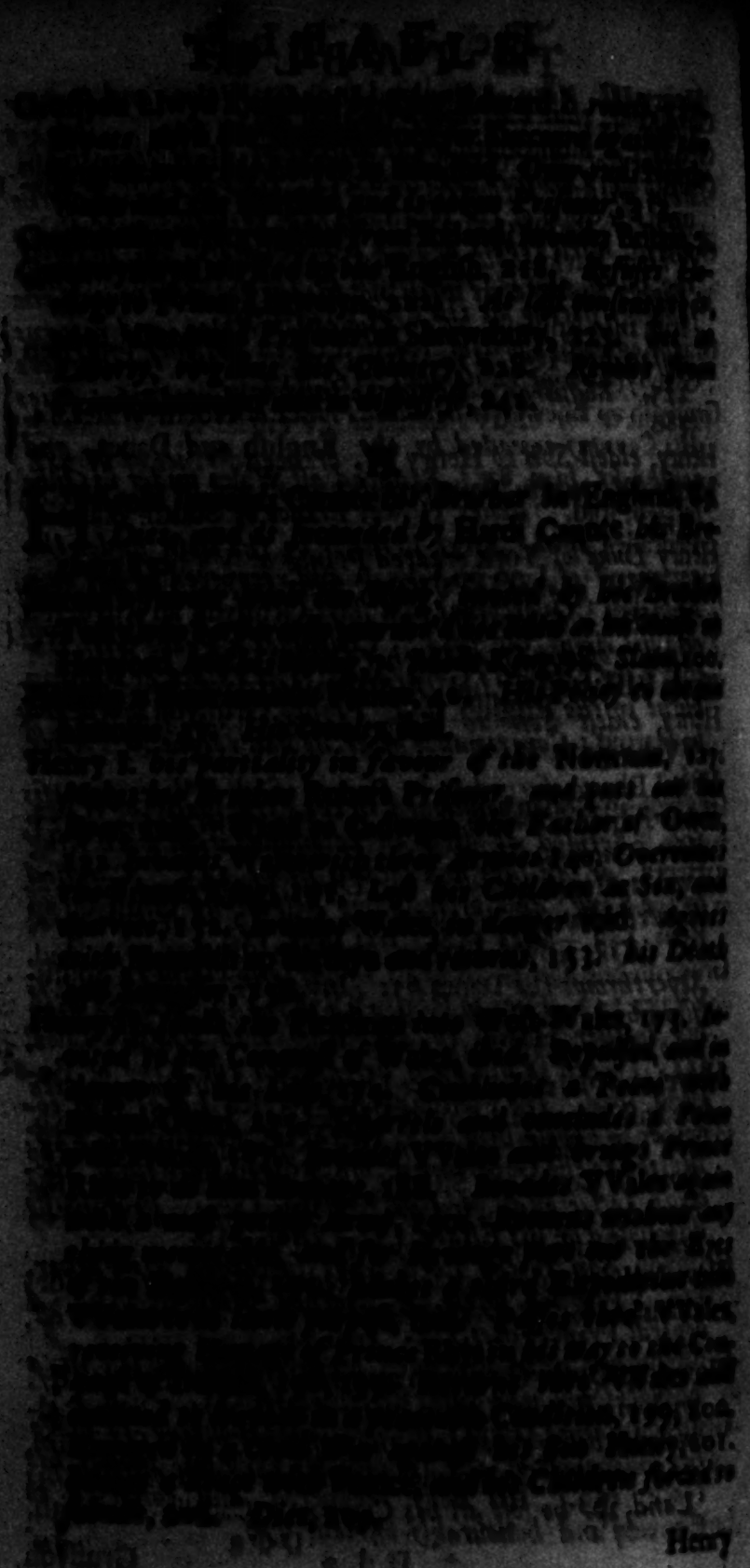
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